

Carla J. Elliott

Application of the Repertory Grid Model to the
Study of the Psychoanalytic Concept of Sublimation

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Abstract The dissertation is in the form of a scientific monograph concerned with the examination of the psychoanalytic concept of sublimation. A critical study of the concept is presented as it is reflected in the literature of psychoanalysis. This critical theoretical discussion is amplified by an empirical study undertaken to assess some aspects of the nature of psychoanalysts' thinking about the concept. The methodology of the empirical study utilizes the repertory grid model (Kelly, 1955) in an attempt to derive the dimensions of thought employed by psychoanalysts in regard to sublimation. These dimensions of thought are interpreted psychoanalytically. Finally, a discussion of sublimation is resumed, using the findings of the grid study as a stimulus to a revision of theory.		
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APPLICATION OF THE REPERTORY GRID MODEL TO THE STUDY OF THE
PSYCHOANALYTIC CONCEPT OF SUBLIMATION

av

Carla J. Elliott

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Carla J. Elliott

Application of the Repertory Grid Model to the Study of the Psychoanalytic Concept of Sublimation

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

A search of the psychological literature provides a variety of definitions of the concept of sublimation. It is initially interesting to note, however, a definition appearing in a more general literature, Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition (1968): "sublimate 1. to purify or refine (a substance) by subliming 2. figuratively, to purify or refine 3. to express (socially unacceptable impulses or biological drives) in constructive, socially acceptable forms, often unconsciously" (p. 1452).

Moore and Fine (1968) provide a psychoanalytic definition of the concept of sublimation:

"The deflection of the energies of instinctual drives to aims that are more acceptable to the ego and superego. Especially involved are those energies related to the satisfaction of oral and anal wishes (the pre-oedipal libido). Transformations of the energy itself, effected largely through the mechanism of identification, are emphasized in the related concept of neutralization (q.v.). The pleasures and achievements of artistic and intellectual creativity have provided traditional illustrations of sublimation, though in a larger sense all conflict-free activities that promote the synthesis of the total personality may be regarded in this category. Inadequacies or failures of sublimation, whether constitutional or developmental, may contribute to perversions, psychopathic behavior, and other adaptive disorders."

Definitions of sublimation are also presented in a number of psychiatric reference books. A selection of these follows:

A Psychiatric Glossary (1975) states that sublimation is "A defense mechanism, operating unconsciously, by which instinctual drives, consciously unacceptable, are diverted into personally and socially acceptable channels" (p. 145).

The Harvard Guide to Modern Psychiatry (1978):

"Sublimation is another psychoanalytic concept introduced early into the theoretical structure and, though much has been written about it since, it remains neither clearly defined nor completely understood. Sublimation is considered to involve the neutralization of instinctual energy (particularly that deriving from pregenital drives) in such a manner as to render it conflict-free and available for the socially acceptable and useful activities — notably those involved in scientific and artistic pursuits — on which civilization rests. The concept is more relevant to psychoanalytic theory as a general system of psychology applicable to all of human behavior than to psychoanalytic explanations of human psychopathology" (p. 161).

In 1981, Psychiatric Dictionary by Robert Campbell:

"In psychoanalytic psychology, the process of modifying an instinctual impulse of society. Sublimation is a substitute activity that gives some measure of gratification to the infantile impulse that has been repudiated in its original form. Sublimation is an unconscious process and is a function of the normal ego. It is not technically a defense mechanism, for unlike the latter it does not lead to any restriction or inhibition of ego functioning by requiring a constant countercathexis; rather, the impulse or wish is modified in such a way that gratification can be achieved without disapprobation or disapproval. Unlike the usual defenses, in sublimation the ego is not acting in opposition to the id; on the contrary, it is helping the id to gain external expression. Sublimation, in other words, does not involve repression. It is to be noted that the original impulse is never conscious in sublimation.

To put it another way, sublimation is a form of desexualization in which the instinctive impulses, instead of requiring control by constant countercathexis, are deflected (by means of identification, displacement, and substitution) into acceptable channels. The aim or object (or both) of the drive is changed without blocking an adequate discharge. It seems likely that sublimation is intimately related to identification, for both depend upon the presence of models and upon incentives supplied directly or indirectly by the environment" (p. 604).

Finally, two definitions are found in Kaplan and Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry (1985). On page 390, the following definition appears:

"Sublimation. The gratification of an impulse whose goal is retained but whose aim or object is changed from a socially objectionable one to a socially valued one. Libidinal sublimation involves a desexualization of drive impulses and the placing of value judgment that substitutes what is valued by the superego or society. Sublimation of aggressive impulses takes place through pleasurable games and sports. Unlike neurotic defenses, sublimation allows instincts to be channeled rather than to be damned-up or diverted. Thus, in sublimation, feelings are acknowledged, modified, and directed toward a relatively significant person or goal so that modest instinctual satisfaction results."

Then on page 498: "A mechanism in which the energy associated with unacceptable impulses or drives is diverted into personally and socially acceptable channels. Unlike other defense mechanisms, sublimation offers some minimal gratification of the instinctual drive or impulse."

Despite detailed definitions such as these, the history of psychoanalysis reveals an inherent lack of clarity in psychoanalytic theorization (for example, cf. discussions by Klein, 1976; Schafer, 1976). The definitions cited provide an example of just such contradiction and ambiguity. The literature is replete with examples of theoretical reviews of psychoanalytic concepts carried out in an effort to clarify the meaning and to rectify contradictions, logical inconsistencies, and ambiguous qualities of and between numerous concepts.

An example of such an undertaking is of particular interest and relevance to the present study. The Hampstead Psychoanalytic Index (cf. Sandler, 1981) was developed in the early 1960's at the instigation of Dorothy Burlingham at the Hampstead Clinic in London. An Index of the recorded case material of fifty children in psychoanalysis at the Clinic was initially constructed. Therapists were asked to classify the material from their cases, drawing upon psychoanalytic theory. From the pilot study a preliminary set of common categories providing a framework for the Index could be devised. Theory and clinical observation were of necessity integrated for constructing the Index. Large amounts of material were broken down into smaller units of observation and then understood within the framework of units of psychoanalytic theory. Inconsistencies, inaccuracies, and gaps in understanding were revealed. This precipitated further study and examination of psychoanalytic concepts about which problems had been highlighted. As attempts were made to resolve the problems encountered in various psychoanalytic concepts, revised theoretical formulations arose and brought further refinement to

psychoanalytic thinking. More cases were indexed during this work and the interaction of clinical and theoretical notions continued with greater and greater refinement of concepts occurring. Thus, the procedure of construction of the Index itself became a model for the use of scientific method in psychoanalysis, and the resulting product of an Index of clinical material classified along the lines of increasingly well-defined theoretical concepts was then available for use in future research tasks (e.g. Nagera, 1966; 1969; 1970; 1970a).

A. Problems in Previous Efforts at Concept Research

The research previously discussed represents one of the most thorough attempts at refinement of psychoanalytic concepts to date. The construction of the Hampstead Psychoanalytic Index prompted quite substantial work in this area among groups of psychoanalysts and therapists extremely well grounded in the history, literature, and practice of Freudian psychoanalysis. However, the view of concepts described by Joseph Sandler is the first of its kind to take into consideration the impact of the psychoanalyst's various levels of consciousness on the development and formulation of concepts. Psychoanalytic concept research has been hindered by a lack of access to the study of preconscious dimensions of thought which psychoanalytic scientists of necessity employ in their theory constructions.

Psychoanalytic science has typically not involved an empirical model of validation. Those attempts which have been made (cf. Fonagy, 1982, for a critical review of attempts at empirical validation) have serious shortcomings. For the most part psychoanalysis has relied upon the methods of observation in the psychoanalytic situation to inform theory. Single case reports are examined in depth and hypotheses made. Confirmation of hypotheses result from observations of patient behaviors, such as responses to interpretation, which are understood in terms of already existing theoretical notions. These observations may alter theory to the extent to which they are seen to concur with or differ from expectations based upon existing theory.

Naturalistic observations have been a part of psychoanalytic research pioneered by such theorists as A. Freud (e.g., 1973, 1951) and Spitz (e.g., 1952). Controlled experimental studies outside the analytic situation have also formed a small part of psychoanalytic science (cf. Klein, G., and Schlesinger, H., 1949; Brenman, M., Gill, M., and Knight, R., 1952; Fisher, C., 1954). Psychoanalytic

concepts have historically, however, been researched chiefly in terms of literature review and tested in terms of their viability as explanations of observable phenomena manifested in the psychoanalytic situation. This approach assumes that psychoanalysts are utilizing a concept in their clinical work in a manner consistent with that concept's public meaning. However, it is possible that the consciously held meaning of a particular concept, expressed by psychoanalysts in the literature on the concept, may not coincide with analysts' construing of it in their clinical work. As noted by Sandler (1983), there may be preconscious dimensions of thought in the construing of a concept of which the analyst is not aware. Thus, although an attempt may be made to utilize a concept in the psychoanalytic situation according to its accepted definition, there may be constructions of that concept outside of the analyst's awareness which direct in significant measure his actual implementation of it in his work. The eliciting of the implicit constructs, whether by interview or by Kelly grid, can be a stimulus to new theory development.

B. Outline and Methodology of the Present Study

An undertaking in concept research has recently been published which has direct relevance to the present project (Sandler, 1983). In a paper titled "Reflections on Some Relations between Psychoanalytic Concepts and Psychoanalytic Practice," Joseph Sandler stated that the ongoing development of psychoanalysis has involved the expansion of meaning of various concepts. Psychoanalysts develop implicit (preconscious, i.e., descriptively unconscious) definitions of those concepts arising from their clinical work which differ from publicly stated definitions. Sandler proposed that flexible concepts are important to the development of psychoanalytic theory and that the theory would benefit from the making explicit of these implicit dimensions of meaning: "The examination of the different dimensions of our major psychoanalytic concepts may then prove to be as profitable as the search for precise definitions — possibly even more profitable, for some of our most useful concepts are incapable of being pinned down by being defined, and today's precision may be tomorrow's rigidity" (p. 36). Sandler supported these notions with the examination of the development of meaning of a number of psychoanalytic concepts (drives and motives, conflict, object relationship and transference) wherein the conceptual distance between theory and practice is great. He suggested some theoretical clarification of these concepts based on an understanding of the implicit assumptions made in the changing

technical use of the concepts as psychoanalytic theory and practice have developed.

The present study aims to examine the theoretical concept of sublimation. A critical study of the history of the concept is presented as it is reflected in the literature of psychoanalysis. The ambiguities and logical inconsistencies in sublimation are explored as well as the contradictions seen in its relation to allied psychoanalytic concepts. This critical theoretical discussion is amplified by an empirical study undertaken to assess some aspects of the nature of psychoanalysts' thinking about the concept. The aim of this part of the study is to elicit some of the 'dimensions' of sublimation in the minds of various members of a group of psychoanalysts and psychoanalytically oriented therapists. Its purpose is to describe the different ways in which the concept is applied in practice as opposed to its theoretical definition. The methodology of the study is first introduced, citing previous applications of the technique in the examination of other abstract concepts and the evidence for its relevance to the study of psychoanalytic concepts. It utilizes an interview technique described by Kelly (1955) and the rating of supplied examples of sublimation and of non-sublimation in relation to the constructs produced by each psychoanalyst in the study. Major constructs used by each analyst in his or her thinking about the concept are interpreted psychoanalytically.

In the final chapter a discussion of sublimation is resumed, taking into account the findings of the grid study in their role as a stimulus to a revision of theory. The historical reasons for ambiguities are discussed in the light of these findings. Proposals are suggested in regard to the use and definition of the concept of sublimation.

CHAPTER II

A REVIEW OF THE CONCEPT OF SUBLIMATION

I INTRODUCTION

Sublimation is a psychoanalytic concept which Freud introduced in two almost simultaneous publications in 1905: "Fragment of an Analysis of a Case of Hysteria" (1905b) and "Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality" (1905c). Freud did not give a thorough explanation either of the metapsychological or of the descriptive nature of sublimation, and he at times appeared to alter his basic views on the subject. Since Freud's time the concept of sublimation has been of interest to psychoanalysts, but the numerous attempts to clarify its meaning have not led to an improved understanding of its theoretical and clinical usefulness.

The present work attempts to clarify the difficulties inherent in the evolution of psychoanalysis which have contributed to confusion over a conceptual understanding of sublimation. It is an effort to elucidate those contradictions, ambiguities, and logical inconsistencies within psycho analysis as regards the concept. It takes a conceptual approach, beginning with a discussion of motivation, phenomena, and historical perspective followed by a consideration of sublimation as it relates to a number of important allied psychoanalytic concepts.

Martin Bergmann (1982) summarized the pre-Freudian history of the concept as follows: "I have stressed that Plato was the originator of the concept of sublimation. The term has an interesting history. It is derived from the Latin sublimare, a term used by chemists and alchemists during the Middle Ages, meaning 'to raise into vapor in order to purify.' It also acquired a metaphorical meaning in the time of the Middle Ages. In the eighteenth century, it was used by Goethe, according to Kaufman (1950), in the sense that human feelings and events cannot be portrayed on the stage in their original naturalness, but must be sublimated. According to Ellenberger (1970), the term was also used by Novalis and Schopenhauer, but as Kaufman makes clear, the first to assign to sublimation a

central psychological function was Nietzsche. He speaks of the artist's sublimation of his impulses, and of sublimated sexuality. Nietzsche even spoke the language of psychoanalytic metapsychology when he said, 'One brings about a dislocation of one's quanta of strength by diverting one's thoughts and play of physical forces into other channels' (Kaufman, 1950, p. 192). It is of interest to note that Nietzsche was mainly concerned with the sublimation of the will to power, in psychoanalytic language the sublimation of aggressive drive, rather than the sublimation of the libido" (pp. 99-100).

As Bergmann pointed out, a Platonic influence can be seen in Freud's emphasis on higher values. In a meeting of the Denver Psychoanalytic Society (8 October 1984) at which Dr. Richard Sterba was the guest speaker, Sterba reported a conversation with Freud on the eve of Sterba's presentation of a paper on sublimation at a small meeting of psychoanalysts in Vienna on 31 January 1930. Freud stated that he came to develop the concept of sublimation upon the reading of a poem by Heinrich Heine, the German poet. The poem referred to the behavior of a young boy who out of "juvenile exuberance and mischief" cut the tails of all the dogs he could find. This young boy in manhood became a famous surgeon. Freud was struck by this behavior begun as "juvenile mischief" and continued as a benefit to sick people. Again the focus on a higher cultural value is apparent.

Sublimation was explicitly discussed by Freud as motivated by the individual's need for indirect discharge of instinctual impulses in a way which provides cultural approval and thus avoids conflict between id and ego-superego or the external world. Most authors have agreed that sublimation provides a "reduction in the demand for work made by the drive" (Freud, 1909). It is apparent that there are numerous forms of indirect drive discharge open to the individual, even those culturally approved, but which are not generally regarded as sublimations (i.e., dreams, many ego activities and achievements, successful compromise formations, defenses). The definition of sublimation proposed by Freud does not clearly distinguish sublimation from other forms of indirect discharge or expression.

In explanation of how sublimation actually occurs, Freud relied on the economic model. The motor force was to be found in the innate capacities of the instincts for freely mobile shifts of cathexis. As sublimation was introduced as a concept during the period of development of the first instinct theory and the topographical model, it was seen as a process following from the relation of the sexual instincts to the self-preservative instincts. Freud stated that the pathways used by the self-preservative instincts could also be used for direct or indirect

expression of the sexual impulses since the sexual instincts were initially linked to the somatic apparatus as a vehicle for change. In this way the self-preservative instincts were able to influence the nature of that change. These views were revised with the development of the second instinct theory and the structural model of the mind.

In the structural model Freud described sublimation as a process whereby the system ego effects the change of libidinal aim through a combination of aim-inhibition and displacement. Initially he spoke of sublimation as involving only a change of aim while at a later time he proposed that a change of object was involved as well: "A certain kind of modification of the aim and change of the object, in which our social valuation is taken into account, is described by us as 'sublimation'" (Freud, 1933, p. 97).

Most authors have either followed Freud or departed from him based on his views of sublimation expressed via the second instinct theory and the structural model. Only one author made an attempt to define the concept of sublimation through models deriving from different historical periods and this author (Lantos) will be discussed in a later section.

The kinds of instincts which were seen by Freud to be capable of sublimation are important in an attempt to establish clarity about the concept. Certainly the pregenital (sexual) instincts were included. He also implied the possibility of sublimation of genital sexuality (1908a; 1908b; 1917a). Informally, he raised the possibility of sublimation of aggressive aims in letters to Princess Marie Bonaparte (cf. Jones, 1957), but he did not include this speculation or elaborate ideas in this regard in his published works.

In regard to sublimation of aggressive impulses, both Melanie Klein (1926) and Ella Sharpe (1935) proposed a theory of sublimation as restitution for destructive fantasy, an infantile activity resulting from external and internal frustration attributed to the "bad object." These fantasies were said to derive from the oral libidinal phase in which self-preservative and libidinal desires are not separate.

Deri (1939) spoke about the nature of the instincts involved in sublimation, using the first instinct theory. In her view only pregenital libidinal impulses could be capable of sublimation. Genital impulses were said to subserve pleasure while pregenital impulses were reserved for self-preservative achievement. "The very prerequisites for the attainment of genital primacy - the dependency of end-

pleasure on the genital apparatus and the overcoming of narcissism - exclude the use of genital tendencies within the realm of self-preservation or achievement."

Initially Freud offered a narrow range of categories of activities which could qualify as sublimations - those of intellectual pursuit and artistic creation. He soon expanded the concept to include certain character traits as results of sublimated pregenital impulses (1908a; 1908b). Anna Freud (personal communication, 1980) expressed her criticism of the widening of the concept occurring as psychoanalysts became interested in ideas such as the "autonomous, conflict-free sphere of the ego" (Hartmann, 1955), the "representational world" (Sandler and Rosenblatt, 1962), and the "non-instinctual wish" (Sandler, 1976; Sandler and Sandler, 1978). In her view sublimation should be restricted to the categories of intellectual and artistic activities and those character traits established through instinctual aim-inhibition and displacement. Ego achievements arising from non-instinctual and conflict-free aspects of the personality would require another explanation. (Presumably then one could only determine whether a particular ego-achievement, which on the surface appears to belong in the categories delineated by Freud, has in fact arisen via sublimation through a tracing of its instinctual root in psychoanalytic treatment.) Other authors have pointed out the difficulties of definition arising out of the growth of psychoanalysis from a theory about psychopathology to a more general psychology of mental functioning (cf. Hartmann, 1955). This evolution of psychoanalysis has inevitably brought new factors to bear on concepts originating in the very early phases of theory construction.

In the widening of the concept it may be that psychoanalytic writers are addressing disparate phenomena. Some (Sandler and Joffe, 1966; Sandler and Sandler, 1978) regard the product (e.g., the painting, the musical composition, the scientific treatise) as representative of sublimation as an entity while others view sublimation as a meta-process resulting from previous processes (Fenichel, 1945; Jacobson, 1965). Still others use the term to describe the representation of a psychological process and as an entity (Glover, 1931; Roheim, 1943). Sublimation was described by Freud as a process of energy transformation rather than as the end result of quite complex mental functioning. It is not surprising that confusion and disagreement exist because Freud himself vacillated in his ideas, relating sublimation at various times to a range of psychoanalytic notions. In order to establish the unique properties of sublimation it is necessary to clarify its relation to instinctual vicissitude and defense, other ego functions, the superego, the

external world and social valuation, psychic conflict, psychopathology, development, object relations, and the psychological processes of mental functioning.

II. ALLIED PSYCHOANALYTIC CONCEPTS

A. Sublimation in Relation to Instinctual Vicissitude and Defense

Anna Freud in The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence, through her elaboration of the nature and development of the instinctual vicissitudes and the defenses, indirectly provided significant clarification of the concept of sublimation. She commented on the evolving nature of the instinctual vicissitudes, stating that some defense mechanisms are originally instinctual vicissitudes which can be employed by the ego as it develops, e.g., regression, reversal, and turning round on the subject's own self (p. 52). She noted that it is the essential nature of instinctual processes (e.g., the readiness for displacement or reversal) in combination with the ego's action upon the instinctual impulses which make them suitable to form a basis for defense. The ego alone does not make the choice of which defense mechanisms are employed but must work within the constraints of those instinctual vicissitudes available to it at a given moment. It is because of the essential nature of the instincts that they are modifiable at all (p. 175).

It was also Anna Freud (1936) who described in greatest detail the relation of sublimation to the defense mechanisms. She included sublimation among the defense mechanisms, noting that it - unlike the others - pertains only to the normal aspects of the personality (p. 44): "But the ego is victorious when its defensive measures effect their purpose, i.e., when they enable it to restrict the development of anxiety and unpleasure and so to transform the instincts that, even in difficult circumstances, some measure of gratification is secured, thereby establishing the most harmonious relations possible between the id, the superego, and the forces of the outside world" (p. 176). Implied here was the view of sublimation as a defense which offered a means of healthy compromise in relation to inevitable psychic conflict.

Otto Fenichel (1945) took a somewhat different view of the essential nature of sublimation in this regard. He stated that sublimation was not a specific defense but rather a categorical heading under which were subsumed those defenses employed by the individual in a healthy, successful manner (p. 141).

Although his general description of the various defense mechanisms focused on their pathological uses and he did not elaborate on particular defenses under the "heading" of sublimation, his explanation implied that sublimation was defined by the particular use to which the defense mechanisms as a whole were put by the individual. He did offer one further distinguishing characteristic in saying that the defense mechanisms which can be used in a sublimatory manner are those which do not function through counter-cathexes but rather allow an outlet for impulses which have in some way been altered. Those which cannot be used in sublimation were described by Fenichel as requiring more powerful counter-cathexes to hold the original (unaltered) impulses in check. Fenichel, like others, did not offer a psychological explanation for the process of the transformation of instinct described in his view of sublimation.

1. Displacement of Aim

In tracing the relationship of sublimation to the instinctual vicissitudes and the mechanisms of defense it becomes apparent that most writers tie the concept specifically to displacement of aim. Freud did so throughout the alterations of psychoanalytic theory. Initially he described sublimation as an instinctual vicissitude itself, an innate capacity of instinct rather than a result of the ego's action upon the drives. Even at this point he suggested its reliance on the instinctual vicissitude of displacement (1908b, p. 187; 1915, p. 126). With the advent of the structural model Freud revised his view to include a dynamic tension between ego and id. In "The Ego and the Id" he wrote: "The transformation of object-libido into narcissistic libido which thus takes place obviously implies an abandonment of sexual aims, a desexualization - a kind of sublimation therefore. Indeed the question arises, and deserves careful consideration, whether this is not the universal road to sublimation, whether all sublimation does not take place through the mediation of the ego, which begins by changing sexual object - libido into narcissistic libido and then, perhaps, goes on to give it another aim" (1923b, p. 30). With this revision Freud had combined the notions of displacement of aim and energy transformation (desexualization) in his explanation of the mechanism of sublimation.

Hartmann (1955) followed Freud in this view, stressing that in displacement not only the aim but the mode of cathexis is changed, i.e., that a new object of interest must be cathected. Kris (1952; 1955), however, suggested that the term

sublimation should be reserved for displacement of goal and that the term neutralization be used to refer to energy transformation. This view was supported by his contention that many of the phenomena (activities in which the transformed energy is discharged) usually accepted as representative of sublimation could not be said always to serve the purpose of indirect drive discharge. Kris emphasized the view that sublimation and displacement of goal are not synonymous terms because of additional properties belonging to the concept of sublimation which are not relevant to goal displacement.

Sandler and Joffe (1966) were also dissatisfied with the explanation of displacement and energy transformation. They proposed that the change of aim and object involved in sublimation could be explained by the ego's use of displacement and affect change generated by the function-pleasures involved in the apparatuses of primary and secondary autonomy. There would have been earlier processes of instinctual vicissitude, defense, and neutralization (desexualization) which had served to build up the mental apparatus so that ego-activities or skills could be available for the purpose of sublimation.

A more recent comment on the relation of sublimation to displacement of aim was made by Gross and Rubin (1972). They introduced the alternative notion of drive deflection which was said to involve a change in drive quality unlike aim displacement referring to "... the shift of cathexis from one mental representation to another or from one instinctual mode to another" (p. 338). The distinguishing characteristic in phenomenal terms was that of manifest behavior. Drive deflection was said to occur initially prompted by accidental conditions, as for example when an infant's attention to the experience of hunger is diverted by a moving human object and his behavior alters momentarily. These authors proposed drive deflection as an altered mode of drive discharge, a new means of obtaining pleasure. They refuted the capacity of displacement to provide this new means, stating that in displacement of aim the urgency, immediacy, mobility, and pressure of the drive remains unchanged. However, this view of displacement does not tally with Anna Freud's account of the nature of the instinctual vicissitudes. In The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence, she stated that the instinctual vicissitudes arise out of the action of the ego. From this point of view it seems that the representative of the drives in the form of affect can alter via the ego's action, although the drive itself does not change in quality. Thus it seems that displacement of aim can encompass the alteration in behavioral phenomena noted

by Gross and Rubin. (It may also be important to note that the example cited above can be assessed in other than drive-related terms.)

Those psychoanalytic theorists writing after Freud and Anna Freud have found, as discussed, numerous problems in relating sublimation to displacement of aim and energy transformation, primarily in terms of their lack of explanatory power. Equally, however, there are problems inherent in the alternative explanations proposed.

2. Inhibition of Aim

Freud compared sublimation to inhibition of aim but asserted that these were separate instinctual vicissitudes. Inhibition of aim was distinguished from sublimation in that in the former the sexual nature of the aim would not be relinquished (1923a, p. 258). At that time it was in the combination of displacement and inhibition of aim that the instincts could be said to be sublimated. In this view all three concepts were termed instinctual vicissitudes and, in the prestructural period, were held to be innate capacities of instinct not requiring action by the ego. How the first two combined to make sublimation occur was not explained, although the self-preservative instincts provided the vehicle for expression. More recent authors have not referred to inhibition of aim in their attempts to explain sublimation.

3. Repression

In his paper "On Narcissism: An Introduction" (1914) Freud specifically stated that sublimation does not involve the use of repression. In his paper on "Repression" in 1915 he spoke of repression as a universal mental process in that it was seen as central to the formation of an unconscious nucleus separate from the remainder of the psychic apparatus. In this sense repression, or "primal repression" as he termed it, would be involved in any sublimation which denied to consciousness its instinctual root. "Primal repression" would have the characteristics of an instinctual vicissitude underlying all others. It may be that this seeming contradiction with the explicit statement against the factor of repression in sublimation could be explained by replacing the word "repression" with "repression proper" in Freud's statement "... sublimation is a way out, a way in which those demands (the demands of an ego ideal) can be met without involving repression" (1914, p. 95).

Repression proper was said to involve the removal of an idea from consciousness by both the attraction exerted by primal repression and the repulsion exerted by the preconscious (or later, the ego). Sublimation then would be influenced by primal repression but not by repression proper.

In contrast to this view, Anna Freud (1936, p. 43) suggested that in "Inhibitions, Symptoms, and Anxiety" Freud refuted his previous idea that repression held a unique and central role among psychic processes other than its function as a mechanism of defense. Thus, although the historical development of the concept of repression was intrinsically linked to that of sublimation prior to the advent of the structural model, after 1926 sublimation could be conceptualized without the use of repression.

Relatively few authors have elaborated views of sublimation as reliant upon repression. Roheim (1943) did suggest that sublimation involved repression but distinguished its use of repression from the use made in neurotic conflict. This was done on the basis of symbolic meaning, as Roheim believed that sublimation relied on the repression of original instinctual wishes while neurosis required repression of both original instinctual wishes and their symbolic derivatives. Although Roheim's statement in regard to neurosis may be substantiated, it remains an open question as to what happens in sublimation to the symbolic meaning of an activity vis-a-vis consciousness, and whether this process can be distinguished from that which occurs in neurotic symptom-formation.

Fenichel (1945) provided some clarification in discussing the essential mechanism of repression as a constant counter-cathexis while sublimation was described as uniting id and ego energies which then in altered form find free expression (pp. 142, 153). Again, the description of combined or transformed energies arises, but an explanation of the underlying psychological processes is not found in the literature.

As mentioned earlier only Lantos has elaborated a complex view of sublimation derived from the use of models constructed at different historical periods in the development of psychoanalysis; her conceptualization is reliant on repression underlying sublimation. Lantos (1955) combined the first instinct theory and the structural model in her explanation of sublimation. She proposed that Freud's view of sublimation be termed "secondary sublimation" and further that it be viewed as a twofold process. Repression proper was said to accomplish a withdrawal of the representatives of infantile sexual instincts from attachment to representatives of the self-preservative instincts. These representatives of the

sexual instincts would then be "desexualized" and attached to primary ego activities or precursors which were learned from the object. Pride and pleasure in these activities provided the evidence for the sublimation. Apparently "pride and pleasure" were to be understood as the results of repression and desexualization. It thus appears that for Lantos sublimation and desexualization are in fact synonymous terms, underpinned by repression proper; however, she did not explain the processes underlying the concept of desexualization.

4. Reaction-formation

Freud discussed the permanent character traits in "Character and Anal Erotism" in regard to the prolongation of instincts, their alteration in sublimation, and reaction-formations against instincts (1908a). Sublimation and reaction-formation then were seen as two alternatives available to the individual in his battle against direct drive expression, and both mechanisms were seen to play a major part in the individual's acceptance of the demands of civilization. At this time one was not said to underlie the other and Freud did not indicate that any reciprocal or interdependent relationship between the two concepts was involved. Later in "Inhibitions Symptoms and Anxiety" (1926), Freud contradicted this view in saying that reaction-formation was a type of repression. In 1905 ("Three Essays"), he had implied that sublimation could occur through reaction-formation.

Glover (1931) described reaction-formation as a particular form of displacement (displacement by the opposite) and thus implied a link to the displacement involved in sublimation. In distinguishing sublimation and reaction-formation, however, he noted his agreement with Jones (1930) who had stated that both concepts involved aim-deviation but had described sublimation as a modified continuation of unconscious instincts while reaction-formation was viewed as a reaction by the ego against instincts. As Glover pointed out, the view of Klein (1926) regarding restitutive sublimation necessitates a reactive stance by the ego. In fact, in the broad sense outlined by Anna Freud (1936) all sublimatory activity must result in part from the ego's reactive stance in regard to unwelcome instinctual representatives.

According to Fenichel (1945) "Sublimation is related to reaction-formation in the same way that the successful construction of the superego is related to an immutable repression of the Oedipus complex" (p. 153). In this analogy he presented a view that sublimation cannot occur without the prior benefit of the

individual by necessary reaction-formations. He defined reaction-formation as an attitude of opposition to an instinctual wish, and furthermore one with a quality of finality "... a once-and-for-all definitive change of the personality ..." which (unlike repression) involves only a single expenditure of counter-cathectic energy. Reaction-formation was said to involve attitudes which "suppress" the instinct, working sometimes in the same or altered direction of the original drive and sometimes in an opposite direction; sublimation was said to encompass attitudes which "supersede" the instinct, also working in either direction (p. 151-53).

Like Fenichel before her Edith Jacobson (1965) viewed the two concepts as complementary. She proposed that sublimation is enhanced by reaction-formations which allow the displacement of drive wishes onto aim-inhibited interests. Jacobson stated that reaction-formations in and of themselves cannot effect a displacement of instinctual impulses (note this view in contradistinction to Glover and Jones) but do contribute to the development of aim-inhibited interests by involving a change in attitude toward instinctual wishes. Rather than valuing direct drive discharge the developing child begins to value control of drive. In elaborating this view Jacobson implied that sublimation alone is not sufficient as an avenue for drive expression but is underpinned by the development of reaction-formations.

B. Sublimation and Other Ego Functions

1. Synthetic Function

Although Freud did not explicitly discuss the synthetic function of the ego in relation to sublimation, he did comment that the change of object and aim through sublimation conformed to "... the main purpose of Eros - that of uniting and binding in so far as it helps toward establishing the unity, or tendency to unity, which is particularly characteristic of the ego" (1923b, p. 45). In this statement he implied that sublimation serves to reinforce and actualize the synthetic function. This is consistent with his view of ego functions in general and underlines Anna Freud's view of sublimation as a special defense mechanism related to psychic health.

2. Neutralization

There has been a marked controversy among theorists writing since Freud and Anna Freud as to whether sublimation can be considered an ego function like neutralization. Hartmann was the first to suggest such a conceptualization. He defined neutralization as "... (the change of purely instinctual strivings into a mode of energy more appropriate to the functions of the ego, together with the delay of immediate instinctual discharge, the control by the ego) ..." (1955, p. 24). Equating sublimation with neutralization, Hartmann widened both terms to mean deinstinctualization, rather than one applying to desexualization and the other to de-aggressivization. He used the term neutralization most commonly to mean the de-instinctualization process.

In equating the two terms, sublimation loses its usefulness in explaining phenomena which are not fully elucidated by neutralization. Neutralization (and neutral ego energy), if its own processes are clarified, may explain ego-activity but is not sufficient to account for ego-achievements which are commonly cited as examples of sublimations.

Hartmann did raise a crucial issue in his discussion of sublimation, in regard to desexualization. Freud's proposal of desexualization is essential to the concept because without it (as Melanie Klein (1923) suggested in her equation of sublimation with the capacity to libidinally cathect ego-activities) a simple inhibition and displacement from an original object to an ego-activity would result in sexualization of that activity.

Hartmann did not make clear his view of the psychological processes underlying the desexualization involved in neutralization (and thus by equation, in sublimation). Lantos (1955) in her discussion of sublimation offered the hypothesis of repression to account for sublimation (or desexualization). It is not clear whether Hartmann viewed repression as a part of the function of neutralization. In a descriptive sense Lantos' view of sublimation could be subsumed under his earlier conceptualization of neutralization, particularly as for her sublimation was ascribed to very early socialization processes not adequate to explain ego achievements of a higher order.

Gross and Rubin (1972) were critical of Hartmann's equation of sublimation and neutralization and by implication of the energetic model in general, stating that the explanation of sublimation in energetic terms alone is too narrow to encompass the issues of alteration of aim, values, and origin in conflict. Though Hartmann

spoke of ego pleasure taking precedence over drive pleasure in sublimation, his energetic concept does not explain how to discern when the aim of the drive is being expressed indirectly and when an ego aim which does not involve the drive (or conflict with the drive) is in operation (p. 341-45). In addition, equating sublimation with the energetic process of neutralization results in the rejection of the aspect of cultural value originally emphasized by Freud.

3. Noninstinctual Wish

Kris (1955) was the first theorist to counter the classical idea of sublimation as aim inhibition and displacement serving the purpose of defense against unacceptable instinctual impulses. He pointed out that goal displacement could occur without the neutralization of id energy, referring to the fact that certain ego activities may continue when they no longer serve to indirectly discharge instinctual impulses. In this light it seems questionable whether indirect drive discharge alone qualifies an activity to be termed sublimation (we know that indirect drive expression occurs in many ways), or that ego activities in themselves should be given that name. Kris focused on an important determinant, that of a noninstinctual wish for a particular relationship to the primary objects: "... the richness of needs simultaneously satisfied by any sublimation, the over-determination of the activity or the multiple functions which it fulfills have always been considered to be of decisive importance. When the activity satisfies the most important need of the child, the wish for closeness to the parent, we may expect it to be of great significance indeed."

Along with Kris' view of ego activities which are not motivated by the pressures of instinctual impulses seeking for expression, Sandler and Joffe (1966) commented on the concept of neutral ego energy existing from the beginning. They suggested, as did Hartmann et al. (1949), that this energy originating in the ego is the power source of the apparatuses of primary and secondary autonomy and that the pleasure in their work alters the affects arising from the original sexual and aggressive impulses. This alteration would have the effect of distancing the affects from their origin in direct drive discharge. The mode of instinctual discharge would be altered via development to that involving nonsensual qualities. Sandler and Joffe, however, recognized that process as descriptive of Hartmann's concept of neutralization and they reserved the term sublimation for an achievement involving a capacity developmentally beyond this build-up of autonomous ego-

activities. Their departure from the classical view lay in a conceptualization of sublimation as an entity and as having an intimate relationship to the noninstinctual wish.

C. Sublimation and the Superego

The Ego and The Id (1923) contains perhaps the most extensive of Freud's written comments on sublimation, and these are primarily in relation to the superego. His interest encompasses the issues of the ego-ideal, defusion of instincts, and identification. He described sublimation in this context as the process of desexualizing and displacing libidinal energy.

Freud linked sublimation and identification alike in the development of the superego, noting these two processes as essential in the ideal "end" of the Oedipus Complex. He then added the concept of the ego ideal as that part of the superego structure which is heir to those elements of the Oedipus Complex which have not been satisfactorily mastered through the ego's work of sublimation and identification: "The struggle which once raged in the deepest strata of the mind, and was brought to an end by rapid sublimation and identification, is now continued in a higher region, like the Battle of the Huns in Kaulbach's painting." (p. 39).

In regard to the issue of defusion of instincts, Freud's discussion here followed on his previous work in Beyond the Pleasure Principle (1920) in which he had delineated two classes of instincts, those of Eros and the death instincts. A natural developmental fusion was assumed to account for the dynamic tension between these forces. Sublimation was said to cause a defusion by its alteration of the libido; thus the superego (ego ideal) gains its harshness from the free-ranging aggressive forces taken into itself consequent upon the sublimations (and identifications) from which it arises.

In regard to this aspect of the nature of the superego, Glover (1931) pointed to the role of sublimation as a defense against anxiety related to superego criticism. Roheim (1943) in a discussion of sublimation as involving restitution noted the similarity to the idea of sublimation as a fantasy in which the presence of a frustrating superego is denied. These views highlight the consideration of sublimation as a concept involved both in the construction of personality and in its functioning thereafter in conflict resolution.

Fenichel (1945) noted that it seemed likely that "all sublimation is performed by mechanisms identical with or similar to identification." (p. 471). He

listed their shared qualities: inhibition of aim, desexualization, complete absorption of instinct into its sequelae, and alteration within the ego (p. 142). Jacobson (1965) was also interested in these shared qualities but pointed to Freud's cautioning (1914) to distinguish between those idealizations which involve objects and sublimation which affects the child's own instincts. Both Fenichel and Jacobson underlined the need of the object for guidance and as a model for identification in the sublimation of instinct.

Sandler and Joffe (1966), preferring to view sublimation as an entity rather than a psychological process itself, wrote of the value to the ego inherent in such achievements. The sublimation, involving a constant value-cathexis, was seen to provide an ongoing, acceptable avenue for drive discharge or reduction in demand for work made by the drive. The ego's value of its achievements implies a relation to the superego, particularly the ego ideal, as such sublimations are often based on identifications with parental achievements or parental pleasure in the talents of the young child.

Gross and Rubin (1972) took a view of sublimation as a psychological process of "aim-deflection," thought to aid the building up of reality by the differentiation of self and object and occurring long before the development of the superego. The writings of other authors have not generally supported a view of sublimation as such a developmentally early phenomenon. Freud's writings, as mentioned earlier, focused most extensively on the relation of sublimation to the creation of the superego which he places developmentally beyond the stages of self-object differentiation. One exception to be noted, however, is a comment contained in The Ego and The Id: "If thought processes in the wider sense are to be included among these displacements (sublimated energy), then the activity of thinking is also supplied from the sublimation of erotic motive forces" (p. 45). Yet Freud explicitly stated elsewhere (1905c, p. 178) that sublimation originates during the latency period of development. Anna Freud followed Freud's latter view, describing sublimation as a psychological process requiring a good deal of psychic structure and noting particularly the development of the superego (1936, p. 52).

D. Sublimation, Its Social Value and the External World

When Freud introduced the concept of sublimation to psychoanalytic thought, he emphasized that it was a process of cultural achievement made by the individual via the "diversion of sexual instinctual forces from sexual aims and their direction to new ones -" (1905c, p. 178). Although he was inconsistent in several of his ideas about the concept, he maintained throughout his writing the view that social valuation is an integral aspect of sublimation. In explicit agreement with him have been a number of authors, including Anna Freud, Jacobson, Sandler and Joffe, and Gross and Rubin. Fenichel preferred to omit this aspect of Freud's definition due to the difficulties inherent in cultural differences and in studying a psychoanalytic concept at other than an intrapsychic level.

Lawrence Kubie (1962) criticized the use of such a concept on the basis that sublimation does not actually alter the unconscious conflicts underlying the socially valued activities it describes. He understood the idea of "value" in its social sense and did not address himself to the value that the individual internalizes through identifications nor to the value held by the individual for the sublimatory activity as an adaptive rather than pathological expression of unconscious conflicts and wishes. Thus he asserted that a sublimatory activity may express underlying pathology but be maintained and approved by society's valuing of it in the individual. Such a definition of sublimation is inadequate in that it is based strictly on the external referent of an activity's social value. If one recognizes that sublimation is inherently psychoanalytically defined by its relation to healthy psychological processes in the individual, then it becomes clear that culturally approved activities which are the result of pathology cannot be seen as sublimations. One must be cautioned, as Hartmann noted (1955), that to say a true or successful sublimation is a healthy one, is not adequate but that to define a true sublimation as one in which its function has been achieved is logically correct. For example, a compulsive but successful work drive is not a sublimatory activity but rather a pathological symptom or neurotic character activity; this assumption rests not on the lack of health but on the fact that the attempt at sublimation did not achieve the function of protection from illness. This activity may be difficult to alter because of its ego-syntonicity and social approval, but it is from an intrapsychic perspective ego-restrictive and in that way qualitatively different from sublimation. It does not arise in recognition of reality but is a denial of reality and thus cripples the ego in certain areas of its functioning.

In addition, the idea of value in its social sense has been shown to have relevance to the concept of sublimation. Deri (1939) discussed the controversy, offering the following solution: "Those forces which meet the rising impulse at the threshold of consciousness and divert its direction are generated by the social, ethical or cultural demands of education. Thereby the concept of value enters the picture. It is obvious that the result of the ensuing sublimation must show marks of this" (p. 325). (Deri also commented on the especially noticeable social element in some sublimations, suggesting that these are derived from the processes involving pregenital impulses which take place during the genital phase of development.)

Previously mentioned was the idea of the social function of sublimation as related to protection from illness. Glover (1931) commented on this issue, stating that society sets a value by not desiring illness. He applied this idea to the variety of activities generally considered to be sublimations. The social or cultural value placed on a child's sublimatory activity may appear in the external world to be less valued or valuable than the adult's artistic or scientific productivity. Yet the sublimatory activities of children have immediate or potential value in their protection from illness. The same external standards of value do not apply to all sublimatory activities, but the factor of protection from illness remains constant as a value.

E. Sublimation and Conflict

The relation of sublimation to psychic conflict is an area in which, with the exception of Kubie whose views have just been presented, psychoanalytic writers have tended to find much agreement. Freud originated the term in psychoanalysis to account for the way in which conflict could be resolved without resort to pathological mechanisms. Initially this conflict was seen as occurring between instinctual impulses and consciousness, particularly in respect to socialization of the human organism. With the advent of the structural model Freud revised the areas of participation to that of the id and the ego/superego or external world. Nevertheless, sublimation continued to be viewed as a result of the need to tame and modify unacceptable impulses.

Through Anna Freud's work (1936) the limitations of the power of sublimation of instincts was elaborated. She stressed the child's preference for self-preservation over libidinal gratification in the event both wishes do not seem capable of fulfillment (p. 103). Thus, other defense mechanisms override

sublimation, and sublimation alone would not be sufficient to resolve conflict or to avoid unpleasure. From these views it follows that one of the characteristics of sublimation is its support of the instinctual vicissitudes, the defense mechanisms and the other ego activities which contribute to conflict-resolution.

Where authors have departed from Freud's views, the issue of wishes not arising from the id are involved. As previously mentioned, Kris (1955) took the view that sublimation involves more than the expression of instinct in culturally approved activity. Sandler and Joffe (1966) and Sandler and Sandler (1978) stressed these noninstinctual wishes not all of which may be conflict-free prior to their representation in sublimation.

F. Sublimation and Psychopathology

Clearly, there is agreement in psychoanalysis that sublimation pertains to the normal aspects of the personality, and this has been noted in numerous of the previous sections. A major difficulty in psychoanalysis in general is relevant to the concept: that is, much of what is "normal" has been discovered and elucidated from the study of the pathological, leaving the "normal" to be defined at times in the negative.

In his comments on the concept Freud often contrasted sublimation with those pathological forces at work in obsessional neurosis, hysteria, and melancholia (1923). Fenichel (1945) compared disturbances in the capacity to sublimate to corresponding difficulties in making integrated identifications (p. 142).

As pointed out by Gross and Rubin (1972), Freud's cases offer us the opportunity to make some inferences about his views on sublimation and psychopathology. For example, in "Little Hans" he described the development of sublimation (an interest in music) coinciding with the instigation of repression of libidinal interest. In the case of "Anna O." symptom resolution seemed to derive from sublimation in feminist activities. These two examples suggest varying ways in which sublimation and psychopathology may interact. In one instance sublimation appeared to be a curative factor while in another it became possible once repression had worked against the direct expression of unacceptable instinctual impulses. This second relationship is that of sublimation existing alongside possibly neurotic compromise in the same individual. Neither of these outcomes, however, was explained in relation to how sublimation developed in the patients.

Glover (1931) took an extensive look at sublimation in relation to psychopathology. He outlined the problems involved in distinguishing sublimation as a process from the processes of symptom-formation and neurotic character activities. He quoted Jones (1930) as marking the distinction in terms of the degree of aim displacement, since Jones viewed symptoms and neurotic character activities as retaining in disguised form the sexual nature of the instinctual impulse. Glover correctly pointed out that the equation of sublimation with a particular degree of displacement results only in a tautology.

A second alternative discussed by Glover was that of sublimation as a substitute formation and he again pointed to the difficulties in using this formulation, as symptoms and neurotic character activities can also be viewed in this manner. He described a "conductor system" in which sublimation was said to offer a means of breakthrough for the return of repressed material to consciousness. Here he reminded one of Freud's comments that in neurosis sublimations may function as substitute formations just as do symptoms. Glover cited the example of the skilled counterfeiter who engages in anti-social activity (though he may not necessarily be representative of neurotic psychopathology). He also noted clinical observations in which perversion was found to be more freely expressed in those instances in which particular aesthetic conditions could be fulfilled.

In regard to Glover's comments on sublimation as a vehicle for the "return of the repressed" and other forms of pathology, it seems faulty logic to suggest that the sublimation of an individual is in a causative or primary sense linked to the psychopathological functioning. As already discussed, clinical evidence demonstrates that sublimation can exist alongside psychopathology and may not be sufficient to ameliorate that pathology or to be maintained outside the pathologically conflictual sphere. Many psychoanalysts would take exception to the view of counterfeiting as representative of sublimation, preferring to view it as a pathological character activity. Yet Glover was correct in pointing out the lack of clear distinction between the two concepts. Lastly, the aesthetic conditions which enhance the expression of perverse wishes do not necessarily bear any relationship to sublimation. Aesthetic feeling and sublimation are not equatable concepts.

Related to sublimation and psychopathology is the issue of anxiety. Glover (1931) associated anxiety with sublimatory processes due to clinical observations of patients reporting sublimatory activities in association with anxiety or guilt either in direct or reactive forms. Thus he believed that sublimations do not always promote pleasure and diminish unpleasure. This is in contrast to Anna Freud's view

that sublimation does not involve a protection against anxiety. In a personal communication (1980) she stated that if a sublimation is lost (e.g., the surgeon who for physical reasons can no longer use his hands for surgical procedures) no anxiety will result as a consequence of that loss. In this comment she focused on the idea of sublimation as autonomous from the conflict which lies at its base, differing explicitly from Kubie (1962)..

Glover offered an interesting hypothesis in the light of his clinical observations, i.e., that the factor of symbolism may clarify the conceptual difficulties involved in the relation of sublimation and psychopathology. In this sense his clinical observations of the association of anxiety and sublimation might be construed in a different manner in that what appears to be sublimation may indeed not be sublimation but only a symbolic representative of conflictual wishes.

One further point in regard to anxiety is relevant here. Melanie Klein (1930) discussed this issue and her views reflect an attempt to understand sublimation as it relates to the construction of the personality, rather than from Freud's original conception of sublimation as a solution to conflict in the already structured personality. Klein proposed that while excessive anxiety interferes with the capacity to sublimate (due to its adverse effect on the symbolizing function), insufficient anxiety will result in an inability to make those identifications necessary to promote sublimation.

G. Sublimation and Development

The classical view of sublimation is that it represents what Anna Freud called "the child's need to complete development" (1965) and Freud's conception of the ego's innate tendency to unity, as it provides the most extensive mode of indirect satisfaction of impulses possible in the context of reality and is by definition adaptive.

One major controversy among theorists about the developmental aspect of the concept involves the issue of entity versus psychological process. As has been discussed, most theorists have tended to define sublimation as a psychological process represented intrapsychically at an unconscious level out of which certain culturally valued ego activities become highly invested by the individual. At the same time the ego achievements, productions, and activities are themselves often designated as "sublimations." The essential questions here are as follows: Can a concept be both an entity (an end result, achievement) and a process? and, If

sublimation changes developmentally over time, can it then be properly viewed as an underlying psychological process at all? Until Sandler and Joffe's (1966) paper on sublimation, the apparent contradictory use of the term sublimation to mean both psychological process and entity went unquestioned, rather like the concurrent use of contradictory concepts in the topographic and structural models of the mind. The difficulty with this practice lies not in the apparent contradiction (as models are not expected to be comprehensive) but with the inadequacy of explanation derived from the energetic model in its conception of sublimation as a psychological process. Additionally, sublimation as an entity was not really addressed at a theoretical explanatory level, even inadequately. At most the term sublimation functions as a metaphor for psychological processes inadequately understood.

Sandler and Joffe (1966), in the context of the energetic model, distinguished sublimation from the process of neutralization, using clinical data to support the view that sublimation involves a capacity develop mentally beyond the building up of autonomous ego activities (neutralization). They referred to an enduring value cathexis invested in the mental representation of the ego activities, the objects, and the self and likened it to the "constant value cathexis of the sort which characterizes object constancy" (p. 354). Still left unexplained at this time were some of the psychological processes which make sublimation a valuable achievement for the individual, but the view of sublimation as entity rather than a process was clear. Sublimation was seen as a sophisticated developmental achievement of the individual and not a psychological process in itself.

Another issue of controversy briefly mentioned in an earlier section is the question of when in the development of the individual sublimation is possible. Although Freud at times spoke of sublimation as an instinctual vicissitude present from the beginning of life, the main thrust of his writings provides evidence of the view that sublimation begins much later. Anna Freud (1936) stated that sublimation requires a great deal of psychic structure, including substantial superego development. Clearly Sandler and Joffe also placed the capacity for sublimation relatively late in infantile development. Hartmann limited himself to a metapsychological explication of the concept but implied in his equation of neutralization and sublimation is the view that it occurs rather earlier in development than Anna Freud or Sandler and Joffe would accept. Gross and Rubin (1972) in defining sublimation as a process of aim-deflection which aids in the development of reality testing and self-object differentiation would appear to view sublimation as occurring very early: "The pleasure-yielding images which are the goal of aim-

deflected strivings coalesce as they are organized by secondary process activities, building up stable internal representations of the external world. The most important of these is the constant object, to the formation of which aim-deflected strivings make an essential contribution. (Freud spoke of "tender" or "aim-deflected" strivings toward an object as a sublimatory process.) Offering increasingly reliable and predictable pleasures to the aim-deflected drives, the constant object will be especially sought out by discharge activity. As this takes place the gratifications which the object provides will result in the building up of those increasingly significant and stable representations which insure its constancy" (p. 350).

H. Sublimation and Object Relationships

The importance of the relations between self and object have been cited by all those psychoanalytic writers who have studied the concept of sublimation. There are, as have been noted, numerous problems with an understanding of sublimation. These arise out of its basis in the energetic model, its use as both psychological process and entity, disagreement as to at which point in development the individual becomes capable of sublimation, disagreement as to the nature of the impulses or wishes which it satisfies and out of its confusion with other aspects of mental functioning. This author would, however, like to propose that it is in part the lack of a coherent theory of object relations, particularly the position of object relations in regard to motivation, that has contributed to some of the confusion about the concept.

Anna Freud (1936) stressed the child's need for external guidance in the development of sublimation because of his own propensity toward valuing the quick avoidance of unpleasure or anxiety more highly than direct or indirect gratification of instinct (p. 103). She thus spoke to the need of the child for a particular object relationship in the development of sublimation. Ernst Kris (1955) also described a particular object relationship, referring to the symbolic meaning involved in sublimation. He stressed its value to the child in his active efforts to maintain the sense of well-being resulting from a positive tie to the original object as represented in his mind. Jacobson (1962) focused on the ego and superego identifications with love objects which allow a part of the object libido to be neutralized and invested in ego interests. Fenichel, Lantos, Sandler and Joffe, and

Gross and Rubin all emphasized the role of the parental object in the child's motivation for sublimation.

The role of object relationships in motivating the development of sublimation appears to be of considerable importance in further clarification of the concept. Initially it seems pertinent to focus on the way in which sublimation benefits the individual, particularly in regard to pleasure. It has been generally agreed among the theorists cited that sublimation serves the purpose of indirect drive discharge. Sandler and Sandler (1978) as a result of their work on object relations and affects proposed a model by which affects are viewed as the principal motivating factors represented in the mind, some of which are drive-related and others of which are noninstinctual. Noninstinctual wishes, too, were seen to be capable of motivating sublimation.

To return to the issue of the role of object relations, we know that the individual has a number of methods at his disposal to regulate drive tensions and this can be seen in ego activities, defense, and pathological compromise-formation. It may be in the understanding of the part played by the object relationship in the gratification of instinctual and noninstinctual wishes that one can distinguish the concept of sublimation from other psychoanalytic concepts and clarify its meaning.

CONCLUSION

A number of theorists have concluded that the essential element defining sublimation consists of a qualitative change in energy (cf. most notably Freud, 1923b; Glover, 1931; Hartmann, 1955). Yet, as has been elucidated, the power of the energy model as an explanatory concept is lacking. The terms desexualization and neutralization bear a metaphoric but not an explanatory relationship to sublimation as it was originally conceived.

The present study aims to examine the concept of sublimation as it is currently used by clinicians. It is hoped that an examination of clinicians' uses of the concept may highlight current ambiguities in the use of the term and may further indicate novel ways of elaborating the psychoanalytic and psychological model of sublimation.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE REPERTORY GRID

L GRID METHODOLOGY

This chapter is included here as a necessary excursion into grid methodology. In spite of its mathematical sophistication, the data analyzed and the results obtained by grid analysis are for this project, employed to provide a stimulus to thinking in the re-formulation of the concept under study. No existing definition of sublimation is without problems, as has been demonstrated in Chapter II; however, the concept is widely used by psychoanalysts, its meaning often taken for granted, and thus it seems important to ascertain what meaning it has to those who employ it.

The methodology of personal construct theory has been applied to delineate a wide range of objects and situations (Shubsachs, 1975; Fransella and Adams, 1966; Fransella, 1972; Orley and Leff, 1972; Honnikman, 1976; Bannister, 1962; Salmon, Arnold and Collyer, 1972; Hudson, 1974; Lemon, 1975; Orley, 1976; Salmon, 1976; Ryle and Lunghi, 1970). Kelly (1955) assumes that construing is a matter of dichotomous differentiation on the basis of similarities and contrasts. These dichotomies which he terms constructs are meaningful only insofar as they provide the basis for interpretation of the similarities and differences among the people, events, instances, etc. (elements), to which they are applied.

Constructs are not only dichotomous but are also seen as being linked to form a hierarchical system. Some constructs are subordinate to others. Constructs at the top of the hierarchy are referred to as superordinate. Some form themselves into subsystems or realms and some vary according to the context in which they are applied. Hinkle (1965) for example, emphatically stresses that the contexts in which constructs are used determine the manner in which they differentiate experience. Thus it is the elements being differentiated which give meaning to the construct, not its verbal label. Elements and constructs are fundamentally confounded and interdependent.

A. Personal Construct Theory

In order to discover the meaning of sublimation to a group of psychoanalysts trained in the Freudian tradition, an empirical model was devised based on a theory of human motivation put forward by George Kelly (1955). Although this theory of "man the scientist" originated in the context of psychotherapy, it is also proposed as a general theory of human functioning.

Kelly's philosophical approach which he termed "constructive alternativism" is a move away from both behavioral and psychoanalytic psychology. He claimed that his model solves traditional conceptual controversies involving dualistic notions in psychological theory. He contended that reality does not directly reveal itself to us but is construed by us and is therefore available to many different interpretations. Construing events in Kelly's view involves investing them with meaning and serves to orient our experiences and activities in relation to them. In general construing is a way of making sense of the world and describes our way of existing within it.

The present project does not embrace Kelly's (1969) fundamental postulates and many of his corollaries, but will use the framework provided by Kelly to study "psychoanalyst the scientist." As Sandler (1981a, personal communication) points out, the motivational, emotional and dynamic aspects of psychoanalysis are notably missing from Kelly's view. Nevertheless, a description of our understanding of those aspects can be articulated through Kelly's model. It is necessary, therefore, briefly to review the methodology of personal construct theory and those aspects of Kelly's theory which are pertinent to the study of the thinking processes of the psychoanalyst.

B. The Measurement of Construct Systems:

1. Elements

The measurement of a person's construct system starts by specifying the people, events, or instances which provide the context for this examination. For our purposes elements must be instances which might clarify the analyst's construing of a particular concept. This may be most effectively achieved by providing the individual with "examples" of instances as well as non-instances of the concept's application.

2. Eliciting Constructs

Kelly (1955) described a number of ways in which constructs may be elicited. As in the present research our chief interest concerned the dimensions used to distinguish between instances and non-instances of a particular concept, a form of construct elicitation could be adopted whereby Subjects were asked to specify an attribute which distinguished an instance from a non-instance of sublimation. As Fransella and Bannister (1977) point out, there is nothing sacrosanct about methods of eliciting constructs. The spirit of construct measurement is one of flexibility rather than rigidity, and in application the technique should be fitted to the questions which the research aims to tackle.

3. The Grid

Kelly developed a basic methodology for providing a mathematical description of a part of a person's "psychological space." His repertory grid technique which played an integral part in the development of his theory represents the most well developed of his procedures. It was also the method employed in the current investigation and therefore its essential characteristics and underlying assumptions will be discussed here.

Kelly's original role construct repertory test from which all other versions of the grid derive was designed to elicit a representative set of constructs which a person employs to conceptualize the significant people in his life and to evaluate the relationships between these constructs. The bipolar concepts concerning people, elicited by following the procedure described in points one and two above, are used by Subjects to classify the elements which provided the context for the derivation of the constructs. This procedure illustrates the total interdependence of constructs and elements within the individual's "psychological space."

Since the inception of the technique many other procedures have been designed to establish the interrelationship of constructs and elements. The procedure best suited to the present study is the rating grid. This method in many ways resembles Osgood, et al.'s (1957) semantic differential. Each element is rated on each construct which is transformed into a scale where the emergent and implicit poles specify the end points. Many adopt Osgood et al.'s seven-point rating procedure whereas others employ Bannister and Mair's (1968) ten-point classification. As Fonagy (1982) pointed out, the kind of rating scale used is less important

than the suitability of the scale for the Subject. He recommended the use of five- or seven-point scales, as experience has shown them to be more reliable than those with more than seven points. Using this argument a seven-point scale was adopted in the current project.

It is important to note, however, that in spite of the apparent multiplicity of grid techniques available (Fransella and Bannister, 1977), most versions retain the same basic characteristics. Bannister and Mair (1968) described the repertory grid technique as "any form of sorting task which allows for the assessment of relationships between constructs and which yields data in a matrix form." Slater (1970), however, rightly pointed out that this emphasis on construct relationships is questionable since the data refer to two sets of variables interacting with one another, i.e., elements and constructs. If emphasis is uniquely placed on the relationship between constructs at the expense of the relationship between elements and also at the expense of the relationship between elements and constructs there is a substantial waste of information. Furthermore, one runs a considerable risk of mistakenly assuming that the relationship between constructs would hold in the same way if a different set of elements were used as a context for the constructs. The principle governing the selection of elements to be studied, therefore, is of crucial importance as it may well bias the inter-relationships subsequently observed, cf. Clark, H. H., and Begun, J. S., 1971.

Another highly controversial issue is the use of "elicited versus supplied" constructs in grids. Although there is evidence that supplied constructs can provide meaningful results (e.g., Fransella and Bannister, 1967), a substantial number of studies comparing elicited with supplied constructs suggest that in general elicited constructs are more personally meaningful and useful to subjects (Isaacson and Landfield, 1965; Adams-Webber, 1970; Caine and Smail, 1967). For the present purposes supplied constructs would appear to be of little value, as the very nature of the dimensions underlying the construing of the theoretical concept constitutes the core of the research. One may say that supplied constructs are appropriate when the interrelationship of elements is the primary focus of investigation and when the dimensions of differentiation are by and large socially defined (cf. Commonality Corollary: To the extent that one person employs a construction of experience which is similar to that employed by another, his psychological processes are similar to those of the other person - Kelly, 1955).

4. Statistical Procedures

The assumption implicit in almost all grid psychology is that a mathematical relationship between a person's judgments reflects psychological assumptions underlying those judgments. In other words, a mathematical description of the interrelationship of constructs and elements will provide a perspective for the examination of the person's "psychological space." Kelly (1955) himself was the first to outline a non-parametric factor analysis for the analysis of the repertory grid test. Slater (1964) described a method of principal component analysis which could be applied to ranked grids. This program was later extended to process rated grids and the program under the name of Ingrid 72 has been made available for general use. This program was used throughout the current investigation.

There are obvious problems with the assumption that a mathematical description of the interrelationship of constructs and elements will provide a perspective for the examination of a person's "psychological space." For example, alternative statistical descriptions of equal statistical validity may provide drastically different representations of the Subject's presumed construing. A decision concerning the relative merits of models can therefore only be made on hermeneutic as opposed to scientific grounds.

Secondly, systematic bias associated with particular procedures is inevitably confounded with one's understanding of individuals' construct systems. For example, the lopsidedness of distributions in correlation coefficients based on frequency tables substantially affects an estimate of the association between constructs (Bannister, 1959).

Thirdly, many of the statistical procedures in current use are inappropriately applied to grid data since these data do not meet the assumptions underlying the valid use of these techniques. For example, the product-moment correlation coefficients which are used in most principal component analysis programs have an underlying assumption that the rating of each element represents an independent observation.

Fourthly, there is a real danger of reification in equating correlation coefficients or factor scores with psychological entities. This is a fundamental problem of all trait-psychology where frequently the correlation of attributes is assumed to have some concrete existence in its own right, and of course it is

nothing but an abstraction, e.g., creativity, or intelligence as a psychological measure.

Finally, a major practical consideration in the use of complex statistical procedures is the ease with which they permit the inexperienced user to lose sight of the original data and explore complex and unparsimonious hypotheses in order to account for what he perceives to be the pattern of results. In other words, he has no guidelines available to him to limit and modify his own construing of the construct system of his Subject. This problem is made even more acute by the inevitable lack of correspondence between psychological and statistical significance. Whereas the latter is an estimate of the proportion of variability accounted for, the former refers to the notion of personal meaning. Thus, often the most significant components in an analysis also tend to be the least interesting or most trivial dimensions, such as good/bad. A component of no statistical significance, however, may frequently reflect an idiosyncratic dimension of enormous psychological significance as far as the person's own value system is concerned, (e.g., a component which combines the two dimensions of happy/unhappy and persecuted/ignored).

Although these are profound criticisms of the statistical analysis of grids, they should not be regarded as negating the usefulness of these procedures. The data obtained from grids are psychologically unmanageable in their complexity and need to be statistically reduced in order for any kind of perspective upon the person's construct system to be gained. As long as these statistical techniques are used as ways of representing or picturing the data, much like the preparation of a slide might help in the conceptualization of the morphology of bodily tissue, the techniques can only be considered useful; as soon as the results of a statistical analysis or grids are treated as measurements in their own right, danger of falsifying the nature of these instruments ensues, hopelessly confounding the issues of statistical analyses and psychological understanding.¹

1. It is not surprising that this kind of confounding frequently takes place, as the statistical analyses employed with grid data are derived from procedures used in the context of measurement rather than illustration.

C. Measures of Construct Relationships:

In the present investigation measures of cognitive differentiation (intensity and cognitive complexity) and of cognitive integration (extremity ratings and superordinacy) provide a set of tools for the examining of the construing of psychoanalysts.² It is important to stress that none of these measures has validity beyond what appears meaningful, i.e., face validity, and it was with this consideration in mind that the measures above were used in the current investigation. Generalizability is limited to the sample examined and the tools employed in the examination.

D. Some Major Methodological Issues

There are two major and several minor methodological issues which must be dealt with before describing the actual study.

1. Reliability

Reliability is a complex concept and is certainly not subsumed by the traditional assumption of stability over time. The reliability of the grid seems to be a function of the index of reliability used and the individual whose reliability is assessed. On the whole, reliability of grid methodology is at least comparable to a large number of other psychometric measures and considerably exceeds that of projective tests or subjective judgments. Fransella and Bannister (1977) state "It seems sensible . . . to regard 'reliability' as the name for an area of inquiry into the way in which people maintain or alter their construing and to estimate the value of the grid not in terms of whether it has 'high' or 'low' reliability but whether or not it is an instrument which enables us effectively to inquire into precisely this

2. These measures have been defined and elaborated by Kelly (1955), Bannister (1960), Mitsos (1961), Bannister and Fransella (1965), Bieri et al. (1966), Bannister and Salmon (1967), Hamilton (1968), Warr and Coffman (1970), Smith and Leach (1972), Metcalfe (1974), and Kuusinen and Nystedt (1975).

problem" (p. 91). (cf. Fransella and Bannister, 1977, and Bannister and Mair, 1968, for further discussion of the concept of reliability in relation to repertory grid technique.)

2. Validity

The notion of validity is not well-suited to the context of repertory grid measurement. The grid is essentially a format for data and it is eminently reasonable to question the validity of a particular grid format in yielding particular information. However, the grid is not a test and furthermore it has a potential infinity of forms; thus it is misleading to talk about its validity as if it were an entity in the sense that one normally talks about particular psychometric measures as entities (e.g., MMPI). Nevertheless, there are alternative conceptions of validity which may be appropriately applied to repertory grid technique. The validity of a technique can be understood as its ability to enable one to elaborate one's construing. The notion of usefulness embraces several allied concepts such as meaningfulness and internal consistency. In this context a grid is valid to the extent that it is able to communicate experience in such a way that people who do not share the community of experience can grasp and use it in their understanding. In this sense then, the validity of the grid can only be stated with regard to the context within which it is applied.

It is important to comment on the relationship between personal construct theory and the use of the grid to validate that theory. The grid technique is intimately bound up with personal construct theory. Nevertheless, its use has predominantly been directed at issues other than Kelly's view of personality. Thus the technique is often separated from the theory which gave rise to it, and the legitimacy of this separation is very rarely questioned. Yet nobody other than George Kelly has provided a model of cognition which encompasses data from repertory grids. Implicitly many attempts at applying grids contain within them Kelly's model of cognition. Following Sandler (1981a) the present writer would like to explicitly state that Kelly's model of construing will be assumed to hold for the aspects of preconscious thinking to be empirically examined in this project.

3. Additional Methodological Points

There are a number of methodological considerations which should be taken into account before embarking upon an application of grid technique to psychoanalytic concepts. The elements in any formal grid must be relevant to the constructs used. The constructs used are specific to the context in which they are applied and cannot be transposed from one conceptual system to another. The interview involves an interpersonal interaction and thus invariably and unavoidably reflects the social context in which constructs are elicited, i.e., constructs are provided for a particular experimenter. The mathematical abstractions provided by statistical analysis must not be reified and our ignorance of the implications of particular statistical techniques must be acknowledged.

II. THE APPLICATION OF GRID METHODOLOGY TO THEORETICAL CONCEPTS

A. Recent Psychological Research on Natural Concepts

Recent work on semantic memory and related fields has given considerable insight into the structure of natural concepts. These developments are best seen in juxtaposition to the classical view of categorization (e.g., Vigotsky, 1939). The assumption underlying these earlier attempts is that a set of necessary and sufficient features exists which defines a concept, and any instance which possesses these features may be regarded as an example of that category.

In recent years there has been extensive research on natural classification systems which raises serious doubts about the psychological validity of this view of concept formation. The assumption that defining features exist for each category has not held up for most object-categories. Subsequent research by linguists and psycholinguists using detailed linguistic analyses, various scaling techniques, or using Subjects' judgment has not succeeded in ascertaining defining features for even the most elementary concepts, such as "fruit" or "furniture" (cf. Clark and Clark, 1977; Miller and Johnson-Laird, 1976; R. W. Proctor, 1975).

Not only have studies failed to support the assumption of defining features, but the implications of the concept have also been refuted by most studies. For

example, a large number of instances exist which appear to be at the borderline between two categories. McCloskey and Glucksberg (1978) found that Subjects could not agree whether a bookend was or was not a piece of furniture. Other workers have found that objects unambiguously assigned to a category had a striking heterogeneity of features, and there was not a single feature which was listed for every category member (Rosch and Mervis, 1975). Hampton (1976) was able to demonstrate that not all features of a general category are listed for a subset. For example, a chicken is not regarded by Subjects to possess all the features which they attribute to birds even though they classified "chicken" into the "bird" category.

Thus, four problems exist for the classical view of natural concepts: 1) The failure to specify concepts which define a category, 2) the existence of numerous borderline cases, 3) the heterogeneity of features attributed to members of a category, and 4) less than perfect nesting of a general category's features among its subsets (Cantor et al., 1980). The alternative view put forward by Rosch and Mervis (1975) for example, assumes that natural categories such as "fruit" and "furniture" have an internal structure centered around a prototype. Thus, some members of such a category are close to the prototypical form or the center of the category. It is assumed that the category is specified in terms of features but that the features are only correlated with category membership. They need not be necessary and sufficient. Typical members of the category will have more properties in common with the prototype than atypical members.

This assumption of correlated features goes a long way to resolve the problems which plagued the classical view. The need to specify defining features is removed. Borderline cases would be predicted to occur given items which have few correlated features of the prototype. Thirdly, prototypes permit the extensive heterogeneity of category instances if we assume that some instances possess a large number of the prototypical features whereas another possesses hardly any at all. Similarly, prototypes do not require perfect nesting.

Much empirical work has borne out predictions based upon "the prototype view." Items highly correlated with a prototype, for example, are consistently rated as more typical (Rosch and Mervis, 1975), are categorized faster (Hampton, 1979), and share more properties in common with other category members. Perhaps the most convincing demonstration of the prototype model (Hampton, 1979) found that the number of category features possessed by an item predicted the rated degree of membership of the item in that category. Thus overall, the

extent of overlap between an instance of a category and its prototype determines the efficiency and speed of processing of that instance in all judgments concerning category membership.

Two recent studies from this group of researchers have extended the applicability of this range of ideas from natural concepts to abstract concepts. Hampton (1981) demonstrated that abstract concepts such as "a work of art," "a science," and "crime" were well-characterized by the correlational, prototypical model outlined above. Cantor et al. (1980) applied the prototype model to the psychiatric domain and demonstrated that experienced clinicians' use of the term "psychosis," "schizophrenia," and "affective disorders" could be best described in terms of prototypes. No set of features could be used to define a category such as "schizophrenia" but the rated typicality and the reliability with which a diagnosis was made could be predicted from the strength of correlation between that case and the category prototype.

It is a possibility that much of the current confusion concerning the use of psychoanalytic concepts may be attributed to the mistaken application of the classical view of categorization or concept formation to categories which psychoanalysts use only in terms of prototypes and the clinical application of which is governed not by the exhaustive examination for the presence of necessary and sufficient features but by the global similarity of a single instance to a category prototype. This is not to say that the elucidation of necessary and sufficient features which describe the psychological processes underlying the phenomenon of sublimation should not be the aim of scientific psychoanalysis. Problems in theorization, however, may well be clarified through a more adequate understanding of the conceptual processes of practicing theoreticians and clinicians.

B. The Use of Theory by the Practicing Clinician

It is an obvious point, which perhaps hardly needs an explicit statement, that there is by no means a perfect correspondence between the body of ideas subsumed under the heading of a particular theory and the beliefs of an individual clinician who espouses to embrace that theory. Empirical research summarized, for example, by Sundland (1977) has demonstrated that the view and attitudes of a group of clinicians who subscribed to the same theory are indeed very heterogeneous. This heterogeneity, of course, applies not just to theoretical concepts but also to ideas about clinical practice as well. Some authors question the usefulness

of distinguishing between schools of psychotherapy, citing as evidence the very limited predictive power of self-affiliation in describing what actually takes place in any particular consulting room (Shapiro, 1980). These views are presented, as they highlight the need for empirical research with practicing clinicians if our aim is to explore the manner in which a concept such as sublimation is currently being used.

C. The Use of Grid Technique for the Investigation of the Nature of

Abstract Concepts

The studies cited in Section A which explored the prototypical nature of abstract concepts such as "the work of art" and "psychosis" use methodologies derived from the investigation of concrete natural categories (Hampton, 1981). The techniques used in Hampton's (1981) study are not appropriate for the study of more complex theoretical concepts such as sublimation. The techniques involve asking judges to provide an exhaustive list of features possessed by instances of a category. It assumes an examination of imperfect feature-nesting. The relationship of the rated typicality of an instance to the number of commonly mentioned features is examined. It may involve the examination of the association between rated difficulty of choosing examples and the goodness of fit with the prototype definition. Thus this set of techniques cannot be applied to the study of sublimation for the following reasons: 1) The number of features which need to be elicited about each category is unmanageably large, 2) the instances of these broad theoretical concepts are also instances of a very large number of other categories, and thus only a small minority of the features one might elicit about these instances would be pertinent to the membership of that instance in the category, and 3) many of the pertinent prototypical features of the category may be preconscious as far as the use of the category is concerned. (In this context the term "preconscious" is used in Freud's original sense of verbalizable but not necessarily verbalized.) For these reasons it was necessary to examine the potential usefulness of alternative methodologies, and this led to a focus upon repertory grids.

There are numerous examples of the successful application of grid methodology in the elucidation of abstract concepts. Agnew and Bannister (1973) looked at language in grid terms in the specific area of language used by psychiatrists to

classify patients. Warren (1966) looked at Bernstein's arguments concerning class differences in linguistic encoding. Mair (1966) examined the usefulness of grids in providing an objective measure of semantic proximity of words (synonyms and antonyms). Finally, Hjelle and Ziegler (1976) looked at the construing by psychologists of major theories of personality using the repertory grid technique.

These preliminary results are sufficiently encouraging to warrant the assumption that the relationships between personal constructs will provide an operational definition in repertory grid terms of theoretical concepts as they are used by clinicians. The next section will examine the manner in which repertory grids may be used to achieve this aim.

III. THE APPLICATION OF REPERTORY GRIDS TO THE STUDY OF PSYCHOANALYTIC CONCEPTS

A. The Problems of Metapsychology

Recently a number of psychoanalytic writers have drawn attention to the shortcomings of metapsychology as a theoretical framework for psychoanalysis (Holt, 1967, 1976; Beres and Joseph, 1970; Ricoeur, 1970, 1977; Rosenblatt and Thickstun, 1970, 1977; Peterfreund, 1971, 1975; Klein, 1976; Basch, 1976; Gill, 1976; Loewald, 1976; Schafer, 1976; Edelson, 1977). Fonagy (1982) offered a succinct summary of the difficulties which have been described. Following Schafer (1976), he identified anthropomorphism, reification and the inappropriate use of metaphors as major logical problem areas for metapsychology. He noted Ricoeur's (1977) argument that metapsychology does not fit the clinical data of psychoanalysis because of Freud's use of now outmoded neurophysiological concepts which even at the time were not created specifically out of the clinical data. In an attempt to overcome the problems of metapsychology, Schafer (1976) developed an "action language" for psychoanalysis claimed to eliminate the use of descriptive labels as entities. Anthropomorphism in psychoanalytic theory, the personification of abstract concepts, has received extensive criticism from within and without psychoanalysis. Anthropomorphism, like reification, is a misleading description of phenomena; both may lead to false explanations. Metaphoric descriptions to provide account for clinical observation have been used throughout the history of

psychoanalytic science, with the false application of such metaphoric descriptions as if they were of explanatory value.

Fonagy (1982) criticized the attempts by various writers to solve the problems of metapsychology with theories of "action language" (Schafer, 1976), separation of the clinical from the metapsychological levels of psychoanalysis (Gill, 1976; Klein, 1976), hermeneutics (Rycroft, 1966; Ricoeur, 1970, 1977), and information-processing (Rosenblatt and Thickstun, 1970, 1977; Peterfreund, 1971, 1975; Bowlby, 1980). He demonstrated that all of these models were unable to eliminate problems of concretization and reification. Fonagy presented the idea that metaphors in metapsychology may be understood to represent attempts by theorists to "grasp the nature of the psychological processes and mechanisms of which we have no conscious knowledge and which are not available to introspection." He agreed that the need for metaphoric language evolves from the lack of available information about the underlying psychological processes. He suggested that the metaphors of psychoanalysis may be of value in directing the integration of psychoanalytic hypotheses and empirical research toward the understanding of dimensions of behavior and cognition.

B. Summary of Specific Problems of Sublimation

As discussed in the chapter on the theory of sublimation, there are numerous problems with the concept of sublimation. To summarize, these difficulties involve its general ambiguity, its overlap with other psychoanalytic concepts, problems inherent in the various models which make up metapsychology, problems related to the historical evolution of psychoanalysis as a general psychology, disagreement among theorists as to its attributes and inconsistencies in Freud's own description of certain qualities of the concept.

As regards the issue of ambiguity, there are a number of problem areas of significance. Although Freud referred to sublimation as a process, he cited particular cultural achievements as most representative of that process, and psychoanalysts since his time have appeared to confuse process and entity, even using them interchangeably when writing about sublimation. Another source of ambiguity was Freud's idea of cultural approval as integral to the concept. Although he was clear in his use of the term as involving an intrapsychic process, other theorists have implied that external social approval (not internalized) was postulated by Freud as integral. This would leave the classical definition unable to

account for certain phenomena (i.e., for example the problem of deviant cultures). Some have proposed that cultural approval should not be a part of the definition of sublimation at all.

To elaborate the problems involved in the ambiguity resulting from the confusion of entity and process, it is important to note the psychological explanation for each point of view. Freud viewed sublimation as an independent psychological process but his elucidation of the concept holds no explanatory power. This lack of explanation results from its strong tie to the energetic model based on a now outdated understanding of neurophysiology, a model which retains its value only as a descriptive tool. Those theorists who explicitly view sublimation as an entity have not offered an explanation of the psychological processes underlying it (however, cf. Sandler and Sandler, 1978, whose model of affects and object relationships implies an explanation for sublimation, as well as Sandler, 1976, where the concept "identity of perception" applied to dreams provides an explanatory basis for sublimation as well).

Discussed at length in Chapter II, are those psychoanalytic concepts with which sublimation has been confounded — i.e., reaction formation, repression, aim-inhibition, displacement of aim, neutralization, and desexualization. The overlapping nature of these concepts has made it difficult to ascertain the unique properties of sublimation; furthermore, some of these concepts have been used to define one another which results in useless tautology. For example, Hartmann equated neutralization and sublimation. Freud emphasized the crucial role of desexualization in the process of sublimation which he generally appeared to view as a combination of aim inhibition, desexualization, and displacement. Again desexualization (and for that matter, neutralization) is a concept reliant upon a descriptive rather than explanatory model of psychic energy.

The historical evolution of psychoanalysis from the study of psychopathology and most notably psychic conflict to the status of a general psychology has led to perhaps inevitable confusion about a concept which was originally designed to explain the successful management of conflict created by instinctual drive tensions. Sublimation was initially thus narrowly defined. Increased theorizing concerning the processes of normal development followed with the addition of the structural model of the mind. Thus some authors have sought to widen its original meaning to include those achievements motivated by non-instinctual wishes and which involve those aspects of the personality having primary autonomy, secondary autonomy having been gained in the course of development. This leaves us with the

question of whether disparate phenomena are being falsely accounted for in this widening of the concept.

The issue of phenomenology is also important in the evolution of the general theory of psychoanalysis and in particular the concept of sublimation. There have been numerous disagreements in the literature as to which instincts could be capable of sublimation (pre-genital only, genital sexual only, both sexual and aggressive), and this was an aspect of the concept about which Freud was unclear. Again, the confusion of process and entity arises because Freud specifically cited artistic and scientific achievements as representative of sublimation, and in one paper he spoke of some character traits as being formed through the sublimatory process.

There have been disagreements as to when in development sublimation can be employed and whether it is rare beyond a certain stage. Freud's views were that sublimation begins in the latency period and is rare in adulthood. However, many theorists have stretched the boundaries in both directions for a variety of theoretical rationales.

Lastly, sublimation is a concept created by Freud long before an emphasis on object relations or on affects as separate from the notion of drive became relevant in psychoanalysis and thus the potential motivating factors involved in internalized object relationships and in noninstinctual wishes were not explicitly considered in his conception.

CHAPTER IV

THE REPERTORY GRID APPLIED TO THE CONCEPT OF SUBLIMATION

L METHOD

Design of the Study

The study was carried out in two phases. In the first phase all Subjects were interviewed. During each of these meetings for each Subject, two sets of constructs relevant to sublimation were elicited (cf. Procedure, p. 60). Constructs used to distinguish between instances of sublimation and non-sublimation were elicited first. In the second part of the interview constructs used to distinguish between different instances of sublimation were obtained. In the second phase of the study the Subjects were asked to complete two repertory grids (cf. examples of the grids in Appendix D). For the first repertory grid (Grid A) instances of sublimation and non-sublimation were rated by each Subject along the constructs which had been elicited when he had been asked to distinguish between these groups of elements. In the second grid (Grid B) Subjects rated the same instances of sublimation as in Grid A but this time along constructs obtained from them in the second phase of the interview when the task had been to distinguish between different instances of sublimation.

Subjects' grids were approached in two ways. Each Subject's grids were examined individually in order to ascertain the major ideas he or she had produced about sublimation. These ideas were then understood in terms of their relationship to existing theoretical notions about the concept. It was further intended to ascertain the theoretical knowledge of each Subject assessed by a brief questionnaire on the literature of sublimation which Subjects were requested to complete

at the interview stage.¹

II. MATERIALS

A. Derivation of Elements

The elements used in the study were printed statements on individual cards provided by the experimenter after careful selection. Two groups of elements were used. The first group of fifteen elements consisted of instances of what is generally regarded in the literature as sublimation. The second set of elements was compiled to be representative of activities generally regarded in the psychoanalytic literature as not representative of sublimation.

Table a

<u>Sublimation</u>	<u>Non-Sublimation</u>
1. A 5 year old boy's interest and accomplishment in singing	16. A 2 year old's soiling
2. A 9 year old girl's interest in reading mystery stories	17. Suicide attempt
3. Comedian	18. Verbalization (function of language)
4. Latency boy's interest in and accumulation of knowledge about trains	19. Accepted table manners
5. An adolescent boy's hobby of photography	20. Cleaning house
	21. Successful toilet training in a 3 year old
	22. Running/walking/skipping

1. The purpose of the questionnaire was the derivation of a semi-objective index of the Subject's familiarity with the psychoanalytic literature concerning sublimation. Though many Subjects reported having read a considerable number of the authors presented in the questionnaire, they were unable to recall the specificity of points raised in the questionnaire. The questionnaire proved too difficult for Subjects and was not useful in ascertaining their knowledge of the literature. The questionnaire, its derivation, and an explanation of its design are found in Appendix A.

Table a (continued)

<u>Sublimation</u>	<u>Non-Sublimation</u>
6. A 12 year old boy's interest in geography	23. A 4 year old's interest in painting pictures
7. A 17 year old's continued production of poetry	24. Prize fighting
8. Sculptor	25. Latency boy's preoccupation with watching war movies on television
9. Equestrienne	26. A 2 year old's habitual biting of his own hand
10. Professional ballet	27. A 4 year old's messing with glue
11. Surgeon	28. A 4 year old's mothering of her dolls in play
12. A 12 year old boy's enduring interest in modeling cars, aeroplanes, speedboats, motorcycles	29. Masturbation
13. Chess master	30. Toddler's preoccupation with water play at the sink
14. Actor	
15. A 10 year old boy's regular enjoyment of playing football	

The elements and their exact sources are also listed in Appendix B.

As much of the study hinges upon the representativeness of these elements, it is important that their derivation be carefully described. Fransella and Bannister (1977) mentioned two important factors to be kept in mind when selecting elements to be used in a grid: a) Elements must be within the range of convenience of the constructs to be used. In other words, the elements used in some sense define the kind of constructs that will be elicited with them. The implication of this factor for the present study is that instances of both sublimatory and non-sublimatory activity need to be found in order to observe those constructs along which the distinction between sublimatory and non-sublimatory activities is made by clinicians. b) The elements must be representative of the pool from which they are drawn. George Kelly (1955) stressed the need for using a wide range of elements to ensure an adequate

representation of the person's construct system. A restricted set of items will explore only a restricted area of the person's construct system. This has been empirically demonstrated by Mitsos (1958) and Pedersen (1958).

The Hampstead Psychoanalytic Index section of "Sublimation" was carefully examined. Of the 130 children and adolescents indexed, 36 were indexed under this heading. Lack of sublimation was noted in a further seven children. From the 36 children, 50 instances of sublimation were noted, and a number of these were of the same activities. A subsection of the cards was selected for the study using the following considerations: 1) Social representability — Effort was made to include a wide range of human activities from numerous and diverse fields of endeavor considered to be instances of sublimation. 2) Developmental representability — The aim was to select activities characteristic of stages of development from age five to adulthood without over-representation of any particular age. 3) Elimination of sublimation precursors — Activities described on index cards as precursors of sublimation (23 children) were eliminated. 4) Clinical substantiation — Activities listed in the Index inadequately documented to justify the assumption of sublimation (32) were also eliminated.

Applying the above selection strategy, fifteen instances were finally selected as elements. Some might question the use of the Hampstead Index as the sole criterion for inclusion of items in the sublimation list. It is certainly true that the Hampstead Index contains an unrepresentative selection of sublimations under this heading. They are derived from a small sample of neurotic patients whose ability to sublimate may not be equal in quality to that of the general population. Secondly, the material for the Hampstead Index is derived from the "under-5," latency, and adolescent patients with no material from adult patients included in the Index. Thirdly, the clinical documentation of cards is understandably variable in detail and quality in view of the large number of child therapists who have contributed to the Index.

Nevertheless, there are equally weighty considerations to recommend the use of the Hampstead Index. It represents a unique integration of clinical and theoretical concepts (cf. Chapter I). The material in the Index is collected with considerable scientific rigor in that the inclusion of material under the concept headings is governed by clearly stated definitions of the concept, provided to clinicians contributing to the Index. Secondly, one of the objections which could be made about this kind of study is the difficulty in assigning the term sublimation to an activity without the analysis of its unconscious roots; the examples of

sublimation taken from the Index are those determined to be sublimation through the application of psychoanalytic treatment.

Thus, on balance it was decided to apply this unique source of data as a criterion for considering particular activities as sublimations. One final difficulty which unfortunately cannot be resolved is the fact that an activity may be viewed as sublimation in one context while not in another; as a result of this, each Subject was required to classify the elements into a sublimation/non-sublimation class. Only those items accepted as sublimation were used to elicit constructs in any individual interview. The elements disagreed upon at the time of the interview are listed for each Subject in Appendix C.

The selection of instances of non-sublimation was also partially guided by the Hampstead Index. Some of the activities were selected from the concept heading "Lack of sublimation." A number of additional items were included from other headings. Some examples were selected as instances of ego-activity normally considered to be autonomous ego functions. Further examples were derived from concept headings such as "Displacement." Those concept headings were chosen which implied incompatibility with sublimation. The selection was governed by consideration of the attempt to match instances of sublimation to be used along dimensions of social and developmental representability. Furthermore, inadequately clinically substantiated examples were excluded from the sample.

C. The Grids

Two grids were used in the study. The first grid, Grid A, contained thirty elements and a variable number of constructs whereas the second grid, Grid B, contained only fifteen elements and a somewhat reduced number of constructs. The first grid concerned both sublimation and non-sublimation instances and constructs derived by asking Subjects to distinguish between these. The second grid contained solely instances of sublimation and constructs elicited from Subjects attempting to distinguish between these. The format of the two grids was identical and, therefore, they will be described together.

The grids were presented to Subjects for rating. The format of these repertory grids is similar to the semantic differential devised by Osgood and his colleagues in 1957. Each page of the repertory grid booklet was made up of the complete list of the constructs elicited from Subjects for their grids. The emergent and implicit pole of each construct defined the end point of a dimension.

This was presented to Subjects as a line with seven intermediate points clearly delineated. The element to be rated was written on the top of each sheet and a separate sheet was included for each of the elements. An example of the two grids can be seen in Appendix D.

D. Subjects

The Subjects were twenty psychoanalysts, child psychoanalysts, child psychotherapists, and trainees in child psychoanalysis. Their ages, experience, qualifications, current occupation and theoretical orientation are listed in Appendix E. The number of years since qualification was calculated on the basis of qualification from the first analytic training program. Seventeen of the twenty Subjects completed the study.

As is shown in Table 1, the whole group of experienced analysts were both adult and child trained except for Subject 20 who did not complete adult training. Nevertheless, this Subject practiced adult psychoanalysis privately. The inexperienced group on the whole was a younger group of analysts and contained mostly child psychotherapists recently qualified at the Hampstead Clinic. Two Subjects were recent graduates in adult training from the British Institute of Psychoanalysis and were engaged in the child psychoanalytic training at the Hampstead Clinic at the time of the study. The number of years post-qualification experience ranged from 0 to 9 years with a mean of 2.6 years. The experienced group had a mean number of 20.7 years of post-qualification experience with a range of 8 to 30 years. As far as it was possible to ascertain all Subjects were in full time practice at the time of the study.

E. Typicality Rating

In order to obtain an independent measure of the extent to which the chosen examples of sublimation could be considered to be prototypical, questionnaires were sent to Subjects following their completion of the grids requesting them to rate each of the fifteen examples of sublimation on a scale of 1-7 from "very atypical sublimation" to "very typical sublimation." In order to accommodate Subjects who did not agree with the experimenter's classification of items as sublimations, Subjects were offered an option to indicate if an item was unlikely to be an instance of sublimation. The instructions were contained in the letter as well

as at the top of each questionnaire and were sent to Subjects not less than three months following the receipt of their grids. A copy of the questionnaire as well as the letter sent to Subjects is contained in Appendix F.

III. PROCEDURE

The procedure of the study divides into two major phases. The first phase was the interview in which constructs were elicited. The second, the rating phase, was carried out without the presence of the experimenter.

A. The First Phase

Subjects were interviewed in their own homes or consulting rooms over a one and one-half hour period. The purpose of the study was explained to them in the following terms: "The study is designed to discover the underlying assumptions about sublimation upon which psychoanalytic clinicians base their understanding of the concept. It is hoped that the delineation of those underlying assumptions will highlight the essential elements of sublimation."

Following the presentation of the rationale for the study, the questionnaire testing Subjects' knowledge of the psychoanalytic literature on sublimation was given to the Subjects. This explanation was given to justify the use of the instrument: "A questionnaire on the literature of sublimation is given to assess how many of those facts have been retained from the reading with the idea that one's theoretical knowledge will bear some impact on the manner in which sublimation is understood and employed in the analyst's clinical work."

Subjects were then asked to look through the list of thirty elements written on separate cards and to sort them into two categories, one representing activities they regarded as sublimation and the other activities not regarded as sublimation. It was explained that those examples generally regarded as likely to be sublimations should be regarded as such in this instance, despite the fact that the fantasies related to the particular examples were not available to the clinician as they would normally be in the psychoanalytic treatment situation. The experimenter noted the items included in each category and discarded those items on which the experimenter's classification and the Subject's classification did not coincide. A list of these differences is in Appendix F.

For the elicitation of constructs, Subjects were presented with two cards at a time selected randomly, one of which was an instance of sublimation while the other was an instance of non-sublimation. They were then asked to specify some important way in which these two activities differed. Having recorded the reply, they were asked what in their view was the opposite of the attribute just mentioned. This procedure was continued until fifteen to twenty constructs were elicited.

For some of the Subjects it was necessary to use an additional procedure in order to obtain superordinate constructs at a higher order of abstraction than those elicited from the dyads of elements. This laddering procedure (Hinkle, 1965) involved first of all establishing which of the two poles the Subject considered characteristic of sublimation. Then the Subject was asked why he considered that pole to be an attribute of sublimation. This procedure was used especially for constructs which appeared unclear or of an insufficiently high level of abstraction to provide meaningful information for the study.

The interview then continued to elicit constructs used by the individual to distinguish several instances of sublimation. Three instances were presented in random combinations. The Subjects were asked to specify some important way in which two instances were alike and therefore different from the third. Having recorded their reply, they were asked to specify what in their view was the opposite of the attribute just recorded. The same laddering procedure was implemented when constructs elicited in this way were unclear or insufficiently abstract to be meaningful for the study.²

After all the necessary constructs were elicited, Subjects were reminded that they would receive through the postal service a set of elements to be rated on the constructs they had just provided. When the constructs were sent, the following instructions were given: "Please rate each element along each construct using the seven point scale. Circle the point on the scale which you feel most appropriately describes your view of that element. Try to circle all scales and rely on your first impression of the element."

2. Although there appears to be a large element of subjectivity in this procedure insofar as insufficiently abstract or unclear constructs were not independently coded as such but were identified by the experimenter, in practice the laddering procedure was used only rarely, less than once per Subject, and only in cases where no ambiguity existed about the need to apply this method.

CHAPTER V

RESULTS

L METHOD OF ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF GRID DATA, BY SUBJECT

A frequently used method of analyzing grid data is principal component analysis (Slater, 1964). This statistical technique allows for the isolation of a number of major dimensions of variation in Subject's ratings (components). Having identified the component, the technique removes the variance accounted for by the component before attempting to identify the next. The factors elicited are orthogonal, being by definition mathematically independent of each other.

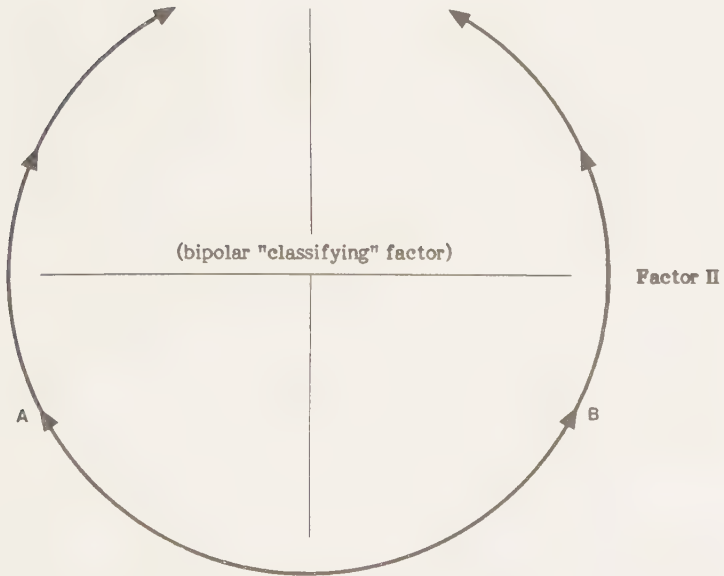
A principal component analysis of each Subject's Grids A and B was performed, with loadings on the constructs produced by each Subject as well as on thirty supplied examples (elements) of sublimation and non-sublimation. (In the case of Grids B, fifteen examples of sublimation were supplied.) The factors are the same for elements and constructs according to Burt's Reciprocity Principle if the analysis is a principal component one (Burt, 1940). The tables and figures for each Subject are included for reference with the interpretation of his or her data.¹

The first factor can be taken to reflect the Subject's view of the nature of sublimation in its most general sense for that Subject. The second factor can then be understood as the major bipolar "classifying" factor. Following from an idea borrowed from Louis Guttman's Facet Theory (Guttman, L., 1954; 1959; 1973), it can also be understood as indicating alternative "paths" loading from "low" to "high" sublimation in a Subject's mind (see Diagram 1).

1. The constructs were reflected when their loadings on the first factor were negative, in order to give positive loadings, as they are bi-polar in nature. Reflected constructs are indicated on the tables for each Subject by a line drawn beneath the construct number.

Diagram 1

General Factor of "Sublimation"



A and B = pathways from "low" to "high" sublimation

Appendix G contains the complete lists of constructs produced by Subjects for Grids A and B. Polar opposites are included. In the interpretations of grid data for each Subject to follow, each person's constructs looked at as they cluster in the principal component analysis were found to be relatively readily interpretable. (Appendix G also contains a complete list of elements for Grids A and B and the tables of construct and element loadings for each Subject.)

SUBJECT 1

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 1 is a woman aged 29 years, trained in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. Her training was complete two years prior to the interview for this study; during that time she had been working full-time in child psychoanalysis and psychotherapy.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Grid A refers to the first repertory grid produced by each Subject. As noted previously, instances of sublimation and non-sublimation (elements) were rated by the Subject on the constructs which had been elicited when he was asked to distinguish between the two groups of elements (cf. p. 54).*

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

In the principal component analysis of this grid the first three factors together accounted for 83.61% of the total variance. The general factor accounted for 76.59%, the second factor 5.45%, and the third factor 1.57%. The factor loadings (to two decimal places) for Subject 1 are given in Table 1-a, Appendix G.

Factor I. (General Factor) See also Figures 1-1 and 1-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for this Subject has high loadings for fifteen of the nineteen constructs produced (listed below for loadings of over ± 0.70 only):

* Subject 1 is presented in greater detail in order to present the method more clearly.

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite*</u>	
# 9	ego in command (.98)	# 9'	id in command (-.98)
#17	ego uses instinct for its own purposes (.98)	#17'	instinct discharged directly (-.98)
#19	noninstinctual wishes (.97)	#19'	instinctual wishes (-.97)
#11	repression (.96)	#11'	no repression (-.96)
# 1	instinctual gratification channeled (.95)	# 1'	instinct directly expressed (-.95)
#15	use of defenses (.94)	#15'	no use of defenses (-.94)
#16	reaction-formation (.94)	#16'	no reaction-formation (-.94)
# 4	affect channeled (.91)	# 4'	affect directly expressed (-.91)
# 2	sophisticated skill (.89)	# 2'	unsophisticated skill (-.89)
# 7	instinctual gratification not primary (.89)	# 7'	instinctual gratification primary (-.89)
# 3	learning involved (.88)	# 3'	learning not involved (-.88)
# 8	aggression neutralized (.87)	# 8'	aggression not neutralized (-.87)
#13	repudiation of instinct (.86)	#13'	not a repudiation of instinct (-.86)
#10	superego functioning required (.84)	#10'	no superego functioning required (-.84)
#14	acceptable to society (.71)	#14'	acceptable to self (-.71)

Factor I can be interpreted meaningfully and we can obtain additional information from the analysis of elements. The principal component factors obtained from elements and constructs are the same (cf. Burt's Reciprocity Principle, 1940; Sandler, 1949). It should be noted that for the purposes of interpreting the factors, equal weight must be given to both the positive constructs and elements and their polar opposites.

Analysis of Elements:** (loadings exceeding $\pm .50$) See Table 1-b in Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#13	chess master (.75)	#26	hand biting (-1.23)
#11	surgeon (.75)	#16	soiling (-1.22)
# 8	sculptor (.67)	#29	masturbation (-1.21)
#10	ballet (.62)	#17	suicide attempt (-1.20)
#12	modeling cars (.57)	#27	glue (-1.17)
# 5	photography (.52)	#30	toddler water play (-1.13)

* The polar opposite construct is designated by its number and prime (').

** Elements 1-15 refer to instances of sublimation; elements 16-30 refer to instances of non-sublimation (cf. Chapter IV, p. 47).

Discussion of Factor I

The first factor can be clearly understood as the ego's use of controls and defenses, of non-instinctual trends, to manage instinctual wishes and impulses in a manner acceptable to the external world. From a psychoanalytic point of view this can be understood as being achieved via the development of relatively sophisticated skills.* The factor is very much an 'ego' as opposed to 'instinctual' one. The analysis of elements for the same factor bears this interpretation out fully (see Table ii above). In addition to this, the elements of chess mater, surgeon, sculptor, modeling cars, and photogrpahy all involve ego skills, are valued by society and offer a means of management of otherwise uncontrolled impulses. The interpretation of the factor is further borne out by the non-sublimation elements which have high loadings on Factor I, i.e., hand biting, soiling, masturbation, suicide attempt, glue, and toddler water play. These examples are notable in regard to the lack of control of impulse and the development of skills.

Factor II ("Classifying" Factor) See also Figures 1-1 and 1-2.

Analysis of Constructs: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50)

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 6	conflict free (.75)	# 6'	conflict-ridden (-.75)
#18	unconscious gratification (.69)	#18'	conscious gratification (-.69)
#12	not characterological (.58)	#12'	characterological (-.58)

Discussion of Factor II

The factor loadings of the elements for Factor II are low in view of the fact that so much variance was accounted for by the substantial first factor (76.59% for Factor I as opposed to 5.45% for II). Accordingly, it does not seem appropriate to force an interpretation of Factor II, especially as no immediate interpretation stands out. One can conclude that for Subject 1 the concept of sublimation as elicited on Grid A, is essentially unidimensional, consisting of a major conceptual polarity separating ego control from

* When the terms "instinct," "impulse," or "drive" are employed, the author follows the usage of the Subject. For the purposes of the research they are viewed as synonymous.

instinctual dominance. In this case one can say that a major pathway of thought has been found, from "no sublimation" to "sublimation," for this Subject, i.e., the pathway indicated by the two extremes of Factor I. In order to determine whether a classifying factor does exist in the mind of Subject 1, the analysis of Grid B may be useful.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

The analysis of Grid B was aimed at lessening the influence of the general factor, and consequently increasing the part played by subsidiary classifying factors. Grid B refers to the second repertory grid produced by each Subject. In this grid Subjects rated the same instances of sublimation as in Grid A, but this time on constructs obtained from them in the second phase of the interview when the task was to distinguish between different instances of sublimation. Thus on Figure 1-3 the polar opposites of constructs can be regarded as a differentiation of ideas about sublimation, rather than as characteristic of instances of non-sublimation (p. 54). They are marked by a number with a prime (') following, e.g., 1', 2', etc.).

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

In the principal component analysis of Grid B for Subject 1, the first three factors accounted for 72.32% of the variance. As was to be expected from the nature of the analysis, the general factor now accounted for only 38.10%, while the second and third factors accounted for 20.63% and 13.59%, respectively. The factors for Subject 1 are given in Table 1-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. see also Figures 1-3 and 1-4

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 1 had high loadings for nine of the fourteen constructs produced for Grid B (in this instance loadings exceed ⁺0.50):

Table iv

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 8	access to conscious fantasy (.87)	# 8'	no access to conscious fantasy (-.87)
# 6	instinctual pleasure (.79)	# 6'	ego-function pleasure (-.79)

Table iv (continued)

Positive Construct	Polar Opposite
# 4 unconscious instincts (.76)	# 4' preconscious instincts (-.76)
# 3 no conscious attention to skill necessary (.74)	# 3' conscious attention to skill necessary (-.74)
# 5 no responsibility to external object (.73)	# 5' responsibility to external object (-.73)
# 9 allowance for pathological personality structure (.73)	# 9' no allowance for pathological personality structure (-.73)
# 12 low minimal level intellect required (.70)	# 12' high minimum level intellect required (-.70)
# 7 simple intellectual activity (.67)	# 7' complex intellectual activity (-.67)
# 10 no precision of skill required (.59)	# 10' precision of skill required (-.59)

Prior to a discussion of the constructs on Factor I of Grid B, the elements with high loadings on the factor will be examined.

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See also Table 1-d, Appendix G.

Table v

Positive Pole (sublimation)	Negative Pole (sublimation)
# 2 mystery stories (.82)	# 11 surgeon (-1.64)
# 1 singing (.63)	# 13 chess master (-.92)
# 7 poetry (.56)	

Discussion of Factor I

Taking the polar opposite constructs first (Table iv above), one grouping is suggested of sublimatory activities which require defense against fantasy, pleasure in ego function, sophisticated skill, responsiveness to society, high intellect, and a non-pathological personality structure. From the side of the elements (Table v), surgeon and chess master are viewed by Subject 1 as having characteristics indicated by the analysis of the constructs. They are highly skilled activities requiring significant ego capacities. The opposing grouping of constructs indicates sublimatory activities which require access to fantasy, involve instinctual pleasure, have less need for attention to skill or high intellect, require no responsibility to others, and can occur in the context of a pathological personality structure. In the elements this grouping is exemplified by mystery stories, singing, and poetry, which bears out this Subject's grouping of constructs

for Grid B (Table iv), as they do not require the sophisticated ego development of their polar opposites.

To sum up, Factor I differentiates between ego activities which are highly skilled, which involve defenses and controls, which allow little place for fantasy and instinctual pleasures on the one hand, and those activities at the opposite pole, reflecting elements of sublimation which involve simple ego skills, but permit instinctual pleasures, fantasy, and do not require significantly high intellect. It seems that Factor I bears a close relation to the general factor extracted for Subject 1 from the analysis of Grid A. However, because in Grid B only items labeled sublimation were analyzed, it seems that Factor I differentiates between those sublimations which involve a great many ego controls and skills, in a way very similar to the way in which the positive pole of Factor I from Grid A was interpreted. The opposite pole indicated those sublimations which involved less of the general factor. It would appear that the distinction made by the general factors in the two analyses of Grid A and Grid B represent the same dimension. This is most likely to be the case when the general factor of Grid A is such a strong one as in the instance of Subject 1.

Factor II. (Figures 1-3 and 1-4)

Analysis of Constructs: The loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceed ± 0.50):

Table vi

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
#11 no creativity required (.82)	11' creativity required (-.82)
1' science (.76)	1 creative arts (-.76)
14 essence in inner experience (.76)	14' essence in communication (-.76)
13' necessary tools lie outside self (.69)	13 necessary tools lie within self (-.69)

Analysis of Elements: The elements with high loadings on Factor II (over ± 0.50) are as follows:

Table vii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 2 mystery stories (.66)	# 3 comedian (-.94)
# 4 trains (.61)	
# 6 geography (.54)	

Discussion of Factor II

The constructs (Table vi) appear to distinguish very clearly between those which relate to what can be called formal science as opposed to constructs which are more artistic in nature. This is to some extent borne out in the analysis of elements (Table vii), in which the Subject has placed trains and geography with the formal science grouping obtained from the constructs, as well as mystery stories. Possibly mystery stories appear within the cluster of constructs and elements because logical deduction is necessary, as seen by Subject 1. On the negative pole, associated with the more artistic and creative constructs is the element comedian, which has a very high loading on the factor.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 1

From examination of Grid A alone, it appeared that Subject 1 had in this study a unidimensional view of sublimation, and the analysis of Grid B, which lessens the role of the general factor, revealed a differentiation in regard to the first factor extracted, which corresponds more or less to the major general factor obtained from the analysis of Grid A. However, in addition to this, there is a bipolar differentiation which emerged from Grid B which contrasts artistic activities and scientific activities. In the mind of the Subject, it would not appear that the scientific activities involve creativity, but rather more formal and logical skills.

While a single grid is relevant to each Subject on its own, it may also acquire further value as more Subjects are analyzed if there is congruence between the factors emerging from the two grids and what emerges from the analysis of other Subjects' grids.

Figure 1-1
Subject 1, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

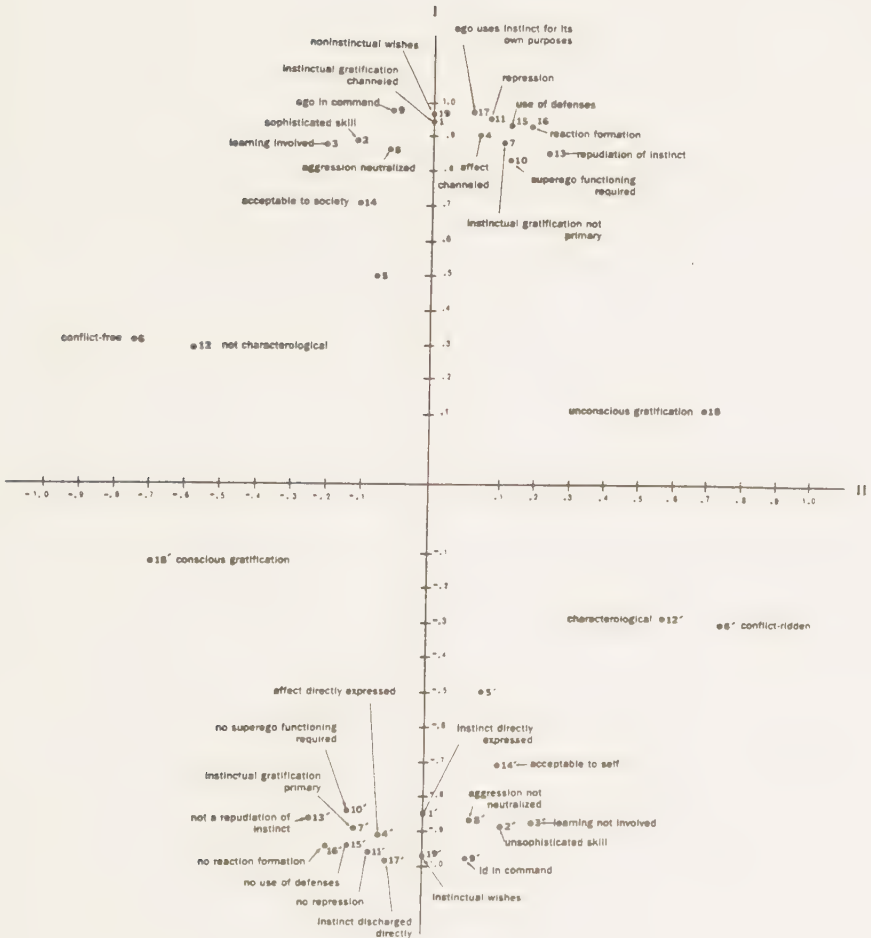


Figure 1-2
Subject 1, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

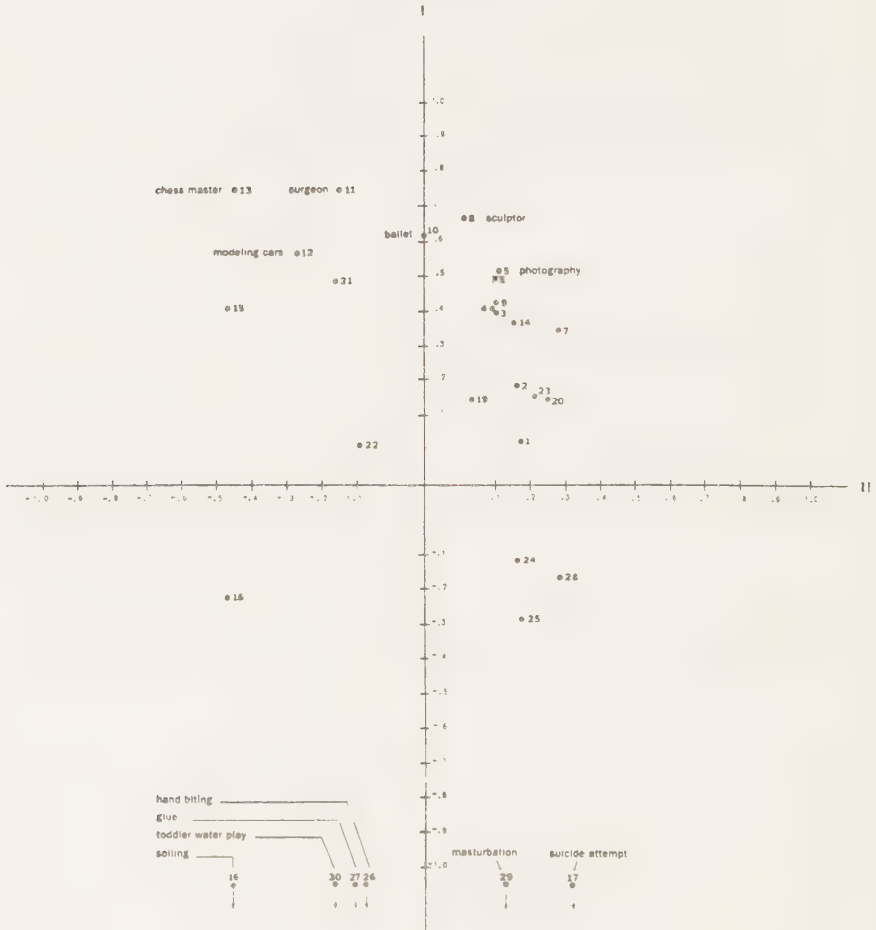


Figure 1-3
Subject 1, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

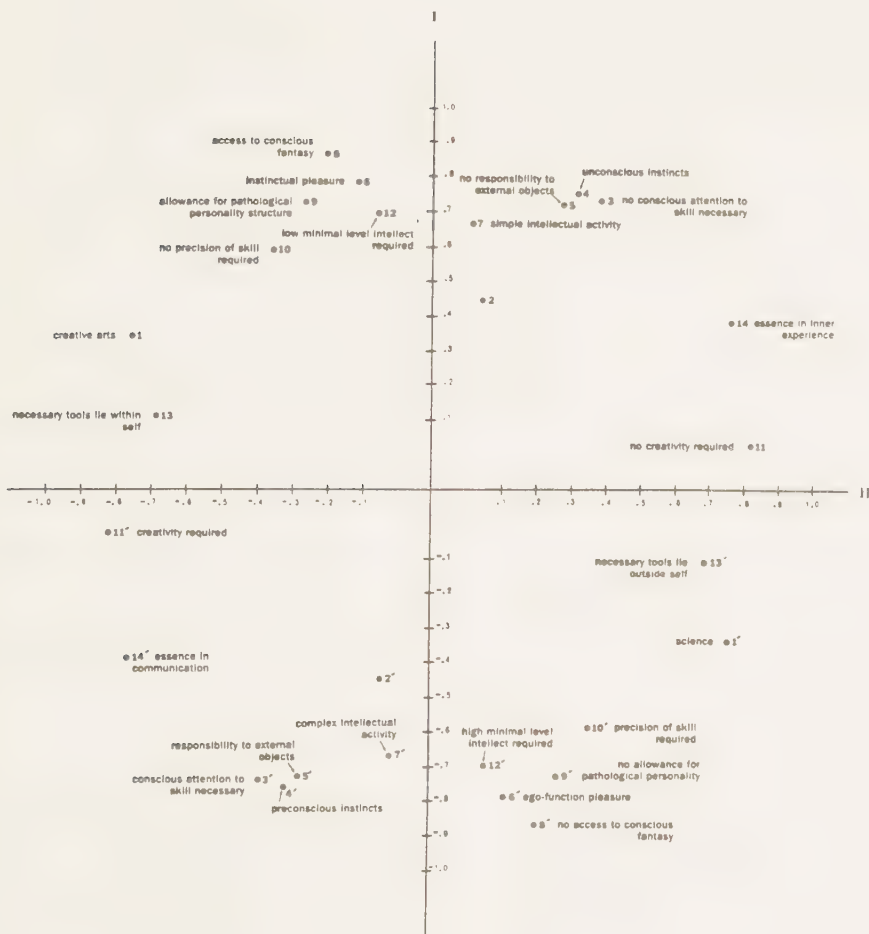
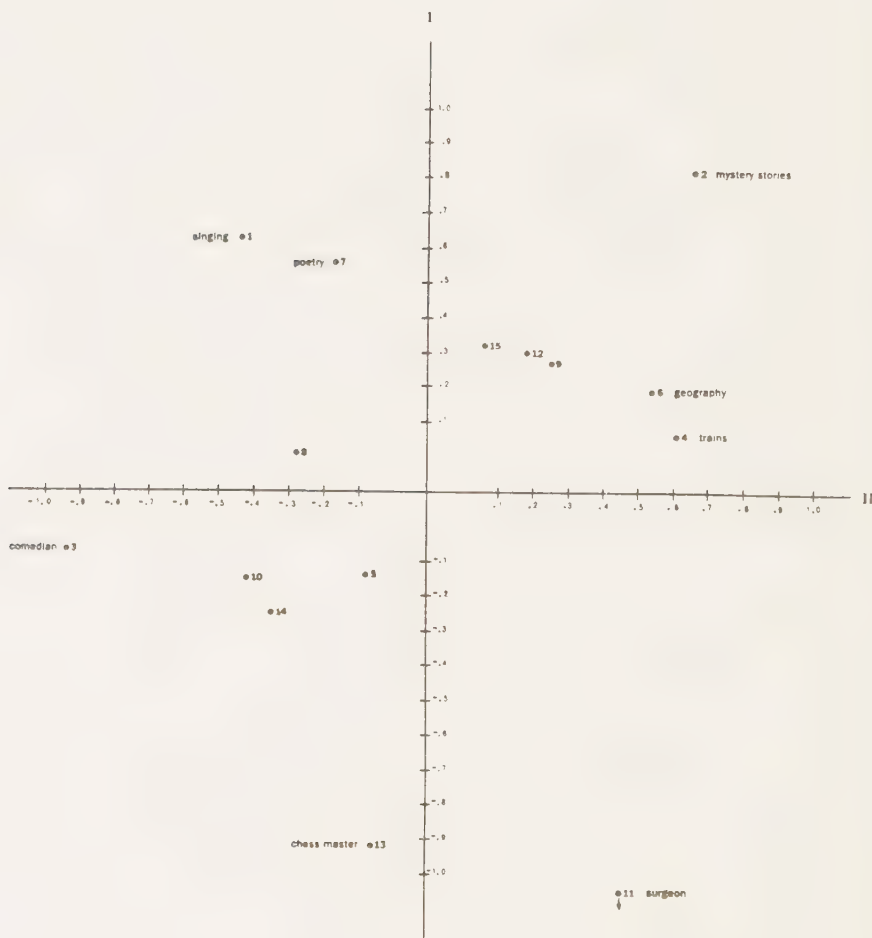


Figure 1-4
Subject 1, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 2

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 2 is a woman aged 29 years who at the time of the study was completing her final year of training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. She had no prior clinical experience but had worked with normal children in an educational setting.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	39.07% variance
Factor II	28.90% variance
Factor III	<u>9.70% variance</u>
Total Variance	77.67%

Factor loadings for Subject 2 are given in Table 2-a, Appendix G

Factor I. (General Factor) See also Figures 2-1 and 2-2.

Analysis of Constructs: Twelve of the twenty-one constructs produced have loadings on this factor exceeding ± 0.50 .

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#15	pleasing object (.94)	#15'	displeasing object (-.94)
# 5	distanced instinctual component (.86)	# 5'	directly expressed instinctual component (-.86)
#14	wish to please object (.85)	#14'	no wish to please object (-.85)
#12	meeting object's expectation (.81)	#12'	not meeting object's expectation (-.81)
# 4	no expression of instinct (.76)	# 4'	expression of instinct (-.76)
# 7	ego-function pleasure (.76)	# 7'	instinctual pleasure (-.76)

Table i (continued)

# 8	pleasing object (.71)	# 8'	pleasing self (-.71)
#13	motivation derived from wish to please object (.68)	#13'	self-motivation (-.68)
# 1	parental demand (.66)	# 1'	self-motivating (-.66)
# 3	compliance (.63)	# 3'	self-assertion (-.63)
#19	mental activity (.54)	#19'	reflex activity (-.54)
#16	capacity for communication (.53)	#16'	no capacity for communication (-.53)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 2-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#19	accepted table manners (.89)	#26	hand biting (-.94)
#18	verbalization (.77)	#29	masturbation (-.94)
#21	toilet training (.69)	#17	suicide attempt (-.80)
		#27	glue (-.79)
		#25	war movies (-.61)

Discussion of Factor I

The first factor can be regarded as the wish to please the object via control and distancing of instinct. Pleasure is obtained through the functioning of the ego, and mentation is used to provide control. Once again a factor is extracted which seems to emphasize ego control of instinct. The analysis of elements confirms this understanding and highlights the aspect of object relations in this factor. The elements of accepted table manners, verbalization, and toilet training are all instances of control of instinct for the purpose of pleasing the object (cf. Table i above). Further, the elements of non-sublimation, i.e., hand biting, masturbation, suicide attempt, messing with glue, and war movies, all are instances in which instinctual impulses override control by the ego.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 2-1 and 2-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (over ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 11'	superego injunction (.78)	#11	ego-ideal approval (-.78)
# 9	narcissistic supply by meeting external demand (.78)	# 9'	inner narcissistic supply (-.78)
# 21'	no preconscious awareness of what is to be communicated (.74)	#21	preconscious awareness of what is to be communicated (-.74)
# 20'	non-consciousness (.72)	#20	consciousness (-.72)
# 3	compliance (.72)	# 3'	self-assertion (-.72)
# 1	parental demand (.67)	# 1'	self-motivating (-.67)
# 16'	no capacity for communication (.66)	#16	capacity for communication (-.66)
# 19'	reflex activity (.65)	#19	mental activity (-.65)
# 2	passivity (.64)	# 2'	activity (-.64)
# 10'	below norm (.62)	#10	above norm (-.62)
# 17'	no communication to object (.60)	#17	communication to object (-.60)
# 13	motivation derived from wish to please object (.58)	#13'	self-motivation (-.58)
# 6	learned task (.55)	# 6'	innate talent (-.55)
# 8	pleasing object (.52)	# 8'	pleasing self (-.52)
# 18'	bodily activity (.51)	#18	mental activity (-.51)

Analysis of Elements:

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
#21	toilet training (1.30)	# 7	poetry (-.81)
#19	table manners (1.10)	# 7	sculptor (-.74)
#20	cleaning house (.71)	# 3	comedian (-.62)
		#10	ballet (-.55)
		# 5	photography (-.53)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor in Grid A for Subject 2 accounted for a relatively large amount of the variance (28.90%), and seemed meaningful. The constructs on the positive pole in Table iii above imply a more or less automatic control of impulses based on internal (superego) injunctions and external demands, a compliance which provides a basis for supplies of self-esteem. This interpretation is strikingly supported by the associated elements (cf. Table iv above) which include toilet training, table manners, and cleaning

house. These are learned activities which involve a relatively automatic compliance with an obedience to both external and internalized demands.

Turning to the opposite pole of Factor II, a meaningful grouping of constructs can be seen. While these may also be understood as involving ego-ideal approval, the quality of the constructs is very different from those which characterize the opposite pole of the factor. A picture emerges of a person who is talented, self-motivated, who has a high degree of awareness and autonomy of action, and is invested in communication to the object. The corresponding elements (cf. Table iv above) are poetry, equestrienne, comedian, ballet, and photography. These are activities which involve talent, creativity, and communication to objects.

In summary, Factor II for Subject 2 on Grid A contrasts those controls by the ego which are instances relating to relatively simple compliance with inner and outer demands with more independent and creative — in a sense, freer — ego activities.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	49.32% variance
Factor II	17.94% variance
Factor III	<u>12.52% variance</u>
Total Variance	79.78%

Factor loadings are given in Table 2-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 2-3 and 2-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 2 on Grid B has high loadings for twelve of the seventeen constructs produced (loadings listed exceed ± 0.70):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 3	creative (.96)	# 3'	non-creative (-.96)
# 6	communication to external object (.95)	# 6'	no communication to external object (-.95)
# 8	involves preconscious response of audience (.95)	# 8'	involves no response of audience (-.95)
#16	product for external world (.95)	#16'	internal product (-.95)
# 4	final product (.94)	# 4'	no final product (-.94)
# 5	something original developed (.94)	# 5'	nothing new developed (-.94)
# 1	object-related (.77)	# 1'	self-involved (-.77)
# 2	wish to transmit knowledge (.76)	# 2'	wish for knowledge (-.76)
#10	wide general interest (.73)	#10'	minority interest (-.73)

Analysis of Elements: To the constructs listed in Table v, the list of elements on Factor I can be added (loadings exceed $\pm .50$):

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
# 7	poetry (1.09)	# 2	mystery stories (-.97)
# 8	sculptor (.89)	# 9	equestrienne (-.97)
#14	actor (.78)	#15	football (-.88)
#10	ballet (.77)	# 4	trains (-.86)
# 5	photography (.62)	# 6	geography (-.82)
# 3	comedian (.55)		
# 1	singing (.51)		

Discussion of Factor I

Factor I from the analysis of the B Grid appears to suggest a significant dichotomy in Subject 2's thinking. The positive constructs can be understood as involving creative, artistic, production directed toward an audience. The elements (Table vi) lend clear support to this interpretation of the constructs in that poetry, sculptor, ballet, photography, comedian, and singing can all be understood as creative activities intended to be communicated with the external world. The opposite pole of Factor I, in contrast, can be understood as reflective of non-creative activities which are more inner-directed and controlled.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for this Subject has only three constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#13 secondary instinctual pleasure (.87)	#13' primary instinctual pleasure (-.87)
# 9 weakness of instinct (.74)	# 9' strength of instinct (-.74)
#14 noninstinctual pleasure (.68)	#14' instinctual pleasure (-.68)

Analysis of Elements:

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#12 modeling cars (.70)	# 3 comedian (-.89)
	#15 football (-.60)
	# 9 equestrienne (-.51)

Discussion of Factor II

This factor can be viewed as emphasizing a contrast between activities in which noninstinctual pleasure takes precedence over instinctual pleasure and those in which instinctual pleasure is primary. The elements (see Table viii above) can be taken to support this differentiation in that modeling cars can be regarded as involving, in this Subject's mind, a predominance of noninstinctual pleasure while comedian, football, and equestrienne can be seen as expressing modified instinctual pleasure. This is an interesting differentiation from a psychoanalytic point of view in that Subject 2 appears to regard sublimation as deriving from two sources: the modified experience of zonal pleasures and the experience of pleasure in the functions of the ego.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 2

Subject 2 as understood in this analysis appears to emphasize the modification of instinctual impulses in a wish to please the object. Distinctions are made in Grid A based on the notions of a relatively automatic compliance with external and internalized expectations and of a more independent, creative functioning of the ego.

In Grid B, which is based on the analysis of sublimations alone, two factors emerge wherein the role of the object in the sublimation is distinguished and in which types of pleasure are differentiated. In the first factor Subject 2 contrasts those sublimations which require a relationship with an external object and those which are inner-directed. The second factor appears to differentiate sublimations based on modified instinctual pleasure and those based on noninstinctual ego functions.

This Subject's grids as they have been understood here point to a need for consideration of the differentiation of instinctual and noninstinctual trends in a reformulation of the concept of sublimation. They also suggest a distinction between ordinary skills and more unique, creative activities, a distinction which may shed further light on some aspects of the confusion found in the literature on sublimation.

Figure 2-1
Subject 2, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

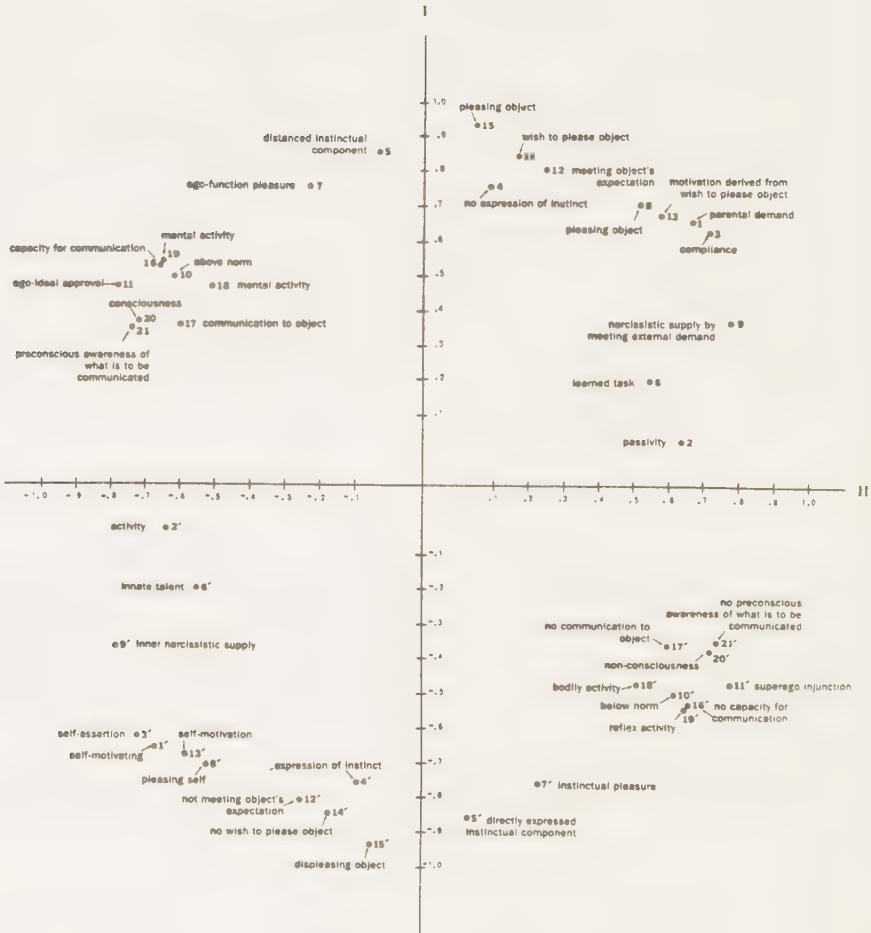


Figure 2-2
Subject 2, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

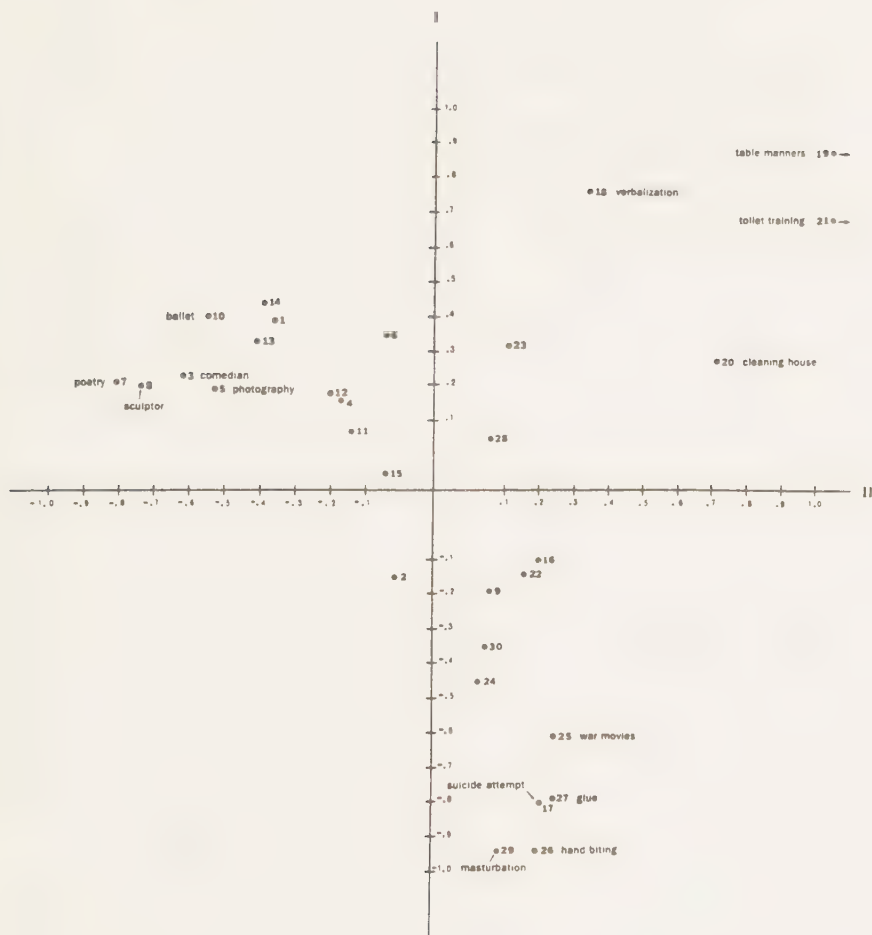


Figure 2-3
Subject 2, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

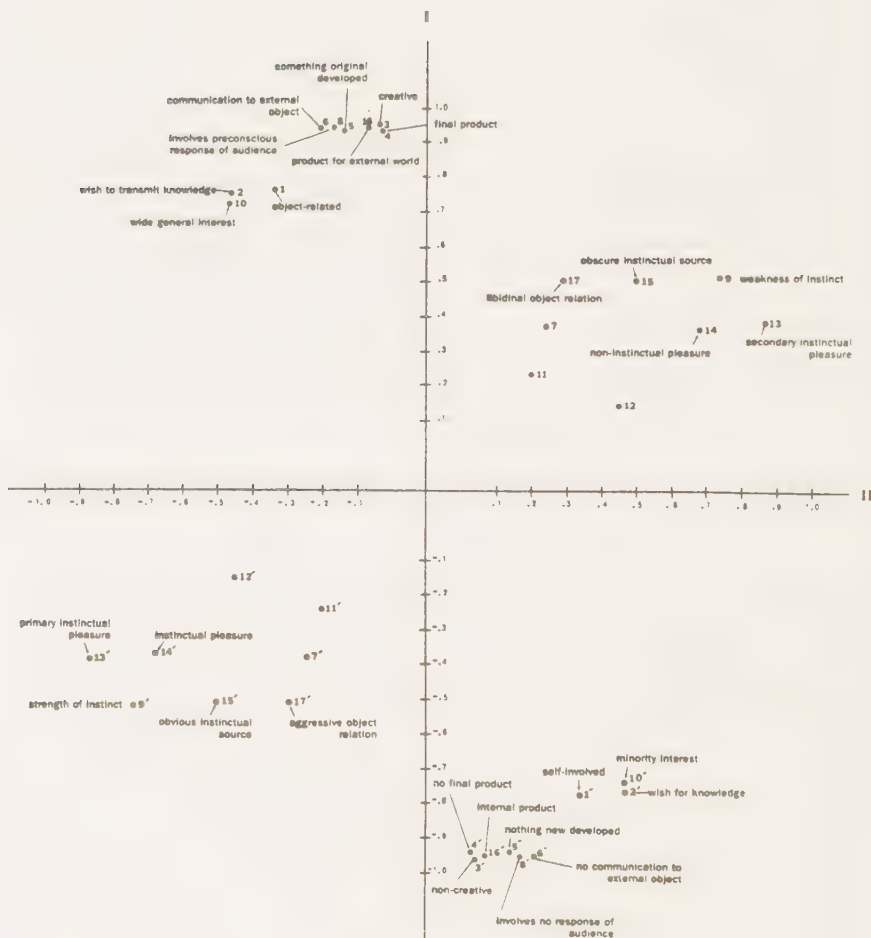
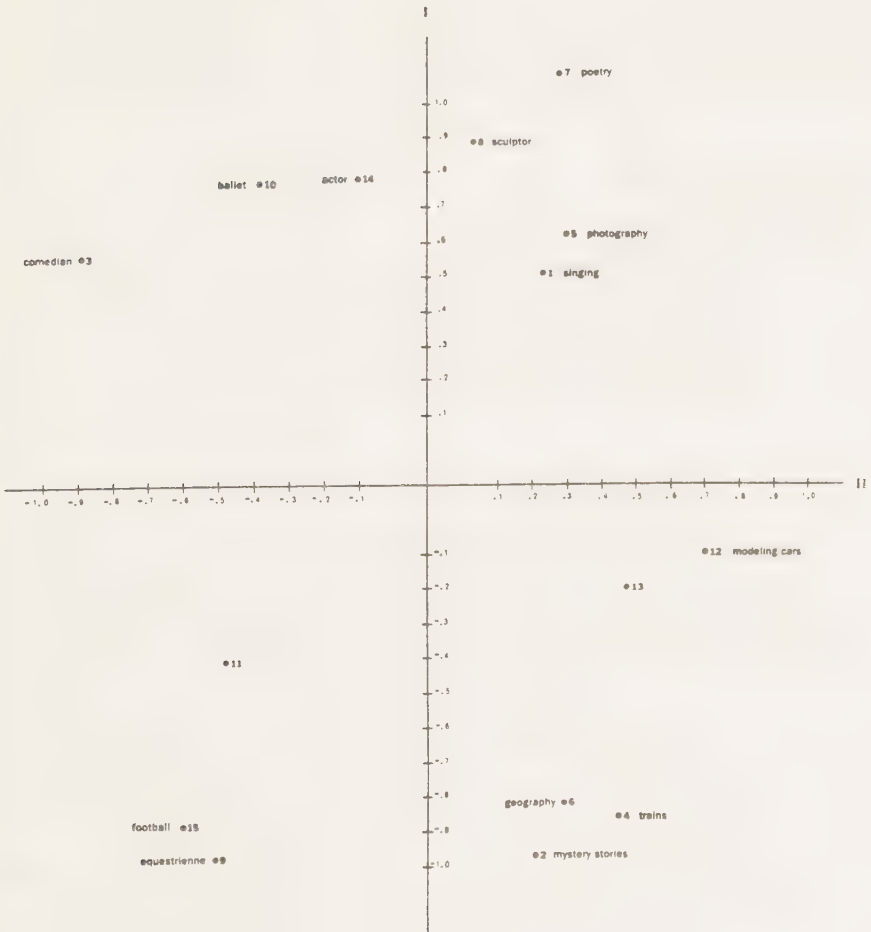


Figure 2-4
Subject 2, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 3

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 3 is a woman aged forty-two years, two years beyond the end of her training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. She is employed both at Hampstead and in a local child guidance clinic.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	58.49% variance
Factor II	12.46% variance
Factor III	<u>6.05% variance</u>
Total Variance	77.00%

Factor loadings for Subject 3 are given in Table 3-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 3-1 and 3-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The first factor considered alone is comprised of sixteen of Subject 3's twenty-two constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.70):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#10	displacement (.97)	#10'	direct discharge (-.97)
# 5	ego-control of instincts (.96)	# 5'	ego overpowered by instincts (-.96)
# 7	secondary process organization (.96)	# 7'	primary process organization (-.96)
#12	consciousness protected (.95)	#12'	consciousness not protected (-.95)
#17	becoming conflict-free (.95)	#17'	remaining conflictual (-.95)
# 1	diverted instinctual wish (.94)	# 1'	direct expression of instinctual wish (-.94)
# 9	ego-control of behavior (.94)	# 9'	no ego-control of behavior (-.94)

Table i (continued)

#15	adaptive (.92)	#15'	damaging (-.92)
# 8	acceptable to society (.92)	# 8'	unacceptable to society (-.92)
#11	descriptively unconscious	#11'	conscious (-.84)
#16	autonomous (.84)	#16'	conflictual (-.84)
# 3	artistic (.76)	# 3'	dull perception (-.76)
# 6	synthesized (.76)	# 6'	disintegrated (-.76)
#14	special defense (.76)	#14'	ordinary defense (-.76)
#21	age-adequate (.75)	#21'	age-inadequate (-.75)
#22	acquired (.70)	#22'	innate (-.70)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 3-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

Positive Pole (sublimation)		Negative Pole (non-sublimation)	
# 3	comedian (.52)	#26	hand biting (-1.78)
# 7	poetry (.52)	#29	masturbation (-1.53)
# 8	sculptor (.52)	#17	suicide (-1.27)
#14	actor (.51)	#27	glue (-1.15)
		#16	soiling (-.97)
		#30	toddler water play (-.68)
		#25	war movies (-.53)

Discussion of Factor I

It is obvious that Subject 3 produced a very strong general factor. It can be understood as the ego's control of instinct which is acquired through development. Consciousness is protected and conflict is adaptively defended against in a manner acceptable to society. There are numerous ideas here which when combined appear to allow for Subject 3's delineation of a number of instances of sublimation. The analysis of elements (cf. Table ii above) confirms this view of the general factor, with comedian, poetry, sculptor, and actor seen by Subject 3 as representing a controlled use of instinct. The instances of non-sublimation with loadings exceeding -0.50 , i.e., hand biting, masturbation, suicide attempt, messing with glue, soiling, toddler water play, and war movies, all involve a lack of control over instinct.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 3-1 and 3-2.

Analysis of Constructs: Two constructs have loadings on Factor II exceeding ± 0.50 .

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 19'	talent (.64)	#19	skill (-.64)
# 4'	direct link to unconscious forces (.55)	# 4	no link to unconscious forces (-.55)

Analysis of Elements:

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
#23	a 4 year old painting pictures (.51)	#22	running/walking/skipping (-.59)
		#20	cleaning house (-.51)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor in Grid A for Subject 3 accounted for a relatively small amount of the variance (12.46%). Only two of the twenty-two constructs produced had loadings exceeding ± 0.50 . Nonetheless, the factor might be interpreted psychoanalytically in the context of the other material available. The constructs (cf. Table iii above) talent and direct link to unconscious forces can be understood as an emphasis on innate capacities which have a close link to the unconscious mind, while the polar opposite constructs skill and no link to unconscious forces suggest acquired capacities which are not reflective in this Subject's view of unconscious processes. The element (cf. Table iv above), a four year old painting pictures can be seen as confirming this interpretation in that it can be said to involve innate capacities which are used in the expression of the unconscious mind. Further, the elements which support the opposite pole of this factor are running/walking/skipping and cleaning house, activities which presumably for Subject 3 are viewed as involving skills which are not linked to unconscious forces.* It appears that the Subject might be implicitly making a distinction between sublimations involving innate talent which is seen as closely linked to the unconscious mind and those involving acquired skills which are less unconsciously determined. However, this interpretation must be a cautious one because the factor is not a powerful one overall.

* Two other elements in the same general area on Figure 3-2 but with loadings of less than ± 0.50 are table manners (-.36) and verbalization (-.43). These four elements together are those on which the Subject and examiner disagreed at the original interview. Subject 3 was consistent with her initial idea in rating these elements as instances of sublimation.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	25.59% variance
Factor II	16.55% variance
Factor III	<u>13.13% variance</u>
Total Variance	55.27%

Factor loadings are given in Table 3-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 3-3 and 3-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 3 on Grid B has loadings exceeding ± 0.50 for the following constructs:

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 1 highly organized (.83)	# 1 chaotic (-.83)
# 2 obsessional (.73)	# 2' chaotic (-.73)
#13 bid for admiration (.69)	#13' no bid for admiration (-.69)
#12 pride in achievement (.68)	#12' no pride in achievement (-.68)
# 7 reaction formation against anal expression (.64)	# 7' anal expression (-.64)
#15 more distanced from instinct (.63)	#15' less distanced from instinct (-.63)
# 8 need for structure (.59)	# 8' no need for structure (-.59)
# 3 unconscious instinctual wish (.52)	# 3' conscious instinctual wish (-.52)

Analysis of Elements:

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#11 surgeon (.65)	# 6 geography (-1.07)
# 4 trains (.62)	# 9 equestrienne (-1.05)
	# 2 mystery stories (-.87)

Discussion of Factor I

From the analysis of Factor 1 of Grid B, Subject 3 can be seen as separating sublimation into two groups. The positive pole of the factor delineates those sublimations which are highly organized and obsessional, involve pride and admiration, are distant from instinct with anality defended against via reaction formation. The opposite pole suggests a grouping of sublimations which are more chaotic, do not involve admiration or pride, and which are a more direct and conscious expression of anality. The elements for the positive pole are supportive of the constructs for that pole in that surgeon and trains involve a great deal of organization and obsessionalism which can be viewed as defensive against anal expression. The elements on the opposite pole (cf. Table vi above) are geography, equestrienne, and mystery stories. These elements are more difficult to interpret in light of the interpretation of constructs. It appears that for this Subject geography, equestrienne, and mystery stories allow for less control over the anal instinct and are less motivated by the wish for admiration or a feeling of pride than for the other grouping of sublimations.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for Subject 3 is comprised of the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#15' less distanced from instinct (.64)	#15 more distanced from instinct (-.64)
#13 bid for admiration (.62)	#13' no bid for admiration (-.62)
#11 phallic expression (.61)	#11' no phallic expression (-.61)
#18' punitive superego component (.56)	#18 benign superego component (-.56)

Analysis of Elements:

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 9 equestrienne (.99)	# 6 geography (-1.00)
#15 football (.52)	

Discussion of Factor II

This factor can be viewed as emphasizing a contrast between activities in which bodily instinctual expression with a bid for admiration predominates along with a fairly punitive superego component and another grouping of sublimatory activities which are more distanced from instinct, which do not involve phallic expression, and wherein the superego component is more benign. The elements (cf. Table viii) supporting this contrast are for the positive pole of the factor, equestrienne and football, and for the opposite pole, geography. These elements are well-suited to provide support for such a contrast as equestrienne and football appear to be understood as phallic in nature by this Subject while geography appears not to be obviously phallic and to be more distanced from instinctual expression.

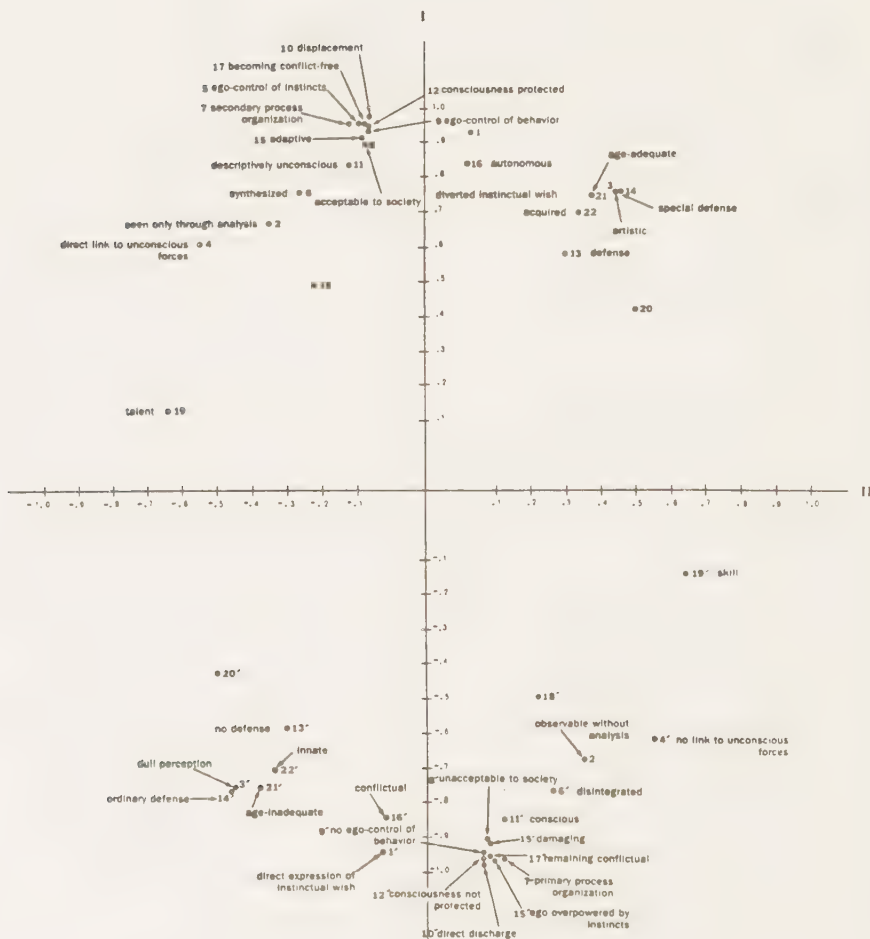
GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 3

This Subject is understood in the analysis to emphasize the ego's control over instinct whereby consciousness is protected and conflict is defended against in activities acceptable to society. A further distinction is made between those sublimations which derive from talent which is seen as closely linked to the unconscious mind and those which result from learned skills and are less linked to unconscious determinants.

Grid B is understood to emphasize a contrasting of sublimatory activities based on the relative absence or presence of particular kinds of instincts. Anal expression in certain activities is contrasted with defense against anal expression in others. Also, sublimatory activities determined by phallic expression are contrasted with those which do not involve phallic instincts.

Subject 3's grids are consistent in their emphasis on the ways in which instincts are managed adaptively. Her attempts to make a distinction between activities involving learned skills with no link to unconscious forces and those involving innate talents may be of use in a further understanding of the confusion engendered by the concept of sublimation, particularly because her assumption appears to be that only some sublimatory activities are unconsciously motivated while others are not. The question which arises is if an activity is not unconsciously motivated, what does it sublimate?

Figure 3-1
Subject 3, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II



Principal Components I and II

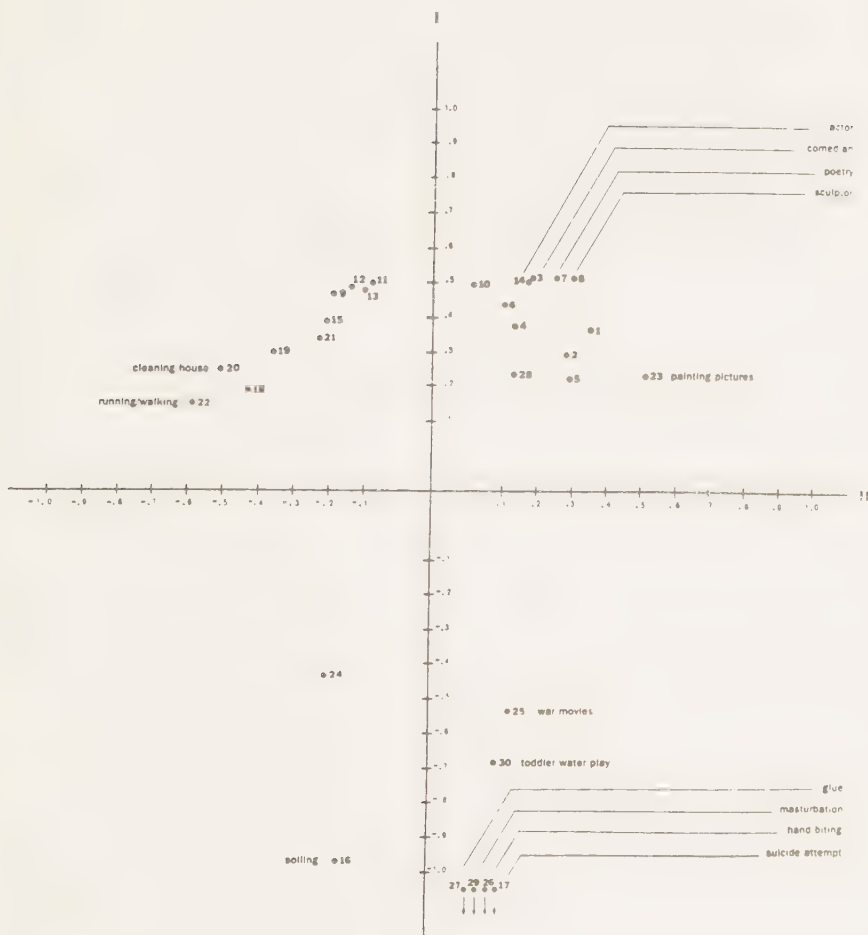


Figure 3-3
Subject 3, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

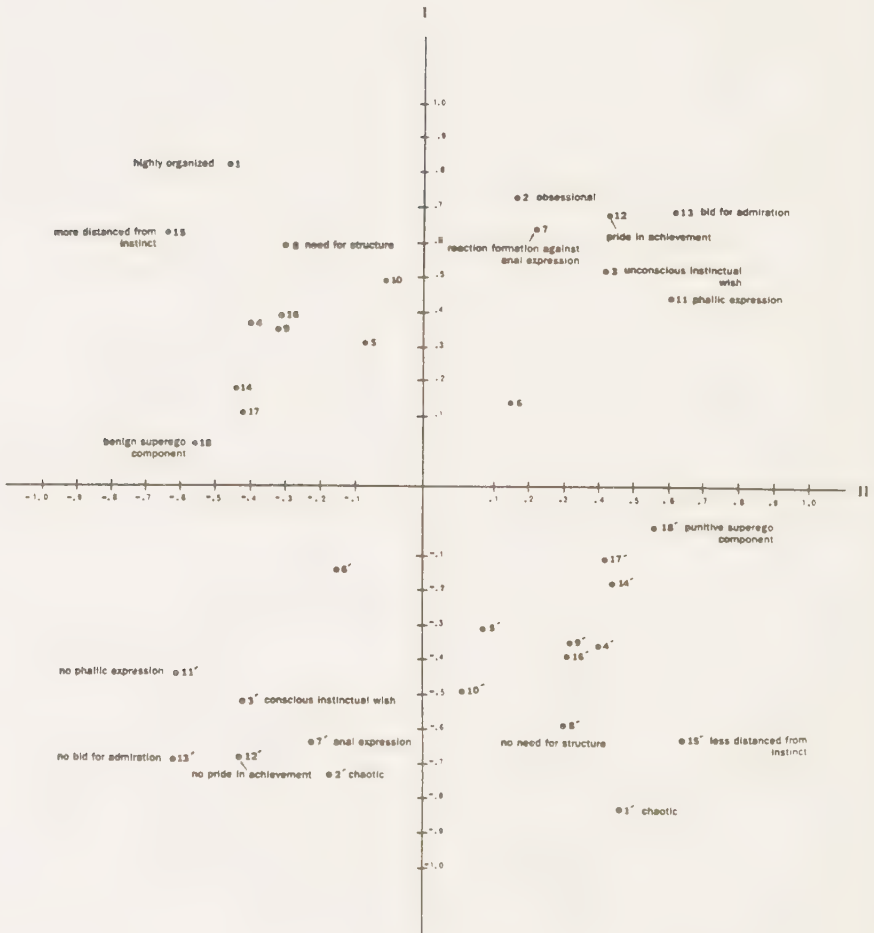
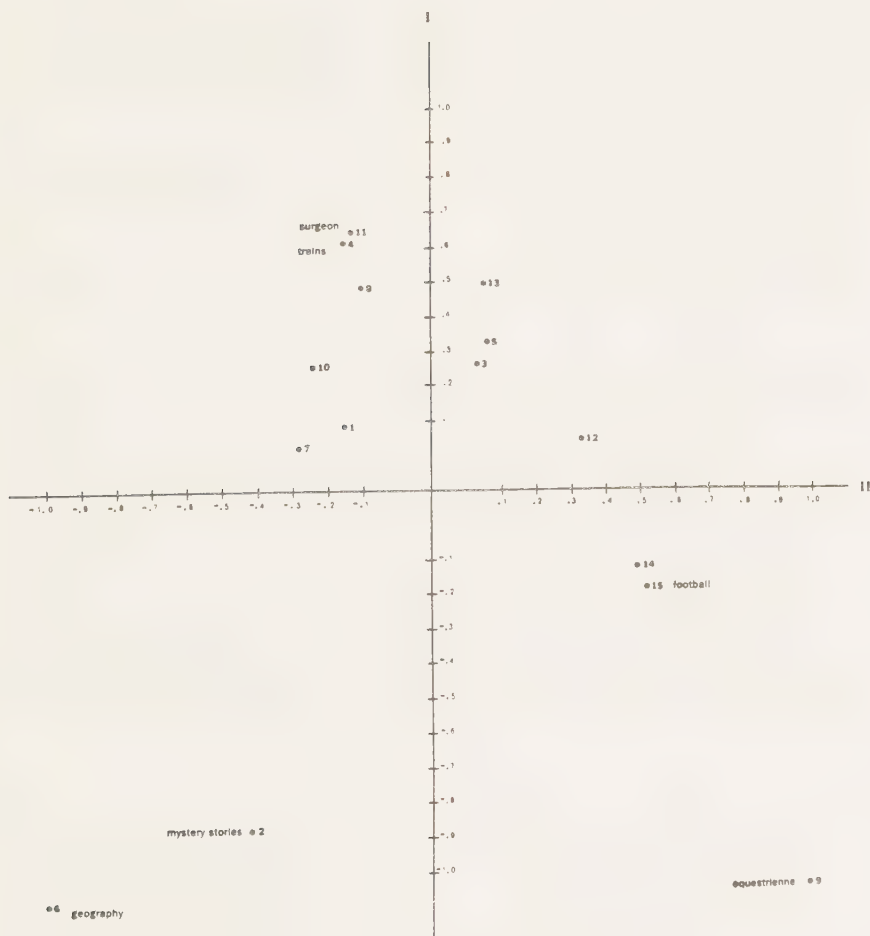


Figure 3-4
Subject 3, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 4

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 4 is a man aged thirty-one years, at the end of his training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. He is also employed as a psychologist in London and has some years' experience prior to his child psychoanalytic training in psychotherapeutic work with children and adults.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	36.51% variance
Factor II	14.91% variance
Factor III	<u>11.05% variance</u>
Total Variance	62.47%

Factor loadings for Subject 4 are given in Table 4-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 4-1 and 4-2.

Analysis of Constructs: If we commence by considering the first factor alone, it can be seen to be a general factor characterized by the following (constructs with a loading exceeding ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#15	enduring wish (.91)	#15'	impulse (-.91)
#16	mediated by the ego (.91)	#16'	not mediated (-.91)
#19	practice required (.91)	#19'	no practice required (-.91)
#13	control by the ego (.87)	#13'	lack of control (-.87)
#14	skill required (.82)	#14'	lack of skill (-.82)
#17	autonomous ego expression (.82)	#17'	direct drive expression (-.82)
#21	sublime (.73)	#21'	primitive (-.73)

Table i (continued)

# 9	pride (.71)	# 9'	shame (-.71)
# 1	post-oedipal (.71)	# 1'	pre-oedipal (-.71)
#12	aesthetically pleasing (.65)	#12'	ugly (-.65)
#23	logical consistency (.58)	#23'	mutual co-existence of opposite qualities (-.58)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 4-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

	<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)
#13	chess master (.83)	#26	hand biting (-1.22)
#11	surgeon (.72)	#16	a 2 year old's soiling (-1.13)
#10	ballet (.57)	#29	masturbation (-1.04)
		#27	messing with glue (-1.02)
		#20	cleaning house (-.52)

Discussion of Factor I

Taken together, the constructs of the general factor (cf. Table i above) can be understood as a notion involving advanced development with an enduring wish mediated by the ego via rationality, control, practiced skill, and a sense of the aesthetic. Subject 4's first factor is quite a strong one and it is supported by the elements related to it (cf. Table ii above). Turning to the elements, a picture is gained which is consistent with the interpretation of the constructs. The examples of sublimation (chess master, surgeon, ballet) can be readily understood as highly skilled activities involving rationality, ego mediation, practice, and some measure of aesthetic pleasure. Subject 4 was able to make a very clear distinction between these instances of sublimation and a longer list of non-sublimation elements, hand biting, soiling, masturbation, glue, cleaning house, which can be understood as emphasizing messiness, lack of aesthetics, and direct drive expression.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 4-1 and 4-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceed ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 7' common (.79)	# 7 idiosyncratic (-.79)
# 6' normal, expectable (.77)	# 6 abnormal, unexpected (-.77)
# 4' skill (.67)	# 4 talent (-.67)
# 8 imitation of parent-figure (.63)	# 8' behavior opposite to parent figure (-.63)
# 20 rational perception (.61)	#20' altered relation to time, space, locale (-.61)
# 18 practical (.53)	#18' random (-.53)

Analysis of Elements:

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#22 running/walking/skipping (.52)	# 3 comedian (-.63)
	#10 ballet (-.63)

Discussion of Factor II

This "classifying" factor for Subject 4 establishes a marked distinction between two "pathways" to sublimated activities. One "pathway" is characterized by the constructs on the positive pole of the factor (cf. Table iii above). They can be understood as an idea of sublimation involving ordinary, typical skills based on imitation of parent-figures. The element (cf. Table iv above) which supports this interpretation is running/walking/skipping, for this Subject an example of sublimation gained from parental imitation. The second "pathway" to sublimation involves a notion of unusual, idiosyncratic activities requiring talent rather than imitation. The elements comedian and ballet can be readily viewed as representative of such an interpretation.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B**Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)**

Factor I	25.16% variance
Factor II	19.46% variance
Factor III	<u>14.17% variance</u>
Total Variance	58.79%

Factor loadings are given in Table 4-c, Appendix G.

Factor L See also Figures 4-3 and 4-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 4 on Grid B has loadings for the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
#12 work (.85)	#12' play (-.85)
# 5 talent (.80)	# 5' lack of talent (-.80)
#23 abstract intelligence (.76)	#23' concrete intelligence (-.76)
#22 abstract intelligence (.73)	#22' lack of abstract intelligence (-.73)
#21 answerable to others (.71)	#21' not answerable to others (.71)
# 9 abstract pursuit (.70)	# 9' concrete pursuit (-.70)
#24 cognition (.59)	#24' reflexive (-.59)
# 3 skill (.58)	# 3' lack of skill (-.58)
#18 interactive (.58)	#18' not interactive (-.58)
#19 reversal of aim (.57)	#19' direct pursuit of instinctual aim (-.57)
#20 not fun (.55)	#20' fun (-.55)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 4-d, Appendix G.

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#11 surgeon (1.20)	# 9 equestrienne (-1.10)
#13 chess master (1.10)	# 5 photography (-.73)
# 3 comedian (.70)	#12 modeling cars (-.56)
	# 4 trains (-.54)

Discussion of Factor L

In Factor I of Grid B Subject 4 can be understood to be making a distinction between a grouping of sublimations which involve work activities requiring abstract intelligence and talent, and another grouping which involves play activities not requiring talent or skill. In addition, the work activities are viewed as involving an interaction with others while play is seen as more solitary, and play is also viewed as closer to a direct pursuit of instinctual aim than is work. The elements (cf. Table vi above) with high

loadings are supportive of this interpretation. Surgeon, chess master, and comedian are viewed as serious work pursuits requiring abstract intelligence, skill, and talent. In contrast, equestrienne, photography, modeling cars, and trains are viewed by this Subject as in the realm of play.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor of Grid B for Subject 4 has the following constructs with loadings that exceed ± 0.50 :

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 1 indirect relation to body (.86)	# 1' direct relation to body (-.86)
#14 verbal activity (.78)	#14' nonverbal activity (-.78)
# 8' absence of thing (object) (.76)	# 8 thing (object) involved (-.76)
# 2' time-limited (.59)	# 2 enduring (-.59)
# 6 open to interpretation (.58)	# 6' straightforward (-.58)
#18' not interactive (.57)	#18 interactive (-.57)
#25 included in consciousness (.56)	#25' repression (-.56)

Analysis of Elements:

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 7 poetry (.95)	#11 surgeon (-1.03)
# 2 mystery stories (.78)	#10 ballet (-.78)
# 1 singing (.67)	#15 football (-.68)
# 3 comedian (.66)	# 9 equestrienne (-.61)

Discussion of Factor II.

In this factor Subject 4 appears to be contrasting a grouping of sublimatory activities which are verbal, less physical, possibly time-limited, and not interactive with another grouping of activities which are physical, nonverbal, enduring, interactive, and require repression. The elements (cf. Table viii above) supporting the former grouping are poetry, mystery stories, singing, and comedian, all of which can be understood in terms of their use of language and their non-physical qualities. The elements supporting the

negative pole of the factor are surgeon, ballet, football, and equestrienne, all of which are clear in their nonverbal, physical qualities.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 4

Overall, it would seem that Subject 4 views the concept of sublimation in a way consistent with those psychoanalytic theorists who have focused on a prerequisite developmental sophistication in which the ego capacities for rationality, practice, control and skill are stressed. This view becomes particularly clear when one considers his examples of non-sublimatory activity, as their direct instinctual expression is very apparent.

The second factor of Grid A as understood in this analysis suggests a very interesting dichotomy in that sublimatory activities which involve unusual talent are distinguished from those which involve ordinary skills learned via parental imitation.

In Grid B, wherein the interpretation of the data is based on sublimatory activities alone, it appears that Subject 4 makes a distinction between serious work activities which involve others and play which requires less abstract intellect, is more solitary, and allows for a more direct pursuit of instinctual aim. The second factor appears to differentiate verbal, time-limited, solitary activities with physical, interactive activities which require repression.

The analysis of Subject 4's grids lends support to the view raised in other Subject analyses that a differentiation between ordinary skills and unique talents may be a fruitful area of distinction to consider in an attempt to bring some order to the concept of sublimation.

Figure 4-1
Subject 4, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

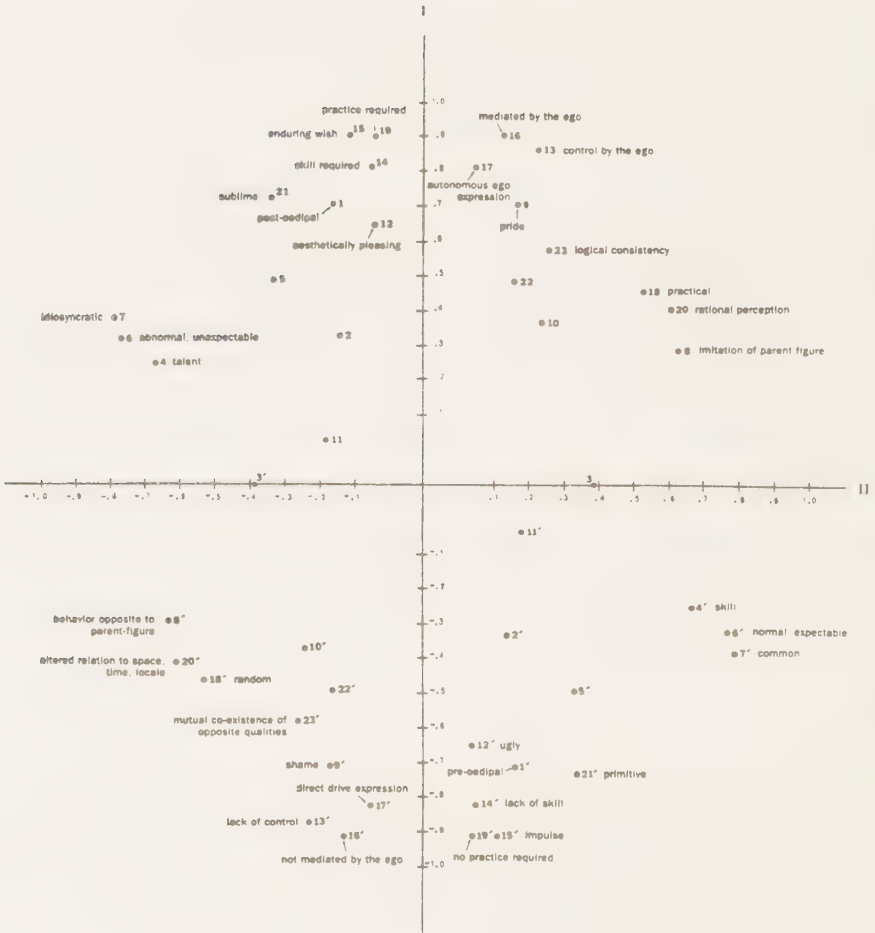


Figure 4-2
Subject 4, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

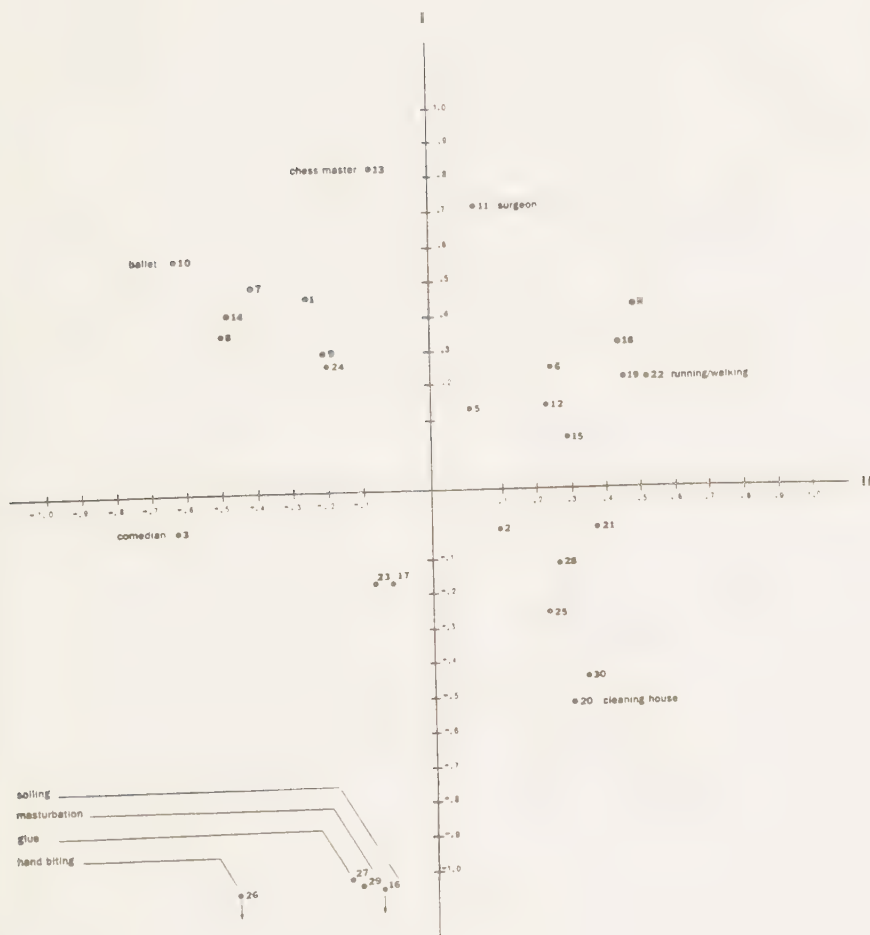


Figure 4-3
Subject 4, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

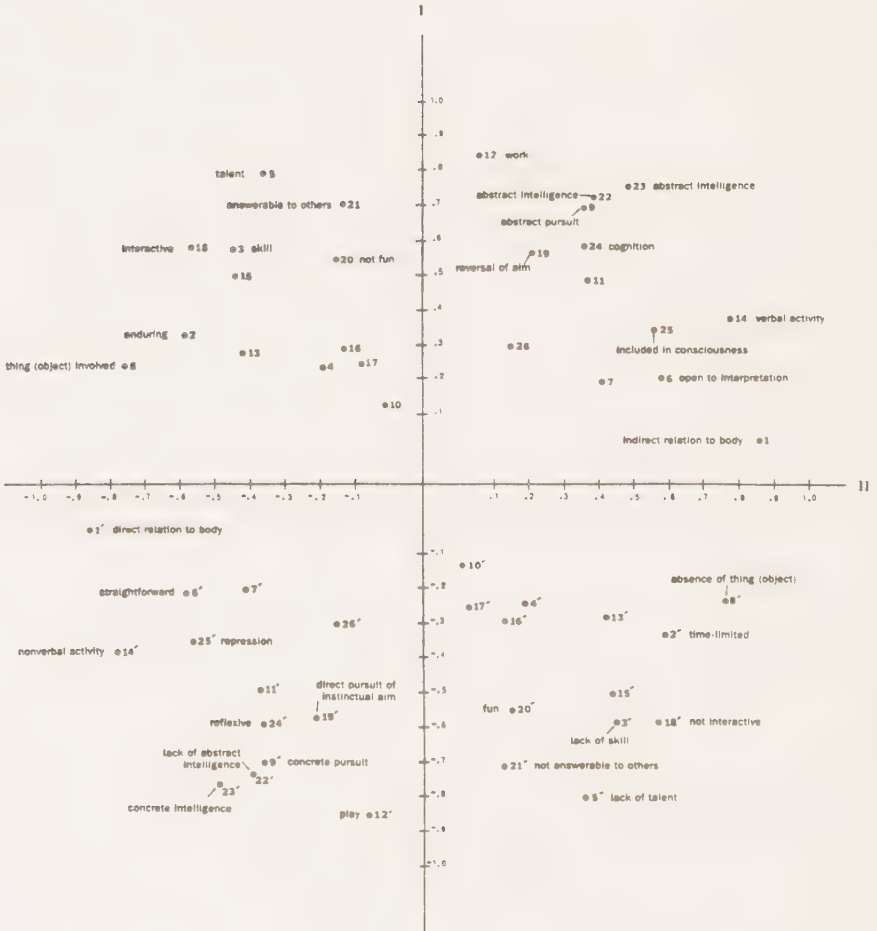
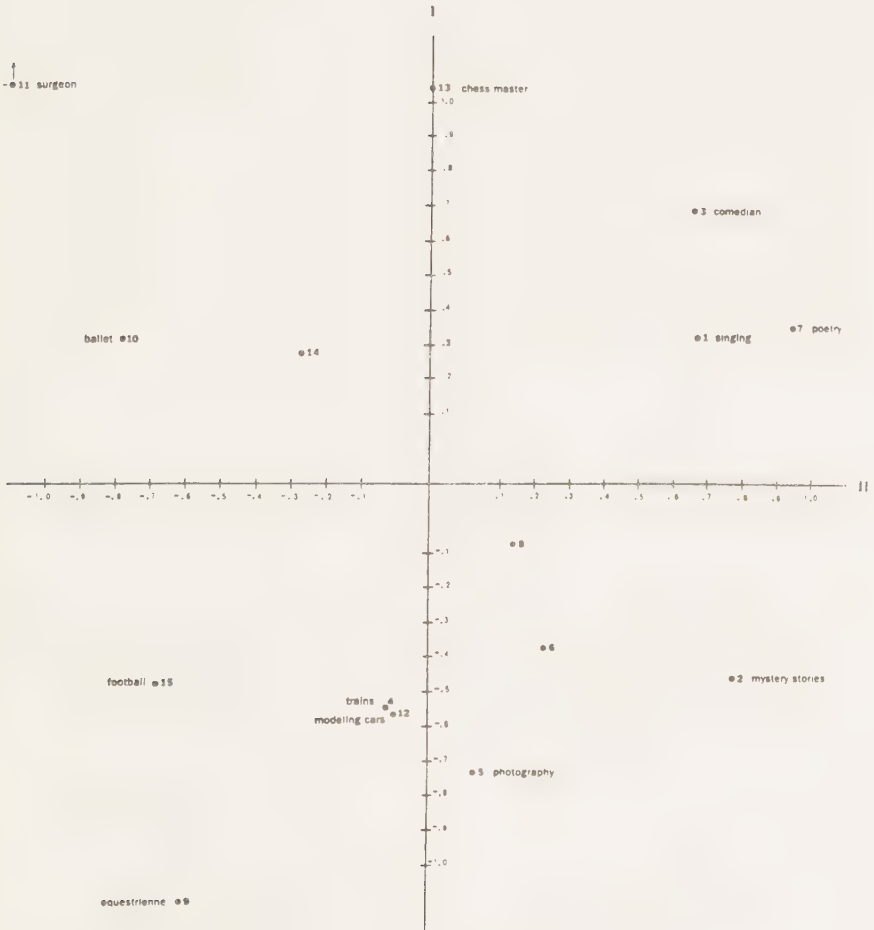


Figure 4-4
Subject 4, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 5

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 5 is a woman thirty-three years of age, four years beyond the completion of her training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. She is employed both at Hampstead and in a London child guidance clinic. She has not had training in the treatment of adults.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	27.68% variance
Factor II	19.95% variance
Factor III	<u>16.47% variance</u>
Total Variance	64.10%

Factor loadings for Subject 5 are given in Table 5-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 5-1 and 5-2.

Analysis of Construct: Subject 5 produced fewer constructs that did most other Subjects. Those in the general factor with loadings exceeding ± 0.50 are as follows:

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#15	skill (.86)	#15'	clumsiness (-.86)
#11	skill (.85)	#11'	lack of skill (-.85)
# 8	expertise (.84)	# 8'	novice (-.84)
# 7	physically active (.58)	# 7'	stationary (-.69)
#10	very active (.58)	#10'	stationary (-.58)
#12	wish to overcome (.57)	#12'	wish to be overcome (-.57)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 5-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)
#15 football (.66)	#17 suicide (-.62)
# 9 equestrienne (.62)	# 2 mystery stories (-.61)
#10 ballet (.56)	#25 war movies (-.52)

Discussion of Factor I

Subject 5's first factor is relatively minimal in its accounting for variance (27.68%). It can be understood as highlighting the idea of sublimation via expert skills which involve physical activity (see Table i above). This interpretation is supported by the elements loading highly on the positive pole of the factor (cf. Table ii above). Football, equestrienne, and ballet are notable in their requirement of physical skill. The non-sublimation elements (cf. Table ii above), suicide, mystery stories, and war movies, can also be said to support this understanding of the factor in their passivity and relative lack of skill.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 5-1 and 5-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The loadings on Factor II exceeding ± 0.50 are as follows:

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 3 physical activity (.75)	# 3' mental activity (-.75)
# 4' no mental activity (.71)	# 4 mental activity (-.71)
# 10 very active (.65)	#10' stationary (-.65)
# 5' chosen activity (.58)	# 5 activity forced on one (-.58)
# 7 physically active (.56)	# 7' stationary (-.56)

Analysis of Elements:

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#20 cleaning house (.61)	# 2 mystery stories (-.86)
#22 running/walking (.58)	# 6 geography (-.54)

Discussion of Factor II

From examination of the constructs (cf. Table iii) with high loadings on Factor II, a picture is gained of a kind of sublimation involving freely chosen physical activities contrasted with another kind of sublimation which is nonphysical, emphasizing mental activity which is not freely chosen. The elements (cf. Table iv) loading highly on the factor can be understood as supporting such a division, as cleaning house and running/walking are activities emphasizing physical expression to a greater extent than do the polar opposite elements, mystery stories and geography. A puzzling aspect of this dichotomy appears in the last construct (cf. Table iii) which contrasts a chosen activity with an activity forced on one. The differentiation of these particular elements along such a dimension is particularly unclear.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	32.83% variance
Factor II	18.75% variance
Factor III	<u>14.72% variance</u>
Total Variance	66.30%

Factor loadings are given in Table 2-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 5-3 and 5-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor on Grid B contrasts two groups of constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 8	audience involved (.82)	# 8'	solitary (-.82)
#19	highly skilled (.82)	#19'	unskilled (-.82)
# 6	talent (.80)	# 6'	lack of talent (-.80)
#20	exhibitionism (.79)	#20'	solitary pleasure (-.79)
# 4	no accumulation (.78)	# 4'	accumulation (-.78)
# 2	perfecting (.75)	# 2'	slapdash (-.75)

Table v (continued)

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 7	refined instinct (.75)	# 7'	obvious instinct (-.75)
#11	learning involved (.69)	#11'	innate (-.69)
#12	penis envy (.67)	#12'	contentment (-.67)
# 5	getting rid of (.63)	# 5'	accumulation (-.63)
#16	artistic (.56)	#16'	unartistic (-.56)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
#10	ballet (1.43)	# 2	mystery stories (-.95)
#14	actor (.70)	# 4	trains (-.91)
# 1	singing (.68)	# 6	geography (-.88)
# 9	equestrienne (.53)	# 7	poetry (-.58)
		#12	modeling cards (-.51)

Discussion of Factor I.

The dichotomy in Subject 5's thinking about sublimation as denoted by this factor is a very clear one. The positive pole of the factor suggests a grouping of sublimatory activities characterized by highly skilled artistic talent which has a refined exhibitionistic instinctual component (cf. Table v above). The elements (cf. Table vi above) support this understanding quite well in that ballet, actor, singing, and equestrienne can all be viewed as involving talent which is skilled and refined and which is used in the service of exhibitionism. The opposite pole of the factor is characterized by constructs focusing on solitary interests which do not require significant talent, skill, or practice. The elements which confirm this view are mystery stories, trains, geography, poetry, and modeling cars, all activities which can be viewed as typical solitary childhood hobbies.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for Subject 5 includes the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 3	permanent (.79)	# 3'	temporary (-.79)
#14'	product involved (.79)	#14	no end product (-.79)
#16'	artistic (.71)	#16	unartistic (-.71)
# 5	accumulation (.61)	# 5'	getting rid of (-.61)
# 9'	conveying of ideas (.61)	# 9	devoid of ideas (-.61)
#18'	fine motor precision (.55)	#18	gross physical activity (-.55)
#10'	reaction formation (.51)	#10	anal erotism (-.51)

Analysis of Elements:

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
# 8	sculptor (1.00)	#15	football (-.87)
#12	modeling cars (.80)	# 9	equestrienne (-.60)
# 5	photography (.58)		

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be understood as highlighting a contrast between sublimatory activities which are permanent artistic capacities with products involved and requiring a fine motor precision and other sublimatory activities which are seen as more temporary, unartistic, devoid of ideas, and involving gross motor skills. The elements (cf. Table viii above) which support this differentiation are, for the positive pole of the factor, sculptor, modeling cards, and photography, all of which are artistic pursuits requiring more or less permanent skills and resulting in an accumulation of products. On the opposite pole of the factor the elements which support this Subject's idea of the more temporary and grossly physical sublimatory activities are football and equestrienne.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 5

The analysis of Subject 5's grids provides an understanding of her view of sublimation as emphasizing foremost an expert physical skill. In Grid B she appears to make a differentiation between highly skilled artistic activities which have an exhibitionistic quality and more ordinary, solitary interests not requiring artistic talent or great

skill. The examples given (cf. Table vi), ballet, actor, singing, and equestrienne, are obvious in their emphasis on physical activity, which was as just noted an important aspect of Subject 5's thinking in the A grid. Lastly, she makes a distinction between artistic activities involving fine motor skill and which are more permanent in nature and unartistic, grossly physical activities viewed as rather temporary.

The theme of expert motor skills appears to run throughout Subject 5's thinking about sublimation, whether used in the service of high artistic or of rather common and perhaps more temporary activities.

Figure 5-1
Subject 5, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II



Figure 5-2
Subject 5, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

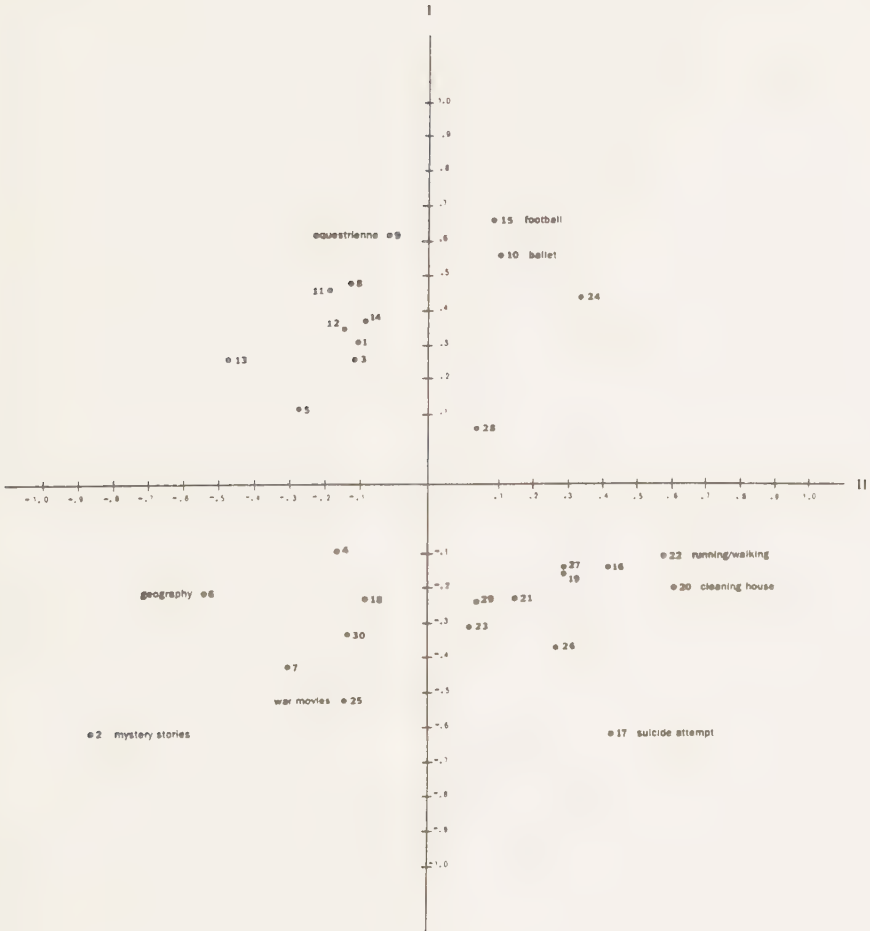
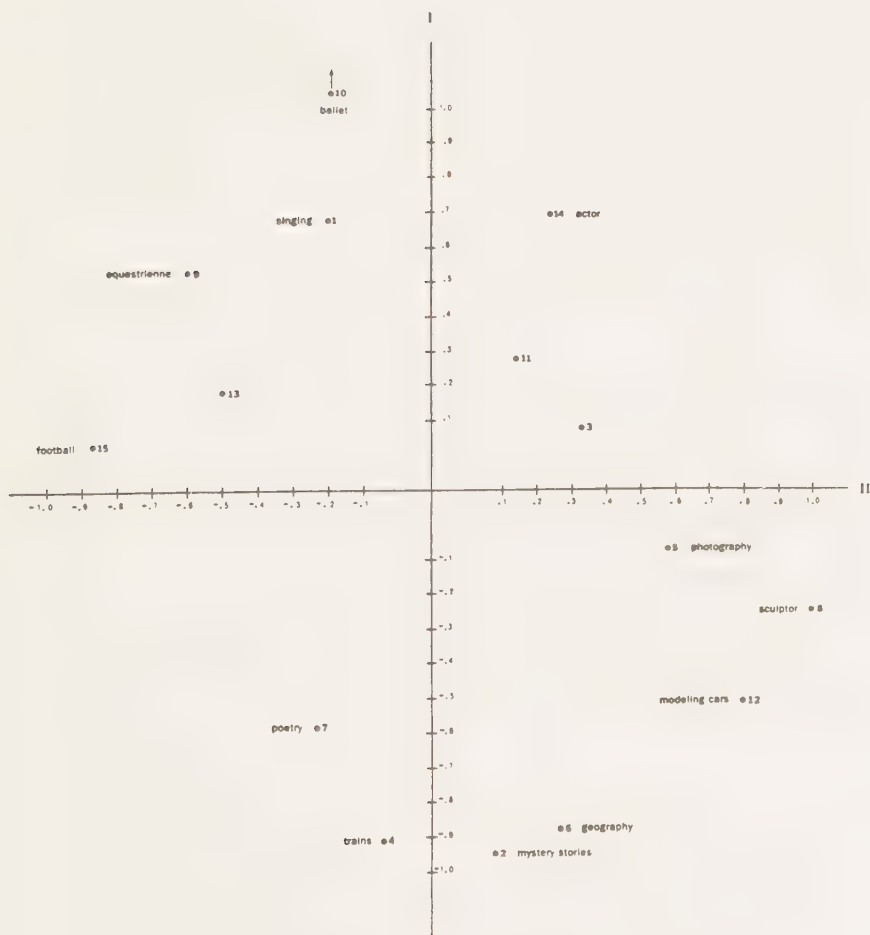


Figure 5-3
Subject 5, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II



Figure 5-4
Subject 5, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 7

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 7 is a woman aged thirty-five who completed her training in adult psychoanalysis at the British Institute one and one-half years prior to the study. She is currently training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic and working as a psychiatrist at a London hospital.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	51.85% variance
Factor II	13.14% variance
Factor III	<u>8.64% variance</u>
Total Variance	73.63%

Factor loadings for Subject 7 are given in Table 7-a, Appendix G.

Factor I. (General Factor) See also Figures 7-1 and 7-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The first factor is comprised of the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 4 ego-activity (.82)	# 4' instinctual activity (-.82)
# 12 modification of drive (.82)	# 12' instinctual activity (-.82)
# 6 genital activity (.77)	# 6' pregenital activity (-.77)
# 11 profession (.73)	# 11' lack of skill (-.73)
# 9 superego activity (.72)	# 9' anarchy (-.72)
# 10 profession (.68)	# 10' trait (-.68)
# 13 non-instinctual (.68)	# 13' instinctual (-.68)

Table i (continued)

#18	ego capacities (.68)	#18'	no ego capacities (-.68)
#16	ego defense (.54)	#16'	instinctual breakthrough (-.54)
#17	developmental phase irrelevant (.52)	#17'	developmental phase important (-.52)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm .050$) See Table 7-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#11	surgeon (.64)	#26	hand biting (-1.03)
#10	ballet (.60)	#27	glue (-.99)
#24	prize fighting (.53)	#29	masturbation (-.69)
#14	actor (.52)	#16	soiling (-.64)
		#30	toddler water play (-.57)
		#17	suicide (-.52)

Discussion of Factor I

Ten of Subject 7's twenty constructs are included in the first factor (cf. Table i), and they can be understood to reflect a view of sublimation as an activity requiring genital phase dominance which involves significant involvement of the ego and superego. For this Subject, it appears that instinctual expression is modified substantially so that the sublimatory activity can be termed non-instinctual. There is a seeming contradiction in construct #17 (developmental phase irrelevant) in that the previous constructs imply advanced development. It may have seemed to Subject 7 that in the rating of the supplied elements (cf. Table ii above) developmental phase plays a less important role once the genital level and superego functioning have been achieved. Thus, the major distinction made along developmental lines is between pregenital and genital levels of development. The elements rated highly here (surgeon, ballet, actor, and prize fighting) are representative for this Subject of ego-modified activities undertaken generally by adults (cf. construct #10 in Table i, "profession").

Prize fighting is the one element on which one-half of the Subjects disagreed at the original interview. Subject 7 maintained this disagreement throughout her rating of elements. She also disagreed on the elements photography, geography, running/walking, painting pictures, war movies, and glue. However, these elements were later rated as if there were no disagreement. It was the examiner's impression at the interview that initial anxiety played a role in the disagreement on sorting of the elements.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 7-1 and 7-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 3 intellectual activity (.84)	# 3' bodily activity (-.84)
# 8' whole body involved (.75)	# 8 body involvement (-.75)
# 7' whole body (.67)	# 7 part of body (-.67)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u>	<u>Negative Pole</u>
# 6 geography (.63)	#22 running/walking (-.53)
# 7 poetry (.55)	
# 4 trains (.52)	

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor of Grid A for Subject 7 accounted for a relatively small amount of the variance (13.14%) and is represented by three constructs. One "pathway" for this factor involves the idea of sublimation through intellectual activity using the whole body (cf. Table iii above). The elements (cf. Table iv above) supporting this "pathway" are geography, poetry, and trains, all of which can be viewed as intellectual activities involving bodily use. The second "pathway," that of bodily activity, is supported by the element running/walking. Here Subject 7 seems to be making a distinction between those kinds of sublimatory activities which combine the intellectual function and bodily activity and those emphasizing bodily activity only.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	26.11% variance
Factor II	22.22% variance
Factor III	<u>14.18% variance</u>
Total Variance	62.51%

Factor loadings are given in Table 7-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 7-3 and 7-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 7 on Grid B has high loadings for twelve constructs (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
#12 use of body (.87)	#12' use of physical things (-.87)
# 5 human object (.74)	# 5' tool (thing) -.74)
# 7 no things required (.71)	# 7' things required (-.71)
# 1 social (.70)	# 1' solitary (-.70)
#11 use of body (.69)	#11' use of mind (-.69)
#22 low level of intellect (.69)	#22' high level of intellect (-.69)
#21 disorder (.66)	#21' precision (-.66)
#24 no accumulation of facts (.65)	#24' accumulation of facts (-.65)
#25 disorder (.65)	#25' order (-.65)
# 6 creative thoughts (.61)	# 6' tool (-.61)
#23 unstructured (.54)	#23' ego organization (-.54)
#16 interest in body (.53)	#16' interest in mind (-.53)

Analysis of Elements: To the constructs listed in Table v, the list of elements on Factor I can be added (loadings exceed ± 0.50):

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#10 ballet (1.20)	#13 chess master (-1.20)
#15 football (.86)	#11 surgeon (-.98)
# 3 comedian (.68)	#12 modeling cars (-.71)
	# 4 trains (-.62)

Discussion of Factor I

From the analysis of Factor I of the B Grid, it appears that the ideas first delineated in Factor II of Grid A are elaborated. Subject 7's ratings of both constructs and elements in Factor I (cf. Tables v and vi) can be understood as making a dichotomy between sublimation through socially oriented bodily activity and sublimation through more solitary intellectual activity. The first allows for more disorder and, interestingly, more creativity than the second type. The first type is exemplified by the elements ballet, football, and comedian, while the second type is exemplified by chess master, surgeon, modeling cars, and trains.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for this Subject has high loadings on eleven constructs (loadings listed exceed $\pm .50$):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 2 lack of rules (.76)	# 2' rules (-.76)
#17 aggression not involved (.74)	#17' aggression involved (-.74)
#10 freedom (.63)	#10' constraint (-.63)
# 3 imaginative (.61)	# 3' inhibited (-.61)
# 1 solitary (.61)	# 1' social (-.61)
#11 use of mind (.58)	#11' use of body (-.58)
# 6 creative thoughts (.56)	# 6' tool (-.56)
#15 interest in body not important (.56)	#15' interest in body important (-.56)
# 4' infrequent (.55)	# 4 regular (-.55)
#16 interest in mind (.55)	#16' interest in body (-.55)
#14' activity close to sexual instincts (.53)	#14 well-defended sexual instincts (-.53)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm .50$):

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 7 poetry (1.20)	#15 football (-1.20)
# 2 mystery stories (.65)	#11 surgeon (-.85)
	# 9 equestrienne (-.65)
	#10 ballet (-.52)

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be viewed as emphasizing two kinds of sublimatory activities. One grouping is of creative, imaginative, and solitary intellectual sublimatory activities in which aggression is not involved and the sexual instincts are strongly represented. The second grouping is represented by constructs which can be interpreted as involving an emphasis on rules and constraint in a social use of the body. In this second grouping aggression is a strong factor and the sexual instincts are highly defended. The elements (cf. Table viii above) supporting the first grouping are poetry and mystery stories, which can be seen as well-suited to exemplify activities involving creative use of the intellect, although it is difficult to see how mystery stories would not involve some emphasis on aggression. The elements supporting the second type of sublimatory activity described here, emphasizing rules in a social use of the body, are football, surgeon, equestrienne, and ballet. Here again, the elements appear to support the constructs adequately except for that of surgeon which involves both a major use of the intellect and of the body.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 7

Subject 7 as understood in this analysis appears to distinguish a strong idea about sublimation as involving the defense against instinct and a prerequisite genital level of developmental achievement. This idea is demonstrated in the general factor of Grid A. Beyond this, Subject 7 suggests a major idea of sublimation as sub-grouped into activities primarily involving the intellect and those with an emphasis on the body. The second factor of Grid A and both factors in Grid B utilize this latter distinction. Grid B has been understood to elaborate this distinction. The first factor here contrasts socially oriented bodily activity with more solitary intellectual activity. The second factor further refines this idea by noting those activities of the intellect which are creative, non-aggressive, and quite close to the sexual instincts and also a grouping of bodily activities involving rules for the expression of aggression and highly defended against sexuality.

Aside from the initial dimension noted in the A Grid which is like that of many Subjects in its contrasting of non-sublimatory, instinctual activities with sophisticated ego capacities and strong defense against instincts, Subject 7's grids appear to be similar to those of Subject 5, the Subject emphasizing most significantly a contrast between the body and the intellect. This dichotomy may merit further analysis with the examination of the grids on the remaining Subjects.

The figure consists of two panels, each showing a scatter plot of ego-activity (Y-axis) versus ego-capacities (X-axis). The X-axis for both panels ranges from -1.0 to 1.0, and the Y-axis ranges from -1.0 to 1.0. The top panel shows a positive correlation, with points labeled 1 through 20. The bottom panel shows a similar positive correlation, with points labeled 1 through 20. The top panel is labeled 'ego-activity' on the Y-axis and 'ego-capacities' on the X-axis. The bottom panel is labeled 'ego-activity' on the Y-axis and 'ego-capacities' on the X-axis. The top panel shows a positive correlation, with points labeled 1 through 20. The bottom panel shows a similar positive correlation, with points labeled 1 through 20.

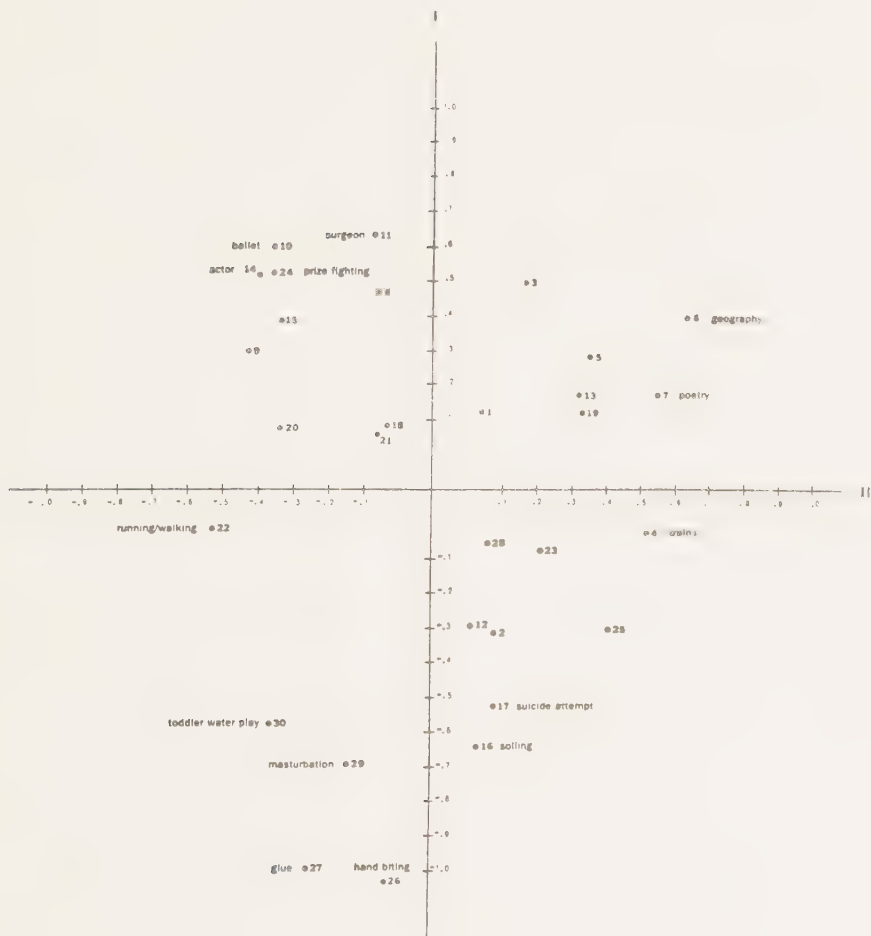


Figure 7-3
Subject 7, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

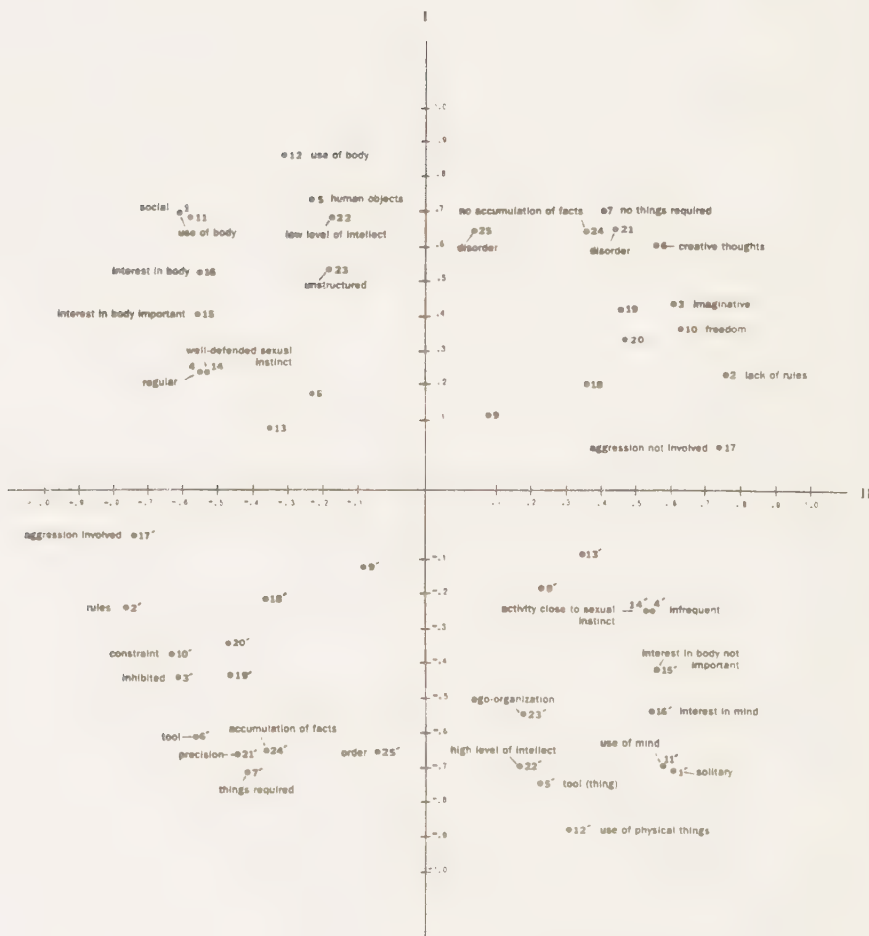
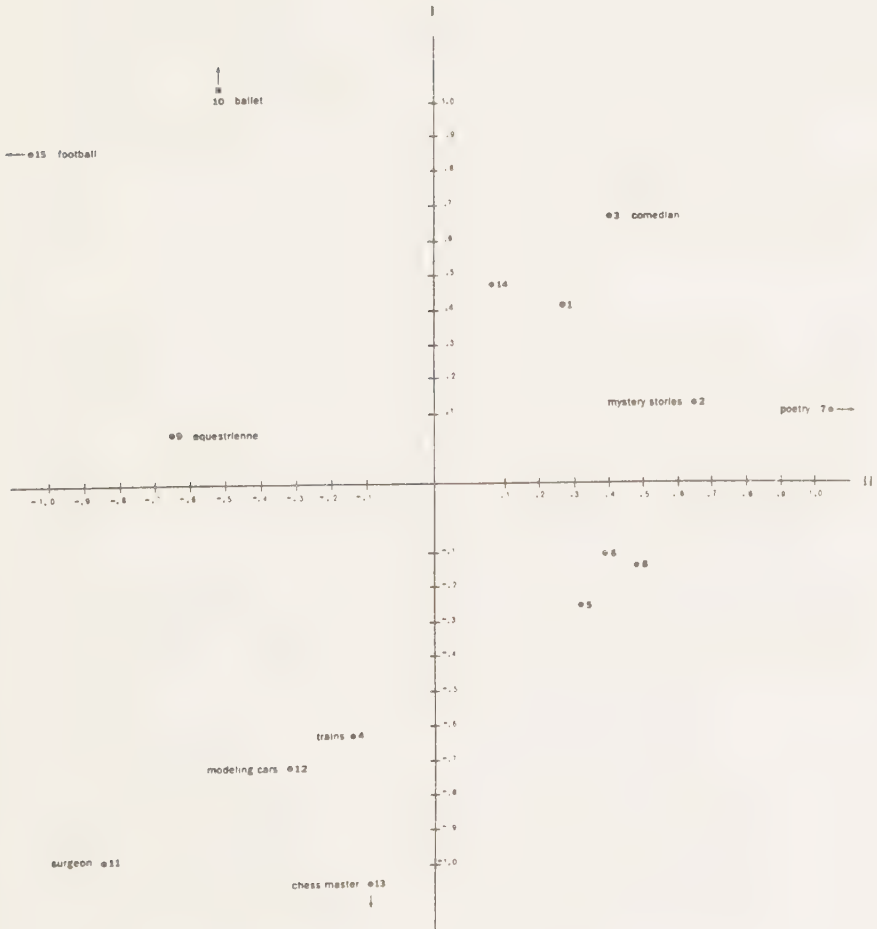


Figure 7-4
Subject 7, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 8

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 8 is a woman aged thirty-two years at the end of her training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. She is also employed as a child psychotherapist in a local child guidance clinic. She has had no experience as an adult psychotherapist.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	29.01% variance
Factor II	20.56% variance
Factor III	<u>13.62% variance</u>
Total Variance	63.19%

Factor loadings for Subject 8 are given in Table 8-a in Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 8-1 and 8-2.

Analysis of Constructs: Considering the general factor alone, one can see that it is characterized by the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 5	socially acceptable (.81)	# 5'	socially unacceptable (-.81)
# 9	use of repression (.79)	# 9'	expression in some form (-.79)
# 8	use of repression (.76)	# 8'	lack of repression (-.76)
# 7	activity autonomous from underlying instinct (.73)	# 7'	activity closely linked to underlying instinct (-.73)
#11	activity does not represent instinct (.73)	#11'	activity represents instinct (-.73)
# 6	total defense against instinct (.70)	# 6'	representation of instinct (-.70)
#10	done for approval (.65)	#10'	not related to approval (-.65)

Table i (continued)

#17	defended sexual wish (.61)	#17'	undefended sexual wish (-.61)
# 2	not primarily related to instinct	# 2'	primarily related to instinct
# 3	concern for admiration	# 3'	unconcerned with admiration

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding $^{+}0.50$) See Table 8-b in Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#19	table manners (.81)	#29	masturbation (-1.11)
#21	toilet training (.57)	#26	hand biting (-.93)
		# 1	suicide attempt (-.89)
		#27	glue (-.75)

Discussion of Factor I

Viewing the constructs in Table i above as a whole, one is immediately struck by the emphasis on social conformity as the highest form of sublimation. Subject 8 appears to stress the repudiation of instinct through repression and a concern for approval and admiration. Turning to the elements (cf. Table ii above), one sees that for this Subject those activities most representative of such an idea of sublimation are table manners and toilet training. These elements clearly substantiate the notion of social conformity. Interestingly, these two elements were selected by Subject 8 at her interview as instances of non-sublimation; yet her strongest idea about sublimatory activity as seen in the general factor is reflected in these examples. The non-sublimation elements loading highly on the factor, masturbation, hand biting, suicide attempt and glue, by their opposite nature, also substantiate Subject 8's view of sublimation as related to social conformity and repudiation of instinct. The libidinal and aggressive expression in them as well as their lack of social acceptability are quite apparent.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 8-1 and 8-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings listed exceed $^{+}0.50$):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 12	activity not vulnerable to breakdown (.87)	#12'	activity vulnerable to breakdown (-.87)
# 14	regressive wishes unrelated (.76)	#14'	regressive wishes close to surface (-.76)
# 16'	not primarily done for object love (.72)	#15	based on wish for object love (-.72)
# 13	regressive wishes not close to surface (.67)	#13'	regressive wishes close to surface (-.67)
# 20	sexual identity relatively organized (.64)	#20'	sexual identity not yet organized (-.64)
# 2	not primarily related to instinct (.60)	# 2'	primarily related to instinct (-.60)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
# 6	geography (.54)	#21	toilet training (-.98)
#15	football (.51)	#30	toddler water play (-.79)
		#27	glue (-.53)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor on Grid A for Subject 8 can be understood to suggest the idea that certain sublimatory activities are characterized by very stable, primarily noninstinctual, independent functioning and certain others are less stable, dependent upon object love, and primarily related to instinct (cf. Table iii above). The former positive pole of the factor is supported by the associated elements geography and football (cf. Table iv above). The opposite pole of the factor, emphasizing the notion of dependent instinctualized functioning, has associated with it the elements toilet training, toddler water play and glue. It is remarkable that toilet training is one of the elements most highly loaded on the positive pole of Factor I, which was interpreted in terms of noninstinctual autonomous functioning. It can be understood as an instance of contradiction which may reflect this Subject's lack of clarity in her view of sublimation.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	31.90% variance
Factor II	16.46% variance
Factor III	<u>15.42% variance</u>
Total Variance	63.78%

Factor loadings are given in Table 8-c in Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 8-3 and 8-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 8 on Grid B has high loadings for ten of the sixteen constructs produced (loadings listed exceed $^{+} 0.50$):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 9	exhibitionistic instinct important (.85)	# 9'	exhibitionistic instinct not important (-.85)
# 4	involves investment of training (.76)	# 4'	easily done (-.76)
# 2	adult occupation (.75)	# 2'	child activity (-.75)
# 3	enduring (.68)	# 3'	transitory (-.68)
# 8	scoptophilic instinct not important (.67)	# 8'	scoptophilic instinct important (-.67)
# 1	activity (.63)	# 1'	passivity (-.63)
#11	anal instinct predominant (.60)	#11'	anal instinct not predominant (-.60)
#10	instincts far from surface (.58)	#10'	instincts close to surface (-.58)
#14	developmental considerations not important (.56)	#14'	developmental considerations important (-.56)
# 7	not primarily based on instinctual wish (.55)	# 7'	primarily based on instinctual wish (-.55)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $^{+} 0.50$) See Table 8-d in Appendix G.

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#13 chess master (.87)	# 2' mystery stories (-.92)
# 3 comedian (.63)	# 4 trains (-.79)
# 8 sculptor (.56)	#12 modeling cars (-.68)
#10 ballet (.54)	# 5 geography (-.53)
#11 surgeon (.51)	# 7 poetry (-.52)
	# 5 photography (-.51)

Discussion of Factor I

Factor I from the analysis of the B Grid appears to suggest a contrast between adult professional activities and childhood hobbies (cf. Table v above). The adult activities are viewed as enduring and involving underlying instincts (for this Subject, they are exhibitionism and anality) but not primarily based on instinct. The childhood activities in contrast are viewed as transitory, much closer to instinct (scotophilia), and easily accomplished. The elements (cf. Table vi above) associated with adult activities, chess master, comedian, sculptor, ballet, and surgeon can all be considered enduring professional, highly skilled activities. The elements supporting the opposite pole of Factor I can likewise be viewed as childhood transitory hobbies not requiring great training or skill.

Factor II

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor of Grid B for Subject 8 has the following highly loaded constructs (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 7' primarily based on instinctual wish (.68)	# 7 not primarily based on instinctual wish (-.68)
#13 phallic aggression important (.68)	#13' phallic aggression not important (-.68)
#16' culturally approved at certain developmental stage (.61)	#16 culturally disapproved at certain developmental stage (-.61)
# 6' no close tie to object (.58)	# 6 close tie to object (-.58)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#15 football (.75)	# 1 singing (-.88)
	# 7 poetry (.73)

Discussion of Factor II

This factor can be viewed as emphasizing a contrast between activities primarily based on an instinctual wish, unrelated to an object tie and other activities not based on an instinctual wish primarily but related to an object tie (cf. Table vii above). Subject 8 emphasizes phallic aggression on the positive pole of the factor and the element exemplifying this pole is football (cf. Table viii above). The elements associated with the opposite pole are singing and poetry, instances of sublimation which Subject 8 uses to emphasize the object relation rather than instinctual motivation.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 8

Social conformity plays a very strong role in Subject 8's view of sublimation as understood in this analysis. This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the two activities seen as most highly sublimated, table manners and toilet training, were not ones chosen as instances of sublimation on the sorting task at the original interview.

Factor II of the A Grid contrasts stable, primarily noninstinctual activities with the more instinctually invested activities which are reliant upon object love for their stability.

In the B Grid Subject 8 appears to subcategorize sublimation into enduring adult professional activities and more transient childhood activities. The adult activities are primarily autonomous from instinct and object ties, while the childhood activities are more instinctually based and dependent upon object love. In Factor II of the B Grid the distinction between instinctually based activities and activities motivated by object ties is even more strongly demarcated. In this sense Subject 8's grids provide a very clear picture of two important strands of thought in psychoanalytic theory and are instructive as an example of the psychoanalytic clinician's efforts to encompass these ideas in his own understanding of concepts.

Figure 8-1
Subject 8, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

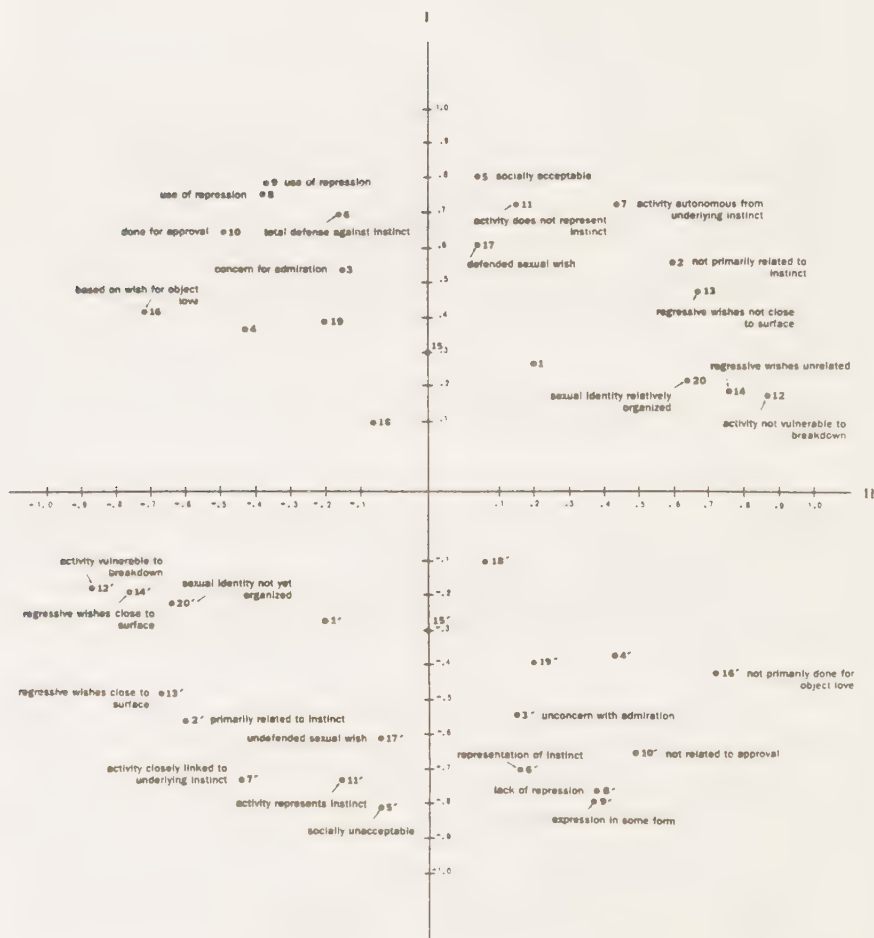


Figure 8-2
Subject 8, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

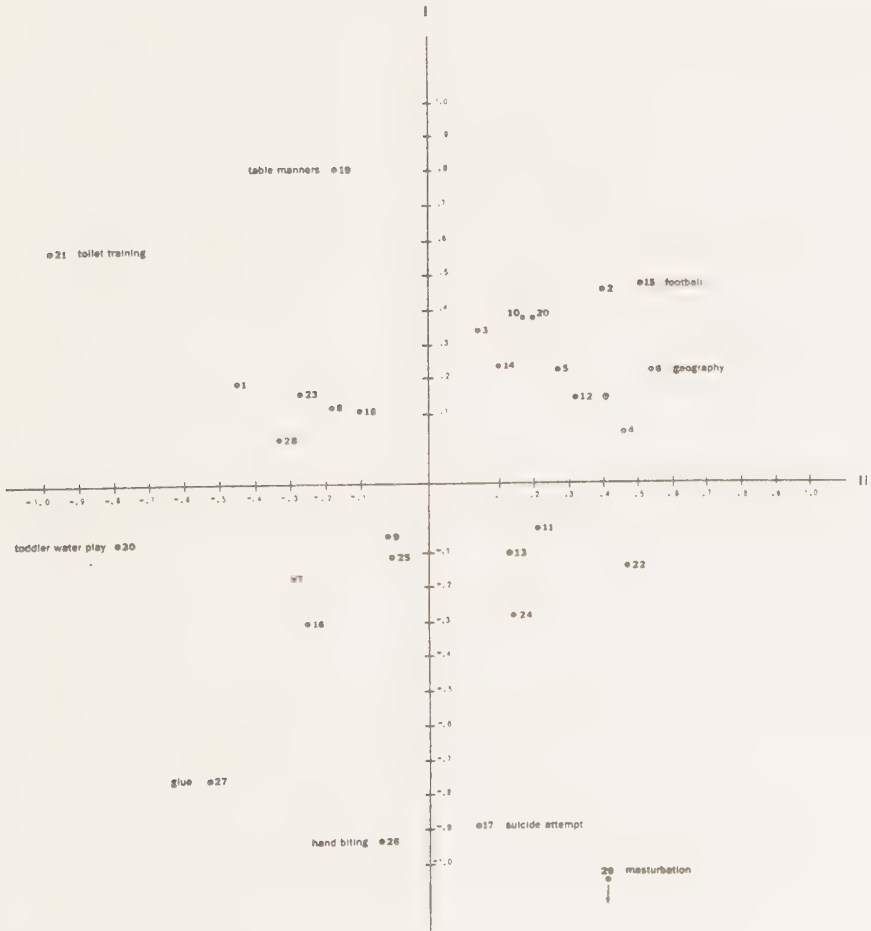


Figure 8-3
Subject 8, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

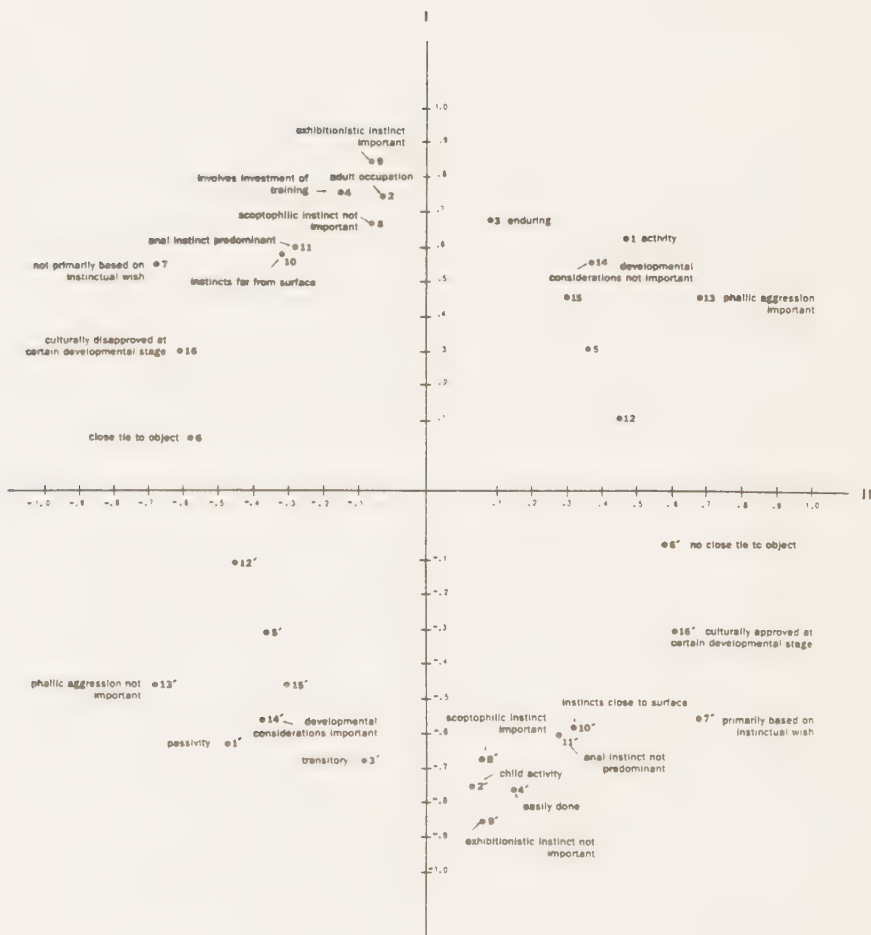
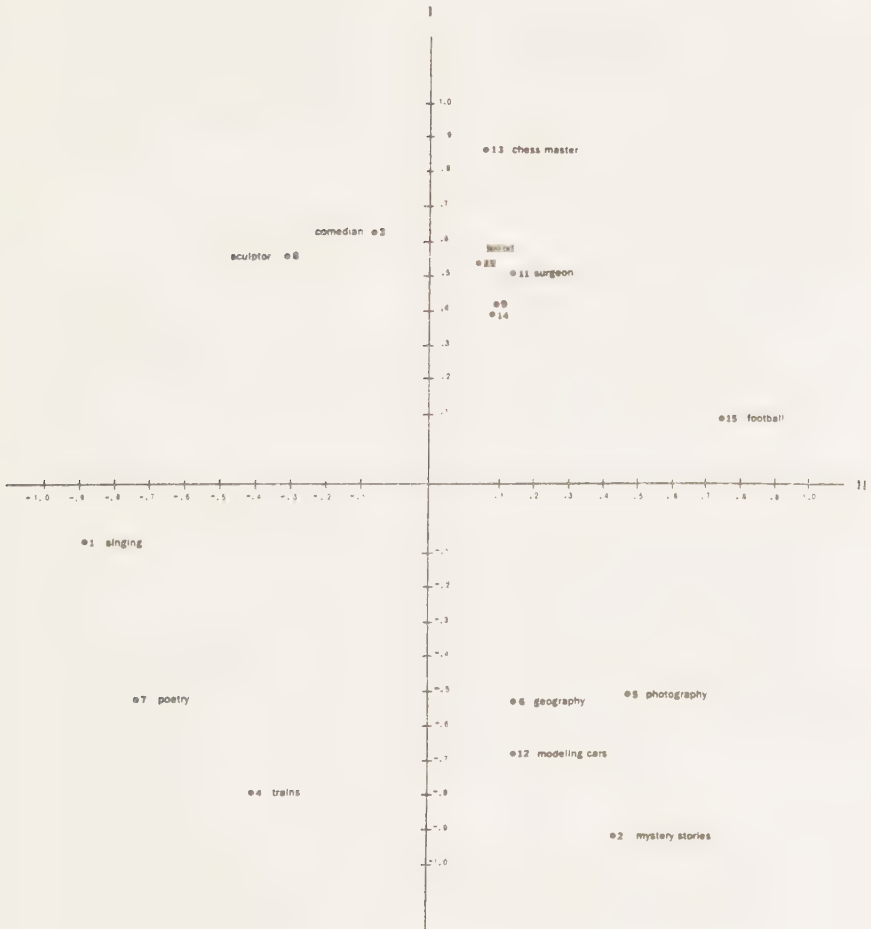


Figure 8-4
Subject 8, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 9

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 9 is a woman aged forty-three years who completed her training in adult psychoanalysis at the British Institute one and one-half years prior to the study. She is now in her training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic, a member of the Clinic staff, and also working as a psychiatrist in a London hospital.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	41.31% variance
Factor II	14.49% variance
Factor III	9.07% variance
Total Variance	64.87%

Factor loadings for Subject 9 are given in Table 9-a in Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 9-1 and 9-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor is characterized by the following fourteen constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 9 adult (.86)	# 9' child (-.86)
#13 more than drive expression (.83)	#13' only drives being expressed (-.83)
#10 consciously motivated (.76)	#10' unconsciously motivated (-.76)
#11 purposive activity (.76)	#11' direct drive discharge (-.76)
#18 complex intellectual activity (.75)	#18' instinctual activity (-.75)
# 4 complex activity (.73)	# 4' simple activity (-.73)

Table i (continued)

#15	appropriate to certain developmental stages (.72)	#15'	developmental stage not important (-.72)
# 1	activity limited to certain people (.71)	# 1'	activity everyone does (-.71)
#12	task oriented (.68)	#12'	aimless activity (-.68)
# 3	special quality (.64)	# 3'	ordinary activity (-.64)
#17	requires admiring audience (.64)	#17'	solitary (-.64)
# 6	social (.62)	# 6'	solitary (-.62)
# 7	exclusively social (.62)	# 7'	social and solitary (-.62)
#14	unlimited in age (.54)	#14'	specific to certain age range (-.54)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm$ 0.50) See Table 9-b in Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#14	actor (.82)	#27	glue (-.82)
# 3	comedian (.79)	#30	toddler water play (-.79)
#13	chess master (.76)	#25	war movies (-.70)
#10	ballet (.69)	#26	hand biting (-.59)
#24	prize fighting (.59)	#17	suicide attempt (-.55)
		#29	masturbation (-.53)

Discussion of Factor I

The positive pole of the first factor can be understood to convey the idea of a complex, purposive adult intellectual activity which is social, somewhat unique, and unlimited in the various ages of adulthood. Such activities are viewed as consciously motivated and involving more than simple drive expression (cf. Table i above). The elements associated with these ideas are actor, comedian, chess master, ballet, and prize fighting (cf. Table ii above). They can readily be seen to represent adult activities which require somewhat special qualities and which in most instances involve complex intellectual functioning.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 9-1 and 9-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings listed exceed $\pm$ 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 2 intellectual activity (.74)	# 2' motor activity (-.74)
# 3 special quality (.58)	# 3' ordinary quality (-.58)
# 17' solitary (.58)	# 17 requires admiring audience (-.58)
# 14' specific to certain age (.53)	# 14 unlimited in age (-.53)
# 6' solitary (.51)	# 6 social (-.51)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm$ 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 7 poetry (.60)	# 9 equestrienne (-.51)
	# 22 running/walking (-.51)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor provides a picture of two "pathways" to sublimation. The positive pole of the factor can be understood as a solitary intellectual activity involving an aspect of specialness (cf. Table iii above). The element (cf. Table iv above) associated with this pole of the factor, poetry, can readily be seen to reflect these qualities. The opposite pole appears to involve sublimatory activities which are primarily motoric, more ordinary, and social in nature. Subject 9 exemplifies these ideas with the elements equestrienne and running/walking.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	41.40% variance
Factor II	18.50% variance
Factor III	<u>12.77% variance</u>
Total Variance	72.67%

Factor loadings are given in Table 9-c in Appendix G.

Factor I See also Figures 9-3 and 9-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 9 on Grid B has high loadings on eleven of the fifteen constructs produced (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 8 profession (.91)	# 8' hobby (-.91)
# 4 done to earn a living (.90)	# 4' hobby (-.90)
# 2 adult occupation (.89)	# 2' child activity (-.89)
# 9 highly skilled (.72)	# 9' minimal skill needed (-.72)
# 1 entertaining activity (.70)	# 1' solitary activity (-.70)
# 14 done for others (.69)	# 14' done for oneself (-.69)
# 12 no product involved (.68)	# 12' product involved (-.68)
# 13 done for audience (.68)	# 13' done for oneself (-.68)
# 3 not specific to developmental stage (.67)	# 3' specific to a developmental stage (-.67)
# 7 artistic expression (.61)	# 7' unartistic expression (-.61)
# 10 complex activity (.61)	# 10' simple activity (-.61)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50) See Table 9-d in Appendix G.

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 10 ballet (.95)	# 4 trains (-.97)
# 14 actor (.86)	# 15 football (-.86)
# 3 comedian (.77)	# 2 mystery stories (-.81)
# 11 surgeon (.75)	# 6 geography (-.65)

Discussion of Factor I

Factor I from the analysis of Grid B appears to suggest two subcategorizations of sublimation made in terms of childhood and adult activities (cf. Table v above). The adult activities are viewed as professional, highly skilled, done for an audience, and artistic in nature. The elements associated with this pole of the factor are ballet, actor, comedian, and surgeon (cf. Table vi above). The opposite pole of the factor emphasizes childhood hobbies, done for oneself rather than for others, and requiring little skill. The associated elements are trains, football, mystery stories, and geography.

Factor II

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for Subject 9 has eight relevant constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#11 unusual (.71)	#11' commonly known (-.71)
#10 complex activity (.67)	#10' simple activity (-.67)
#1 solitary activity (.60)	#1 entertaining activity (-.60)
#5' primarily intellectual (.56)	#5 primarily motoric (-.56)
#12 no product involved (.52)	#12' product involved (-.52)
#6' self-expression (.51)	#6 interpretation of others' ideas and feelings (-.51)
#9 highly skilled (.51)	#9' minimal skill needed (-.51)
#13' done for onself (.51)	#13 done for others (-.51)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#7 poetry (.73)	#9 equestrienne (-1.05)

Discussion of Factor II

This factor can be viewed as emphasizing a contrast between commonly known, solitary, intellectual activities and unusual motoric activities done to entertain others (cf. Table vii above). Subject 9 exemplifies intellectual activities with the element poetry and the subcategory of primarily motoric activities with the element equestrienne (cf. Table viii above). The distinction between the intellectual and motor aspects of sublimatory activity is one common to many Subjects in the study.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 9

The analysis of Subject 9's ideas about the concept of sublimation focuses on a major distinction between adult and child activities, a distinction made in both the A and

B Grids. The general factor for this Subject on Grid A emphasizes the idea of sublimation as an adult, social, somewhat unique activity which involves more than simple drive expression. The second factor elaborates the contrast between "unique intellectual" and "common/motoric," a contrast once again described in the second factor of the B Grid. For this Subject, the B Grid proved to be essentially a repetition of the A Grid.

Figure 9-1
Subject 9, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

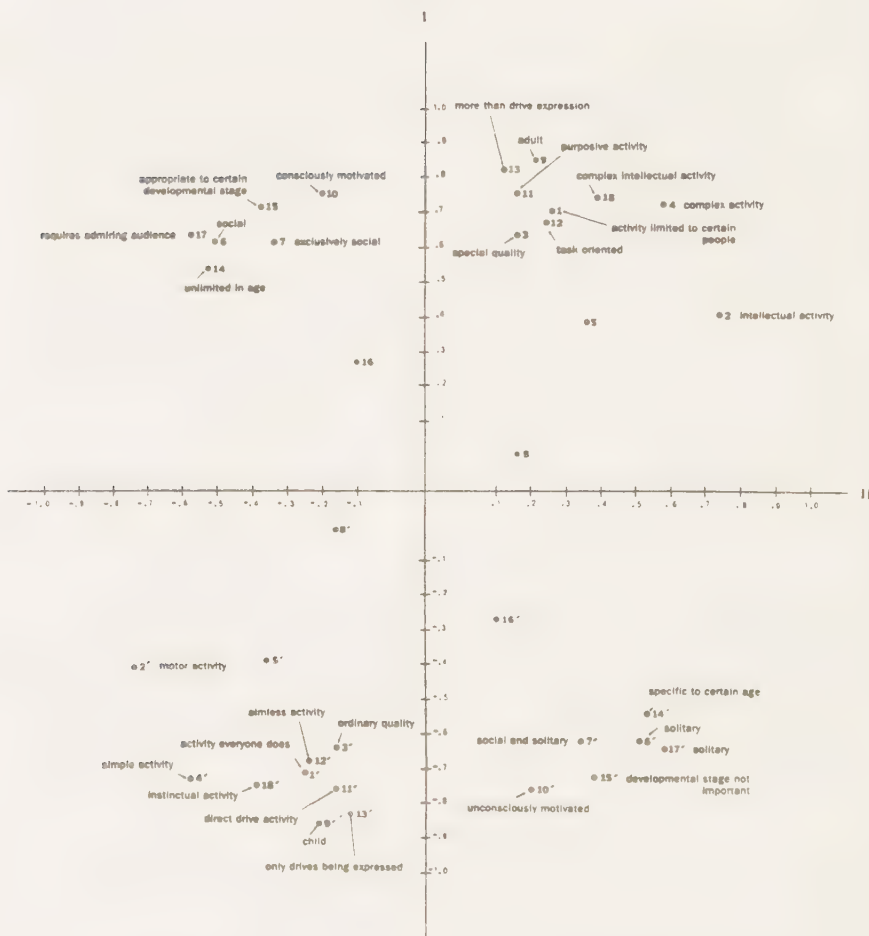


Figure 9-2
Subject 9, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

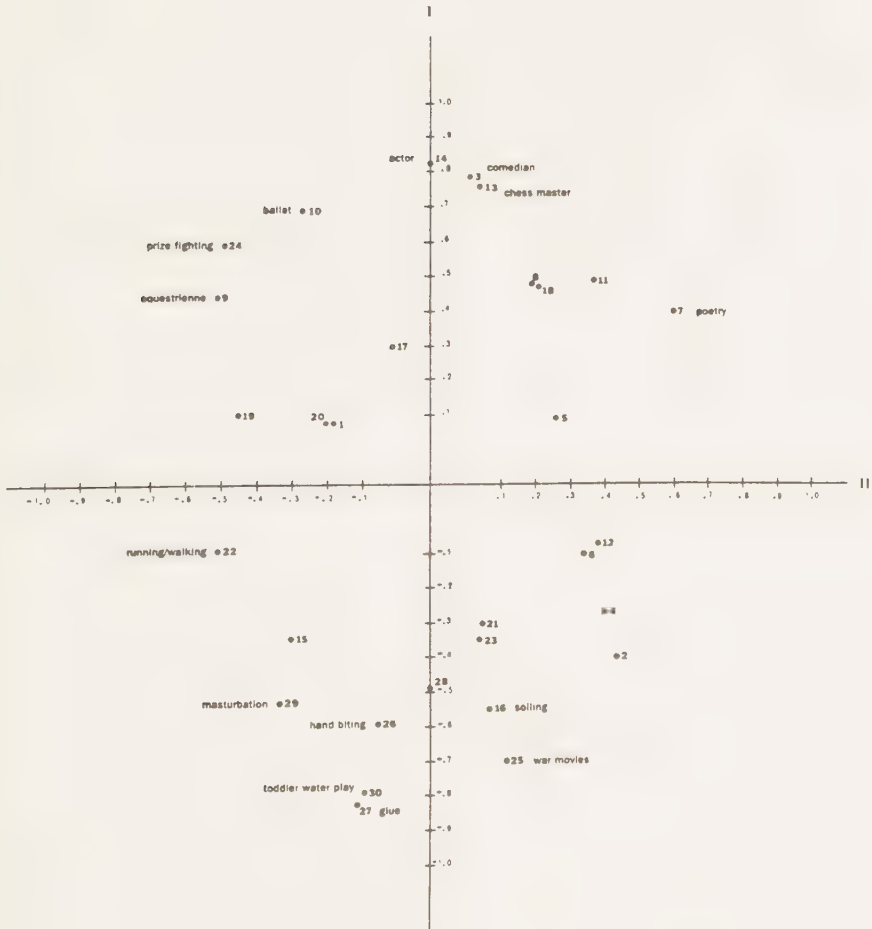


Figure 9-3
Subject 9, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

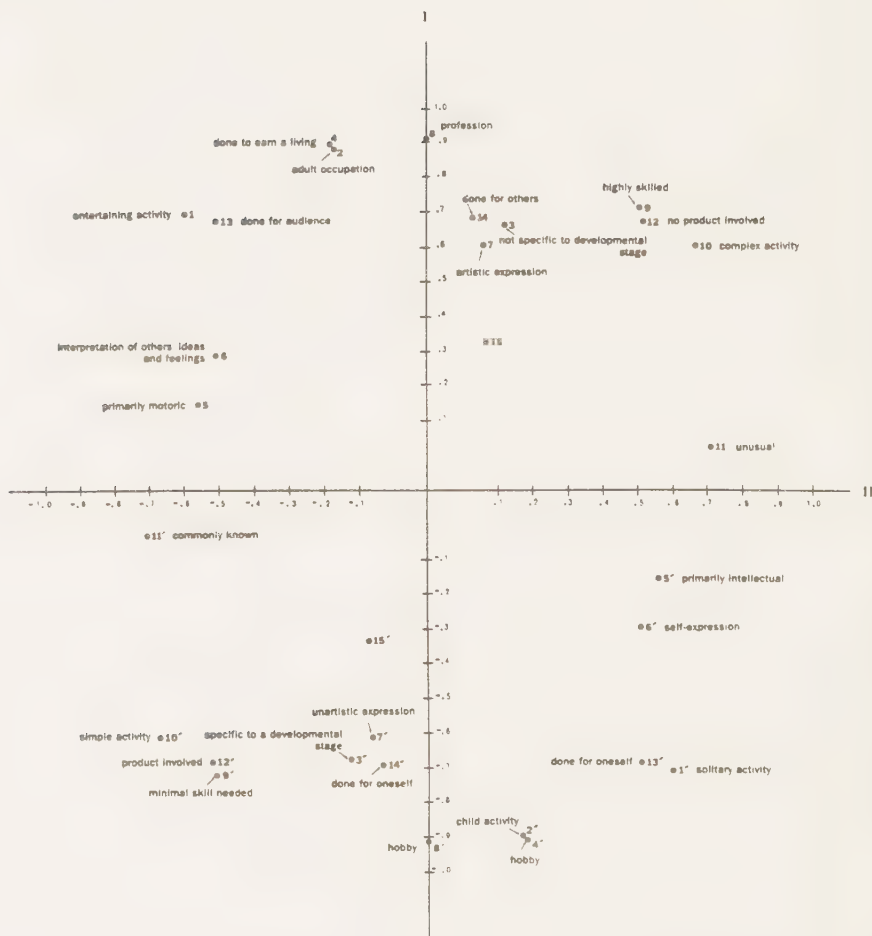
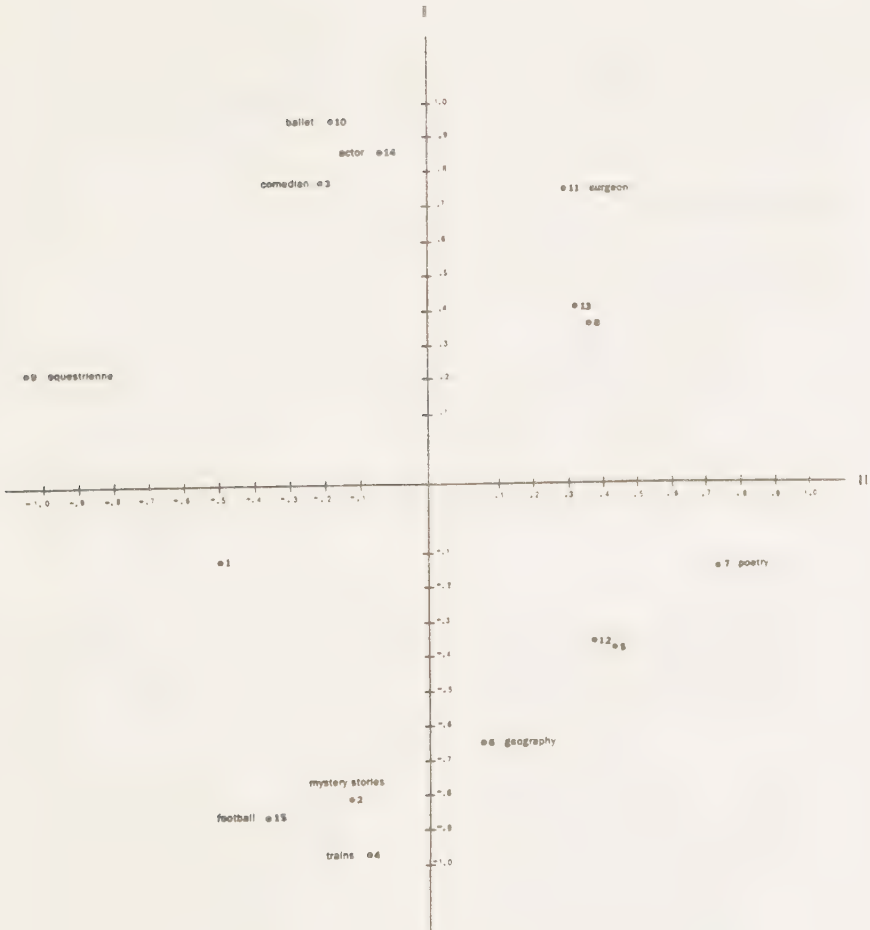


Figure 9-4
Subject 9, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 11

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 11 is a man aged fifty years, trained both at the British Institute of Psychoanalysis and at the Hampstead Clinic. He is in the full-time private practice of psychoanalysis and teaches at the Hampstead Clinic. His initial training (in adult psychoanalysis) was completed eight years prior to his participation in the study.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	50.29% variance
Factor II	15.53% variance
Factor III	<u>9.67% variance</u>
Total Variance	75.49%

Factor loadings for Subject 11 are given in Table 11-a in Appendix G.

Factor I. (General Factor) See also Figures 11-1 and 11-2.

Analysis of Constructs: Eighteen of twenty-three constructs comprise the general factor (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#21	culturally approved (.97)	#21'	provocative (-.97)
#11	progressive (.92)	#11'	regressive (-.92)
# 4	developmental maturity (.90)	# 4'	immature development (-.90)
#22	ego activity (.89)	#22'	no ego activity (-.89)
# 7	identification with adult adult values (.88)	# 7'	lack of identification with adult values (-.88)
# 5	modulation of expression of instinctualized affects (.86)	# 5'	direct expression of instinctualized affects (-.86)

Table i (continued)

# 6	identification with adult values (.84)	# 6'	rejection of identification with adult values (-.84)
#17	conflict-free (.84)	#17'	conflict-ridden (-.84)
#12	ego participation (.83)	#12'	no ego participation (-.83)
#16	no compromise between impulse and prohibition (.83)	#16'	symptomatic (-.83)
#14	libidinal interest in object (.75)	#14'	lack of interest in object (-.75)
# 1	concern for others (.71)	# 1'	narcissistic (-.71)
#10	firmness of structure (.69)	#10'	fragility of structure (-.69)
#20	social (.64)	#20'	solitary (-.64)
# 9	resistant to regression (.61)	# 9'	vulnerable to regression (-.61)
#13	libidinal interest in object (.57)	#13'	hatred of object (-.57)
# 2	communication (.54)	# 2'	no communication (-.54)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm$ 0.50) See Table 11-b in Appendix G.

Table ii

	<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)
# 1	singing (.87)	#26	hand biting (-1.23)
#11	surgeon (.74)	#17	suicide attempt (-1.14)
#18	verbalization (.74)	#27	glue (-1.09)
#19	table manners (.69)	#16	soiling (-1.07)
#13	chess master (.67)	#29	masturbation (-.84)
# 8	sculptor (.58)	#30	toddler water play (-.83)
#10	ballet (.56)		
#20	cleaning house (.54)		

Discussion of Factor I

The first factor can be regarded as encompassing the idea of mature ego mediation of impulse, socialization, and mature object relatedness (cf. Table i above). It is interesting to note that Subject 11 emphasizes the mediation of affect as well as of impulse. The elements he selects to support this idea of sublimation are singing, surgeon, verbalization, table manners, chess master, sculptor, ballet, and cleaning house (cf. Table ii above). Although at the original interview Subject 11 did not view verbalization, table manners, and cleaning house as instances of sublimation, the ideas he generated resulted in their inclusion upon rating.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 11-1 and 11-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 19	access to emotion (.83)	#19'	emotions blocked (-.83)
# 23	instincts directly expressed (.72)	#23'	symptom (-.72)
# 15	wish for response of object (.68)	#15'	no wish for communication (-.68)
# 8	natural capacity (.58)	# 8'	no natural capacity (-.58)
# 20	social (.53)	#20'	solitary (-.53)
# 2	communication (.52)	# 2'	no communication (-.52)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
#14	actor (.67)	# 5	photography (-.61)
		# 4	trains (-.54)
		#25	war movies (-.54)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor on Grid A for Subject 11 accounted for 15.53% of the variance. The constructs on the positive pole (cf. Table iii above) imply an emotional communication to the object in which instincts find relatively direct expression. This interpretation is supported by the element (cf. Table iv above) associated with the constructs, that of actor.

The opposite pole of Factor II can be regarded as a solitary activity in which emotions are blocked and the potential outcome of instinctual inhibition is a symptom. One might question these constructs in terms of their appropriateness as a subgrouping of sublimation. It may be that Subject 11 views this kind of sublimatory activity as more tenuous and subject to breakdown than that of the opposite pole. The elements associated with this pole of the factor are photography, trains, and war movies.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	35.31% variance
Factor II	29.33% variance
Factor III	<u>11.48% variance</u>
Total Variance	76.12%

Factor loadings are given in Table 11-c in Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 11-3 and 11-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 11 on Grid B has high loadings on eight of the seventeen constructs produced (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
#12	adult activity (.90)	#12'	adulthood not necessary (-.90)
#14	post-genitality (.89)	#14'	pre-genitality (-.89)
#10	activity (.83)	#10'	passivity (-.83)
#16	ego activity plus cultural value required (.82)	#16'	ego activity but no cultural value required (-.82)
# 6	activity involves others (.77)	# 6'	solitary activity (-.77)
#17	ego function that changes with development (.77)	#17'	ego function that does not change with development (-.77)
# 5	high cultural value (.76)	# 5'	low cultural value (-.76)
#11	direct contact with people (.57)	#11'	distance from people (-.57)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50) See Table 11-d in Appendix G.

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
#10	ballet (.87)	# 4	trains (-1.16)
#11	furzeon (.77)	# 5	photography (-.89)
# 8	sculptor (.62)	#12	modeling cars (-.83)
# 9	equestrienne (.57)	# 2	mystery stories (-.61)

Discussion of Factor I

Factor I from the analysis of the B Grid appears to suggest a significant dichotomy in Subject 11's thinking, one which is shared by many Subjects in this study. The positive constructs can be understood as emphasizing those sublimatory activities of adulthood which have a high cultural value requiring post-genital development and involvement with others (cf. Table v above). The elements associated with this pole of the factor are ballet, surgeon, sculptor, and equestrienne, all of which can readily be understood as reflective of the ideas produced by Subject 11 (cf. Table vi above). A second grouping of sublimatory activities involves a pre-genital level of development, is less dependent upon cultural value, is more solitary, and does not alter with development. The elements exemplifying the pole of Factor I are trains, photography, modeling cars, and mystery stores, all activities appropriate to childhood.

Factor II

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for Subject 11 has seven relevant constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 7 high IQ not required (.93)	# 7' high IQ required (-.93)
# 8 low IQ (.91)	# 8' high IQ (-.91)
# 4 low level of ego control (.84)	# 4' high level of ego control (-.84)
# 1' minimal distance from instinct (.80)	# 1 maximal distance from instinct (-.80)
#11 direct contact with people (.70)	#11' distance from people (-.70)
#13 developmental considerations (.57)	#13' no developmental considerations (-.57)
#15' direct drive expression (.51)	#15 indirect drive expression (-.51)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#14 actor (.95)	#13 chess master (-1.07)
# 1 singing (.82)	# 7 poetry (-.79)
#10 ballet (.68)	#11 surgeon (-.66)

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be understood as emphasizing a contrast between activities requiring only a low level of intellect and ego control, minimal distance from instinctual expression, and direct contact with people, and activities requiring high intellectual function and ego control, very distanced instinctual expression, with greater distance from people (cf. Table vii above). Cognitive function seems very important in this distinction. The elements (cf. Table vii above) associated with the "low intellectual function" pole of the factor are actor, singing, and ballet. It seems that for Subject 11 these activities require only a minimal level of intelligence, are quite social and close to direct drive expression. The elements which support the opposite pole are chess master, poetry, and surgeon, all obvious in their requirement of relatively high intellectual function.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 11

Subject 11, as understood in this analysis, presents a picture of sublimation primarily described by the quality of maturity in drive development, ego development, and object relations with the added emphasis on cultural value. In theory these ideas conform to the more commonly known writings of Freud. It is interesting to note, however, that although this notion is very clearly delineated by Subject 11 and his initial sorting of elements conforms to such a notion (the only disagreed elements were football, painting pictures, and prize fighting), upon applying his ideas to the list of examples many non-sublimation items gain inclusion (i.e., verbalization, table manners, cleaning house, war movies). It leaves one with the impression that a further idea or set of ideas must inform this Subject's view of the meaning of sublimation. An alternative explanation might be that although Subject 11 consciously believes in a view of sublimation consistent with his sorting of the elements, his actual use of the concept is broader.

Figure 11-1
Subject 11, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II



Figure 11-2
Subject 11, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

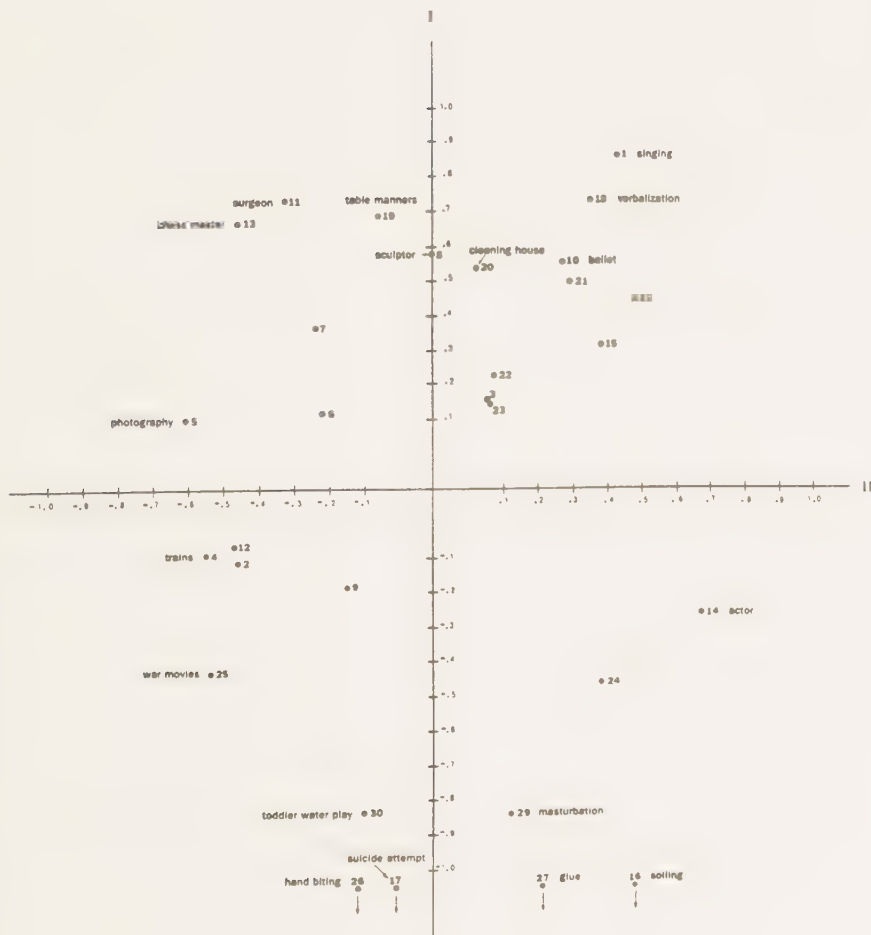


Figure 11-3
Subject 11, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

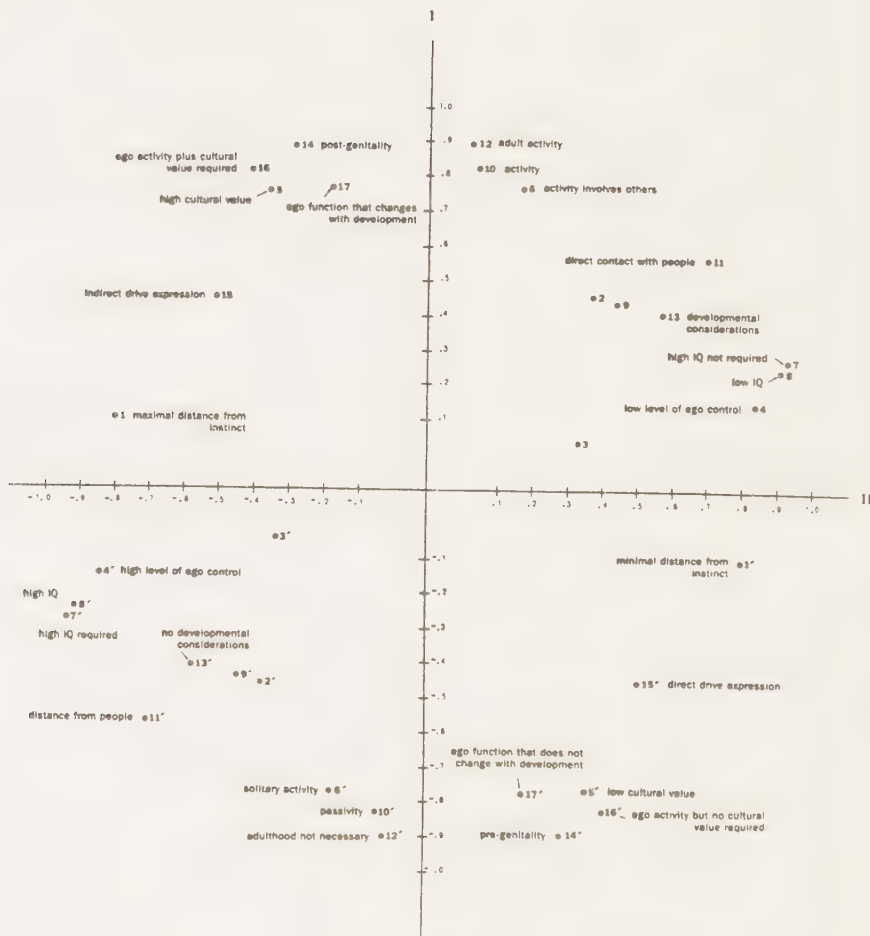
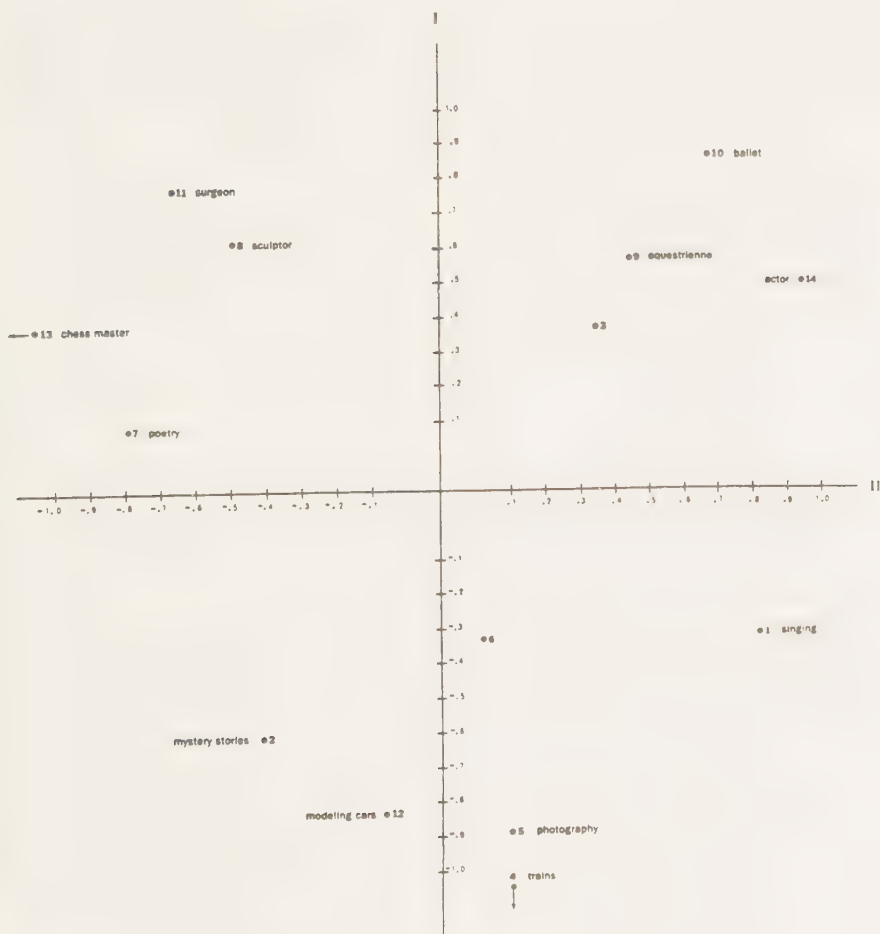


Figure 11-4
Subject 11, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 12

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 12 is a man aged sixty-five years, with twenty-eight years of experience since his first qualification. His training in adult psychoanalysis took place at the British Institute and his child analytic training at the Hampstead Clinic. He is in the private practice of adult psychoanalysis and is also engaged in psychoanalytic infant research.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	50.15% variance
Factor II	10.50% variance
Factor III	<u>8.60% variance</u>
Total Variance	69.25%

Factor loadings for Subject 12 are given in Table 12-a in Appendix G.

Factor I. (General Factor) See also Figures 12-1 and 12-2.

Analysis of Constructs: Of the nineteen constructs produced by Subject 12, the general factor is characterized by twelve (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#13	patience (.96)	#13'	impulsiveness (-.96)
#11	postponement of drive (.94)	#11'	immediate drive gratification (-.94)
#15	restricted movement (.91)	#15'	unrestricted movement (-.91)
#10	restrained drive gratification (.88)	#10'	postponement of drive gratification (-.88)
#12	rules required (.88)	#12'	no rules (-.88)
# 5	socially approved (.87)	# 5'	socially disapproved (-.87)

Table i (continued)

# 6	external pressure (.76)	# 6'	instinctual gratification (-.76)
#14	external object involved (.72)	#14'	no external object involved (-.72)
#16	versatility (.68)	#16'	no versatility (-.68)
#17	done for others (-.66)	#17'	done for oneself (-.66)
#18	done for others (.62)	#18'	done against others (-.62)
# 8	normal expectation (.61)	# 8'	not fitting the cultural norm (-.61)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm$ 0.50) See Table 12-b in Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#10	ballet (.62)	#27	glue (-1.01)
#12	modeling cars (.58)	#26	hand biting (-.94)
#11	surgeon (.56)	#29	masturbation (-.88)
# 5	photography (.54)	#25	war movies (-.80)
#21	toilet training (.53)	# 2	mystery stories (-.79)
#14	actor (.52)	#16	soiling (-.70)
		#17	suicide attempt (-.69)
		#30	toddler water play (-.55)

Discussion of Factor I

The first factor can be regarded as involving ego control over and delay of drive gratification motivated by the wish for social approval (cf. Table i above). Ego control of instinct appears to be a consistent major idea about sublimation on the part of most Subjects. The analysis of elements (cf. Table ii above) generally supports this understanding of the factor. Ballet, modeling cars, surgeon, photography, toilet training, and actor are all elements which involve ego control related to social approval. Further, the non-sublimation elements, glue, hand biting, masturbation, war movies, mystery stories, soiling, suicide attempt, and toddler water play, can all be viewed as instances in which impulses override ego control. It should be mentioned that Subject 12 disagreed with the examiner on fourteen of the thirty supplied elements at the original sorting. (Upon rating this disagreement diminished somewhat.) The nature of the disagreement was such that Subject 12 could be seen to have a fairly broad notion of the concept of sublimation.

Factor II (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 12-1 and 12-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 2' making nobody respond (.66)	# 2 making people respond (-.66)
# 19' usually women (.62)	# 19 usually men (-.62)
# 8 normal expectation (.60)	# 8' not fitting cultural norm (-.60)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#28 mothering dolls (.54)	
#22 running/walking (.51)	

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor on Grid A for Subject 12 accounted for only 10.50% of the variance and is thus not very powerful. Subject 12 appears to be attempting to make a distinction between a typically feminine sublimatory activity which is normal and is not done to gain an object response and a more atypical masculine sublimatory activity which is done to gain a response (cf. Table iii above). The former subcategory is supported by the elements mothering dolls and running/walking and the latter subcategory is supported by no elements (cf. Table iv above). It is difficult to understand why running/walking is viewed as a feminine activity. In any case, the general factor for Subject 12 is a very strong one and the second factor seems to add little to an understanding of his view of sublimation. The B Grid may further clarify the attempt at subcategorization made by this Subject.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	35.10% variance
Factor II	22.46% variance
Factor III	<u>14.37% variance</u>
Total Variance	71.93%

Factor loadings are given in Table 12-c in Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 12-3 and 12-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 12 on Grid B has high loadings for twelve of twenty-three constructs produced (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 3 creativity (.93)	# 3' no new synthesis of existing forces (-.93)
# 9 requires much effort (.92)	# 9' requires little effort (-.92)
# 14 no development considerations (.90)	# 14' developmental considerations involved (-.90)
# 5 high level of skill (.88)	# 5' no skill (-.88)
# 6 specialized activity (.85)	# 6' routine performance (-.85)
# 16 profession (.82)	# 16' hobby (-.82)
# 23 professional (.72)	# 23' unskilled, uneducated (-.72)
# 22 high use of fantasy (.61)	# 22' no fantasy (-.61)
# 2 expression of omnipotence (.56)	# 2' helplessness (-.56)
# 7 accomplished results required	# 7' low standard of results (-.56)
# 11 aggression (.54)	# 11' libido (-.54)
# 1 manual expression (.52)	# 1' intellectual expression (-.52)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50) See Table 12-d in Appendix G.

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#10 ballet (.81)	# 4 trains (-1.80)
# 3 comedian (.78)	# 6 geography (-1.60)
#13 chess master (.65)	
#14 actor (.57)	

Discussion of Factor I

The analysis of grid B is handicapped by the fact that only ten of the fifteen possible elements were rated. However, twenty-three constructs were produced, allowing for several subcategorizations of the concept of sublimation. Factor I can be understood as an elaboration of one of the aspects of Factor II on Grid A in that Subject 12 focuses on activities falling within the average and those which are more unusual (cf. Table v above). The elements (cf. Table vi above) supporting the pole of the factor which emphasizes creative, skilled, professional activities are ballet, comedian, chess master, and actor. Those supporting the subcategory of sublimation involving typical unskilled childhood hobbies are trains and geography.

Factor II

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for Subject 12 has high loadings on the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#21 boundless expression of modified drive (.96)	#21' circumscribed expression of modified drive (-.96)
#15 minimal distance from original drive (.91)	#15' maximal distance from original drive (-.91)
#17 orality (.85)	#17' anality (-.85)
# 2' helplessness (.63)	# 2 expression of omnipotence (-.63)
# 7' low standard of results (.63)	# 7 accomplished results required (-.63)
#10 non-intentional aggression (-.51)	#10' intentional aggression (-.51)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceeding ± 0.50)

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 5 photography (2.00)	# 4 trains (-.67)
	#11 surgeon (-.67)

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be regarded as emphasizing a contrast between activities which involve a free expression of the modified drive, particularly orality, wherein the standard of results is not necessarily high and those in which a circumscribed drive expression (analinity here) predominates (cf. Table vii above). The element which supports the notion of free expression is an adolescent boy's hobby of photography (cf. Table viii above), which does not require expert results and can be seen as fairly close to the original drive expression. The elements supporting the circumscribed drive expression quite distant from the original drive are trains and surgeon. (The full description of "trains" is a "latency boy's interest and accumulation of knowledge about trains," which can be understood in terms of its expertise, its analinity, and its distance from the original impulse.)

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 12

Subject 12 as understood in this analysis presents a very strong idea of sublimation as the effort to achieve the object's approval via ego-mediation of drive. This view allows room for a fairly broad inclusion of both childhood and adult activities, some of which are often described as ego-activities based on identification (e.g., table manners, toilet taining). In his subcategorizations on Grid B, Subject 12 highlights the issue of development by distinguishing adult activities from those of childhood. Implicit in his construing of these subcategories is the idea that sublimation in adulthood requires considerable creativity and specialized skill while in childhood sublimation is represented by the more ordinary activities open to many. This is very interesting in that it reflects a possible meaning for Freud's idea that sublimation is relatively rare in adulthood.

Figure 12-1
Subject 12, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

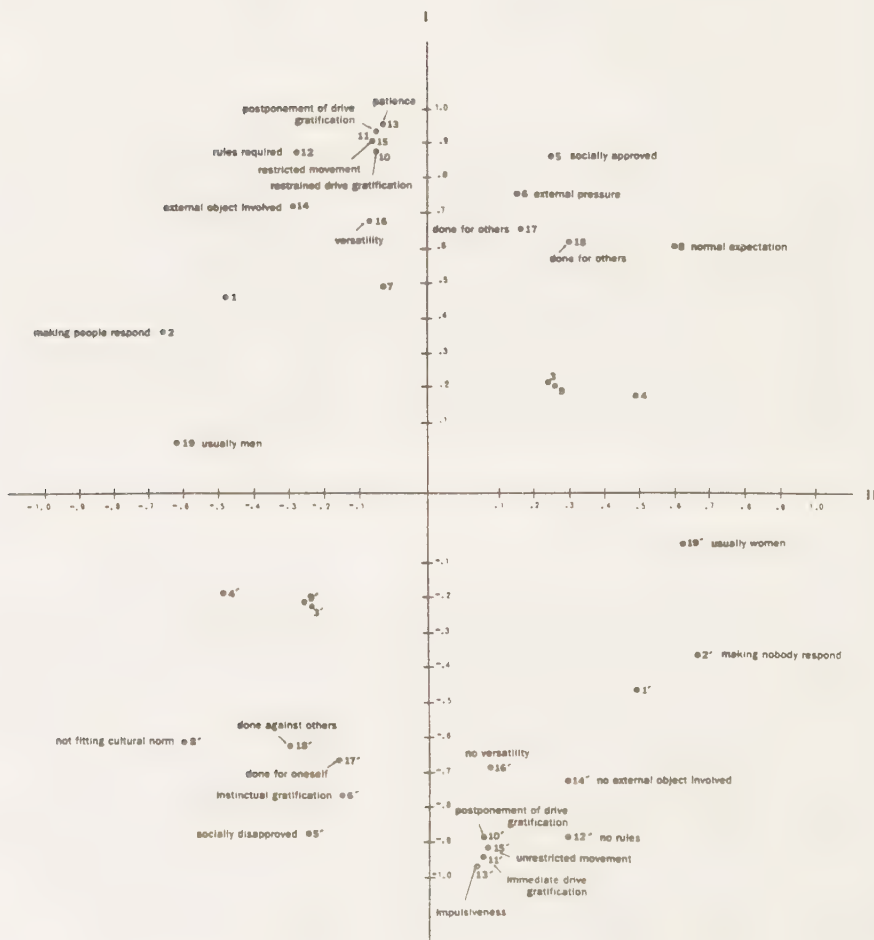


Figure 12-2
Subject 12, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

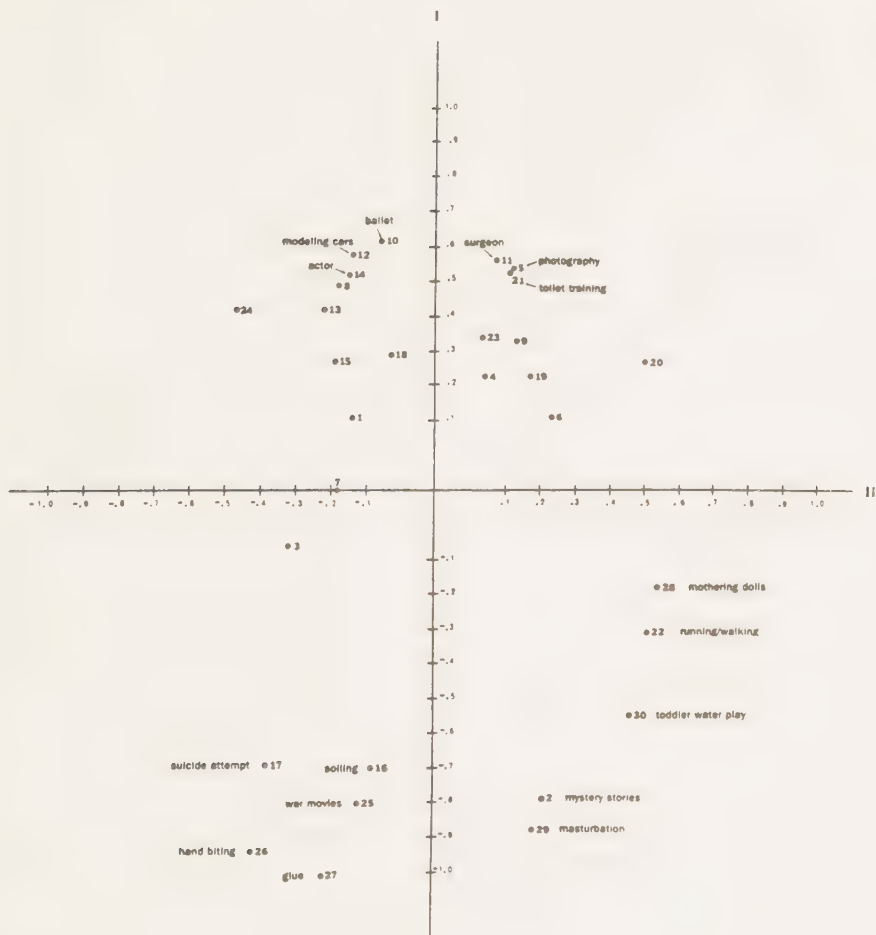
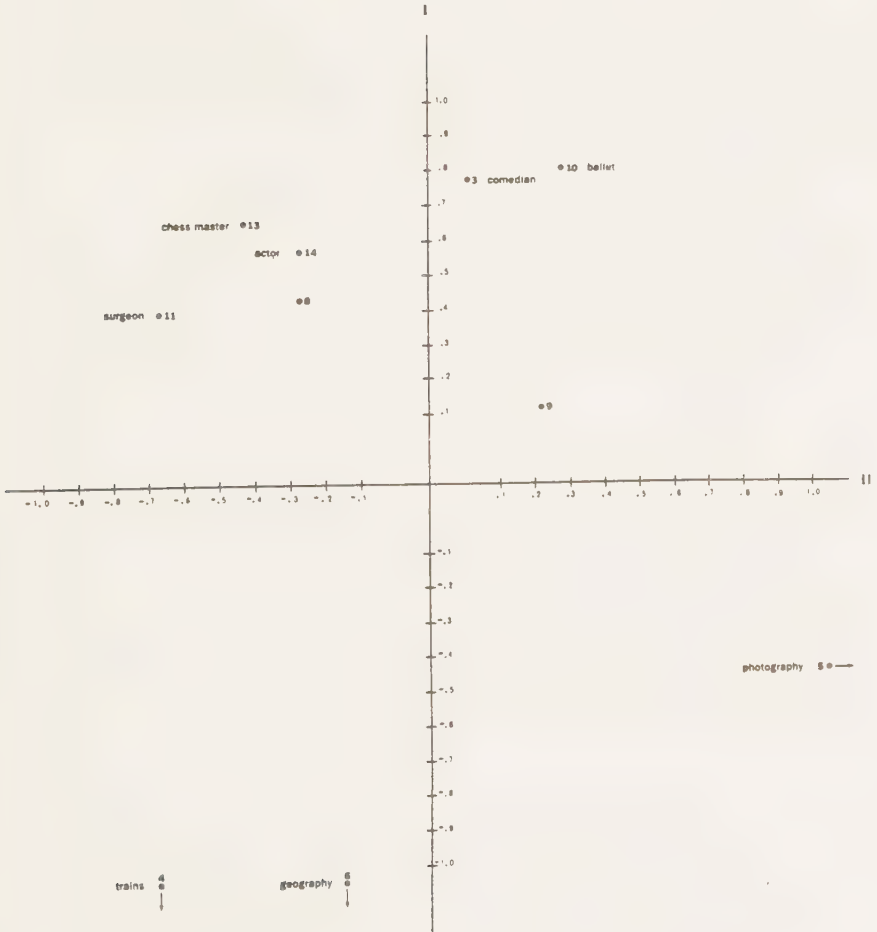


Figure 12-3
Subject 12, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II



Figure 12-4
Subject 12, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 14

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 14 is a woman 73 years of age who trained in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic and in adult psychoanalysis at the British Institute. She had had twenty-eight years of experience at the time of the study, and was involved in the supervision of students in child psychoanalytic training as well as in her own clinical practice.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	54.56% variance
Factor II	13.16% variance
Factor III	<u>8.69% variance</u>
Total Variance	76.41%

Factor loadings for Subject 14 are given in Table 14-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 14-1 and 14-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 14 includes fourteen of twenty-one constructs (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 2	valuable production (.94)	# 2'	no valuable production (-.94)
#20	social value (.94)	#20'	no social value (-.94)
#19	social value (.92)	#19'	socially hated (-.92)
#21	pleasing to society (.92)	#21'	anti-social (-.92)
#11	instinct channeled into culturally approved aim (.91)	#11'	direct instinctual gratification (-.91)
# 5	complex activity (.86)	# 5'	simple activity (-.86)

Table i (continued)

# 6	ego-activity (.84)	# 6'	instinctual activity (-.84)
#14	aggression controlled (.78)	#14'	uncontrolled aggression (-.78)
#17	rules involved (.76)	#17'	lawlessness (-.76)
#18	socially cooperative (.75)	#18'	no cooperation (-.75)
#16	displacement of aim (.72)	#16'	original aim (-.72)
# 4	communication to external object (.65)	# 4'	no communication (-.65)
#13	motor skills (.65)	#13'	no motor skills (-.65)
#10	object-related (.55)	#10'	not involving an object (-.55)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 14-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#11	surgeon (.67)	#26	hand biting (-1.19)
# 8	sculptor (.60)	#16	soiling (-1.10)
#18	verbalization (.60)	#17	suicide attempt (-1.01)
# 5	photography (.59)	#27	glue (-.99)
# 1	singing (.52)	#29	masturbation (-.95)
#10	ballet (.52)	#30	toddler water play (-.80)

Discussion of Factor I

The first factor can be regarded as placing great importance on social acceptability and value in the control of instinct, highlighting the object-related quality of sublimatory activity. In looking at the elements (cf. Table ii above) loading highly on the general factor, it is evident that all (surgeon, sculptor, verbalization, photography, singing, ballet) can be viewed in terms of their relation to the object world. Verbalization was not viewed by Subject 14 as an instance of sublimation at the original interview; however, her emphasis on value in the control of instinct appears to have motivated its inclusion. In this sense she adheres to Freud's view of verbalization (or preceeding it, thought) as aiding the delay of impulsive action.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 14-1 and 14-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Postive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 7	communication to external object (.72)	# 7'	communication to internal object representation (-.72)
# 1'	motor activity (.72)	# 1	mental activity (-.72)
# 12	no fantasies (.68)	#12	fantasies (-.68)
# 15	no displacement of object (.60)	#15	displacement of object (-.60)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
	#25 war movies (-.81)
	# 2 mystery stories (-.74)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor in Grid A for Subject 14 accounted for a relatively small amount of the variance and is weak in its applicability by the Subject to the supplied elements (cf. Table iv above). One "pathway" to sublimation on this factor is comprised of communication to an internal object representation, mental activity, fantasies, and displacement of object (cf. Table iii above). One can speculate that Subject 14 is attempting to conceptualize the mental processes which allow for the displacement of object she views as characteristic of certain sublimatory activity. This idea is reflective of Freud's (1923) later discussions of the concept when with the development of the structural model, he proposed a displacement of object in addition to the previously described displacement of aim. This part of the factor includes the elements (cf. Table iv above) war movies and mystery stories, both of which appear to be viewed by Subject 14 as involving inner fantasy and displacement of object.

The other "pathway" to sublimation found in this factor involves the idea of direct communication to an external object without displacement or other mental operations involving representation or fantasy. One might have expected that a number of the supplied elements would load highly on this factor, but none did (cf. Table iv above). It appears that for the second factor internal object representation takes greater precedence in this Subject's idea about the nature of sublimation than does external communication, as it may be that she viewed many of the elements as involving both. The constructs #7/#7' (communication to external object/communication to internal object

representation) did not load highly on the general factor. Another set of constructs (#4/#4') communication to external object/no communication, did load highly. It seems that subject 14's first major idea about sublimation involves communication to the external object world, while as a secondary idea she contrasts this aspect of sublimation with the notation of a more purely internal experience.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	36.47% variance
Factor II	22.13% variance
Factor III	<u>15.60% variance</u>
Total Variance	75.20%

Factor loadings are given in Table 14-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 14-3 and 14-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 14 on Grid B has high loadings for nine of fifteen constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Postive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 6 talent (.92)	# 6' no talent (-.92)
# 7 innate (.86)	# 7' learned (-.86)
# 3 exhibitionistic (.85)	# 3' inconspicuous (-.85)
#14 producing (.81)	#14' taking in (-.81)
# 1 outer directed (.76)	# 1' inner directed (-.76)
# 2 social (.66)	# 2' solitary (-.66)
#11 minimal anality (.62)	#11' strong anality (-.62)
#10 artistic gift (.60)	#10' scientific capacity (-.60)
#13 artistic sense (.60)	#13' no artistic sense (-.60)

Analysis of Elements: To the constructs listed in Table v, the list of elements on Factor I can be added (loadings exceed ± 0.50):

Table vi

<u>Postive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#10 ballet (.74)	# 2 mystery stories (-1.49)
#14 actor (.58)	# 4 trains (-1.11)
# 3 comedian (.58)	

Discussion of Factor L

Factor I from the analysis of the B Grid appears to suggest the following dichotomy: One grouping of sublimatory activities highlights the idea of innate talent utilizing exhibitionism, while the other grouping involves the notion of solitary, learned activities which is scientifically oriented and serving the anal instincts (cf. Table v above). The elements (cf. Table vi above) supporting the artistic social grouping are ballet, actor, and comedian, all activities well suited to the constructs. Those supporting the more solitary, scientific activities are mystery stories and trains, again elements which represent the constructs well.

Factor II

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for Subject 14 includes four constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Postive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 9 minimal voyeurism (.95)	# 9' strong voyeurism (-.95)
# 8 no curiosity (.94)	# 8' curiosity (-.94)
# 4' no defense involved (.86)	# 4 defense involved (-.86)
# 5 original object (.61)	# 5' displacement of object (-.61)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table viii

<u>Postive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 1 singing (1.20)	#11 surgeon (-.58)
#15 football (.82)	

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be viewed as emphasizing a contrast between sublimatory activities in which defense, curiosity, voyeurism, and displacement of object are primarily involved, and those which do not involve voyeurism, curiosity, defense, or displacement of object (cf. Table vii above). Subject 14 supports the former subcategory with the element surgeon and the latter with singing and football (cf. Table viii above). The first subcategory appears to be well-supported by the element surgeon; however, the latter subcategory is essentially stated in the negative and it is difficult to interpret its meaning.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 14

Subject 14 as understood in this analysis appears to have one very substantial idea of sublimation which emphasizes the qualities of high social valuation and communication to an external object. Her further ideas attempt to make a distinction between internal object-representations and external object relations. In Grid B, when asked to subcategorize the concept, Subject 14 focused on phenomenology (i.e., artistic talent contrasted with scientific skills) and the kinds of instincts sublimated (i.e., exhibitionism, anality, voyeurism).

Figure 14-1
Subject 14, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

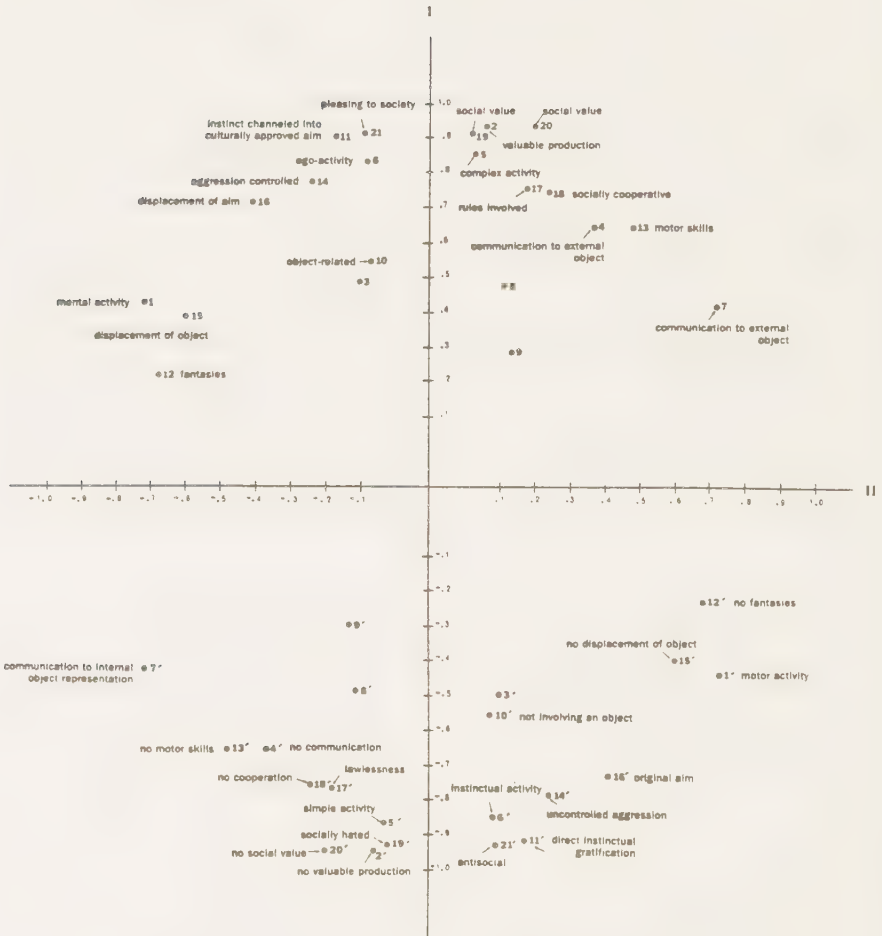


Figure 14-2
Subject 14, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

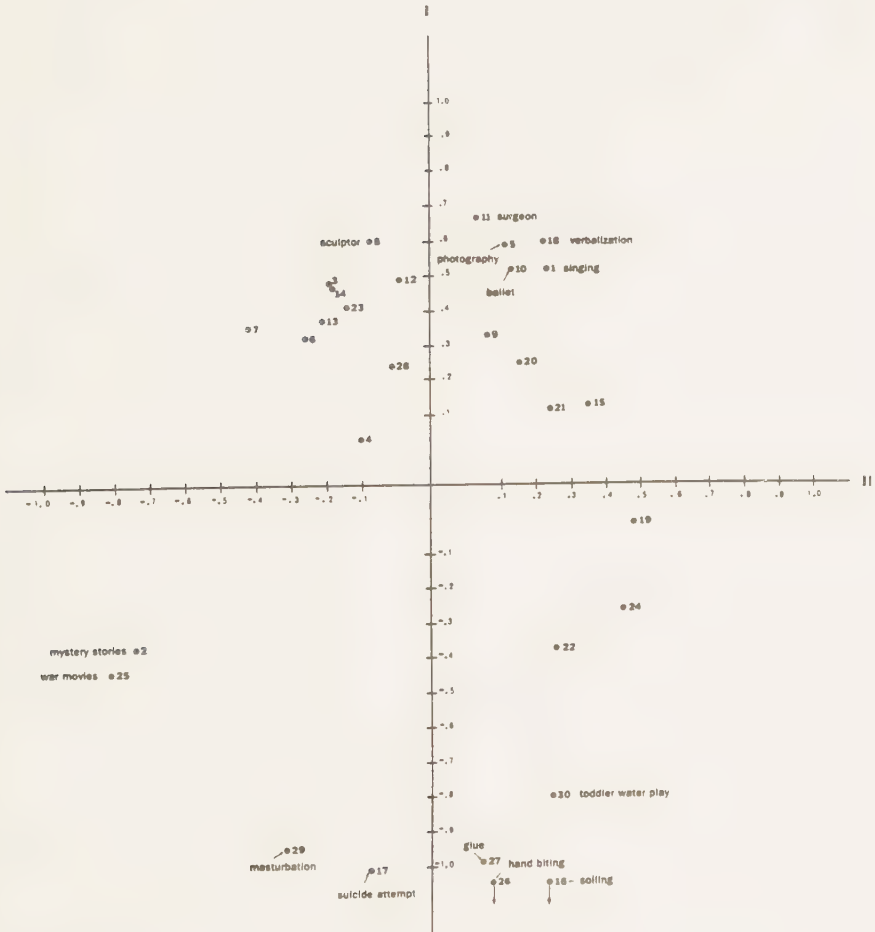
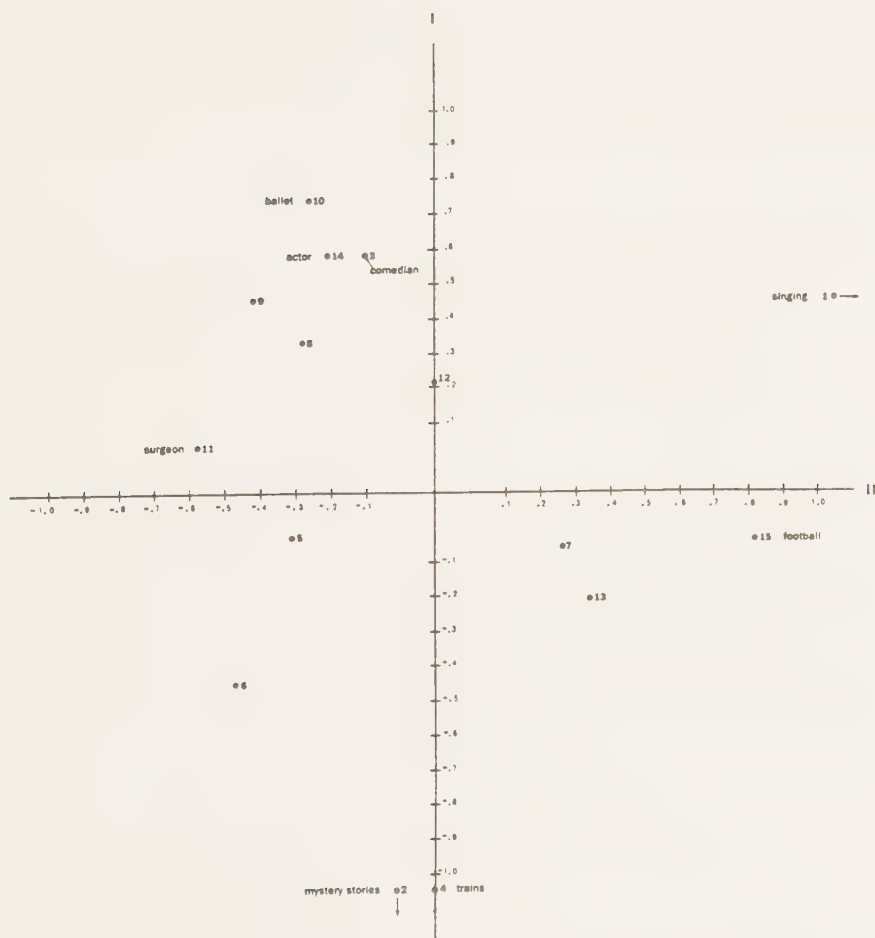


Figure 14-3
Subject 14, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II



Figure 14-4
Subject 14, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 15

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 15 is a very experienced psychoanalyst who first trained at the Hampstead Clinic and then at the British Institute of Psychoanalysis. She has worked both as a teacher of psychoanalysis and as a practitioner and has accumulated many years of experience in the field. She has made substantial theoretical and clinical contributions to psychoanalytic literature.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	43.69% variance
Factor II	12.75% variance
Factor III	<u>9.14% variance</u>
Total Variance	65.58%

Factor loadings for Subject 15 are given in Table 15-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 15-1 and 15-2.

Analysis of Constructs: Of the twenty-seven constructs produced by this Subject, the following fourteen have loadings on the general factor which exceed $+.50$:

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#20	use of defenses (.93)	#20'	no use of defenses (-.93)
#10	ordinary social adaptation (.91)	#10'	failure to adapt to social demands (-.91)
# 1	rules (.90)	# 1'	disorder (-.90)
#21	curbing of instinct (.90)	#21'	free rein of instinct (-.90)
# 2	following rules (.88)	# 2'	not following rules (-.88)

Table i (continued)

#22	compliance with convention (.85)	#22'	refusing to accept convention (-.85)
#11	ordinary social adaptation (.84)	#11'	maladaptation (-.84)
#12	ordinary social adaptation (.84)	#12'	rebellion (-.84)
#9	transformation of instinct (.83)	#9'	direct expression of instinct (-.83)
#14	acknowledgement of reality (.80)	#14'	no awareness of reality (-.80)
#13	acknowledgement of reality (.78)	#13'	denial of reality (-.78)
#18	death wishes transformed (.75)	#18'	untransformed death wishes (-.75)
#17	intellect involved (.70)	#17'	intellect interfered with (-.70)
#15	acknowledgement of reality (.65)	#15'	disagreement about reality (-.65)

Analysis of Elements: The elements loaded highly on Factor I are as follows (loadings listed exceed ± 0.70):

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u>		<u>Polar Pole</u>	
#11	surgeon (.92)	#17	suicide attempt (-1.55)
#18	verbalization (.68)	#16	soiling (-1.39)
#21	toilet training (.62)	#26	hand biting (-1.21)
#10	ballet (.60)	#29	masturbation (-.88)
#19	table manners (.60)	#27	glue (-.84)
#13	chess master (.53)	#30	toddler water play (-.59)
#20	cleaning house (.51)	#25	war movies (-.51)

Discussion of Factor I

Immediately evident in Subject 15's first factor is the idea of sublimation as a general ego control over instinct in ordinary activities required for social adaptation. Rules appear to be viewed as essential in the curbing and transformation of instinct. The elements which had high loadings on this factor (cf. Table ii) support this view. Surgeon, verbalization, toilet training, ballet, table manners, chess master, and cleaning house are all adaptive activities requiring ego control over instinct.*

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 15-1 and 15-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The constructs with high loadings on the second factor of Grid A are as follows (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

* It is of some interest that although at the original interview the more ordinary activities of verbalization, toilet training, table manners and cleaning house were not viewed by this Subject as sublimations, her notion of ordinary social adaptation resulted in their inclusion in the sublimation category when she rated the elements on her constructs.

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 25' disidentification (.69)	#25 identification with object (-.69)
# 24' negative identification (.67)	#24 identification with object (-.67)
# 3 specialized skills (.62)	# 3' common abilities (-.62)
# 19 defensively blocked death wishes (.59)	#19' death wishes transformed (-.59)
# 16 intellect involved (.58)	#16' no intellect involved (-.58)
# 26' relating to object (.58)	#26 identifying with object (-.58)

Analysis of Elements: The elements with high loadings on the second factor of Grid A are as follows (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
#13 chess master (.69)	#21 toilet training (-.94)
	#19 table manners (-.67)
	#28 mothering dolls (-.53)

Discussion of Factor II

The bipolar factor can be said to denote two pathways to sublimation in the Subject's thinking. Taking the polar opposite constructs first (Table iii above), a grouping of sublimatory activities is suggested based on identification. In that sense this pole of the factor can be regarded as being object related, implying more specifically a relatively automatic taking over of attitudes or attributes of the object. The elements (Table iv above) associated with this pole of Factor II, toilet training, table manners, and mothering dolls, can also be regarded as object related in an identificatory way. They can be said to support the constructs quite well. If we turn to the opposite pole of Factor II, a grouping of items appears which suggests a tendency to disidentification, to make use of the intellect and of specialized skills. It can be inferred that possibly there is in association with this a tendency to independence or introversion. The element which is associated with this grouping of constructs is that of chess master, and here again it would be possible to say that this is not as easily linked to parental identification, but is much more of a solo activity, as seen by Subject 15.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	36.55% variance
Factor II	18.42% variance
Factor III	<u>11.89% variance</u>
Total Variance	66.86%

Factor loadings are given in Table 15-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 15-3 and 15-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The first factor on Grid B has high loadings for twelve of the nineteen constructs produced (loadings listed exceed $+.50$):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
#16 private activity (.94)	#16' public activity (-.94)
#17 exhibitionism not important (.90)	#17' exhibitionism important (-.90)
#15 seriousness (.83)	#15' humor (-.83)
# 4 distant from relationship with mother (.79)	# 4' close to relationship with mother (-.79)
#11 no dependence on object relations (.70)	#11' near dependence on object relations (-.70)
# 7 solitary (.68)	# 7' involves external object (-.68)
#13 amateur (.65)	#13' professional (-.65)
#12 may be temporary interest (.63)	#12' may be permanent interest (-.63)
# 3 mental activity (.62)	# 3' bodily activity (-.62)
# 2 verbal (.60)	# 2' by action (-.60)
# 8 solitary (.60)	# 8' involves external object representation (-.60)
#18 seriousness (.57)	#18' defensive joking (-.57)

Analysis of Elements:

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> <u>(sublimation)</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u> <u>(sublimation)</u>
# 4 trains (.94)	# 3 comedian (-1.30)
# 2 mystery stories (.84)	#10 ballet (-.89)
# 6 geography (.83)	#14 actor (-.85)
#12 modeling cars (.74)	

Discussion of Factor I. See Figures 15-3 and 15-4.

One pole of this factor can be understood as reflecting sublimatory activities which are solitary and inner-directed, associated with lack of dependence on others' approval. In examining the opposite pole of the factor one sees a form of sublimatory activity involving others, involving exhibitionism and dependence on the approval of others. The elements with high loadings on this factor may help to further clarify this distinction (cf. Table vi). Trains, mystery stories, geography and modeling cars, which are associated with the more inner-directed, 'private' end of the factor, can be thought of as serious, solitary activities. At the opposite pole comedian, ballet and actor are elements which emphasize social, professional activities involving public display and exhibitionism.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs:

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 1 verbal (.83)	# 1' nonverbal (-.83)
#10' original fantasy close to consciousness (.80)	#10 original fantasy distant from consciousness (-.80)
#14' activity close to underlying conflict (.70)	#14 activity far from underlying conflict (-.70)
#18' defensive joking (.61)	#18 seriousness (-.61)

Analysis of Elements:

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 3	comedian (.70)	#11	surgeon (-.73)
# 1	singing (.63)	#15	football (-.66)
		#10	ballet (-.56)

Discussion of Factor II.

This second factor on Grid B can be understood as a differentiation between two groups of sublimatory activities. The items grouped together at the positive pole of Factor II suggest that it is a differentiating factor in which there is a tolerance for conflict in sublimation associated with verbalization and humor. It suggests a freer and possibly more creative tendency. In sharp contrast, at the opposite pole, is a more constricted picture of a tendency to activity removed from fantasy and conflict associated with a tendency to seriousness and a lack of use of words, presumably connected with the distance from fantasy. Comedian and singing imply for this Subject freer expression, one would assume, than the more disciplined and less imaginative activities of surgeon and ballet found at the opposite pole.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 15

Subject 15's general factor on Grid A emphasizes ordinary social adaptation. The explicit ideas about sublimation, as evidenced in her sorting of the supplied elements, seem to involve a distinction between more unique sublimatory activities and the ordinary ego activities of childhood, such as toilet training and table manners. However, when rating the elements on the constructs she produced, her idea of social adaptation appears to have encompassed for Subject 15 ego activities which are quite common (e.g., verbalization, toilet training, table manners, cleaning house) and those which can be thought of as more unique (e.g., surgeon, ballet, chess master). The second factor contrasts the ideas of identificatory activities and those which may be viewed as more specialized and not based on identification with parental attitudes or attributes.

Grid B suggests a further differentiation in Subject 15's thinking about sublimation. Solitary, inner-directed activities are contrasted with activities involving exhibitionism

and the approval of others. Lastly, a distinction is suggested between activities in which conflict is more readily tolerated and those more constricted activities far removed from conflict and fantasy.*

* Subject 15 is one for whom Grid B may have been substantially altered because of the lack of availability for rating of some elements which on Grid A she rated as sublimations. Although there was disagreement on only one element in the sorting task at the original interview (i.e., prize fighting), a number of elements originally viewed as non-sublimations were later considered by Subject 15 to be sublimations.

Figure 15-1
Subject 15, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

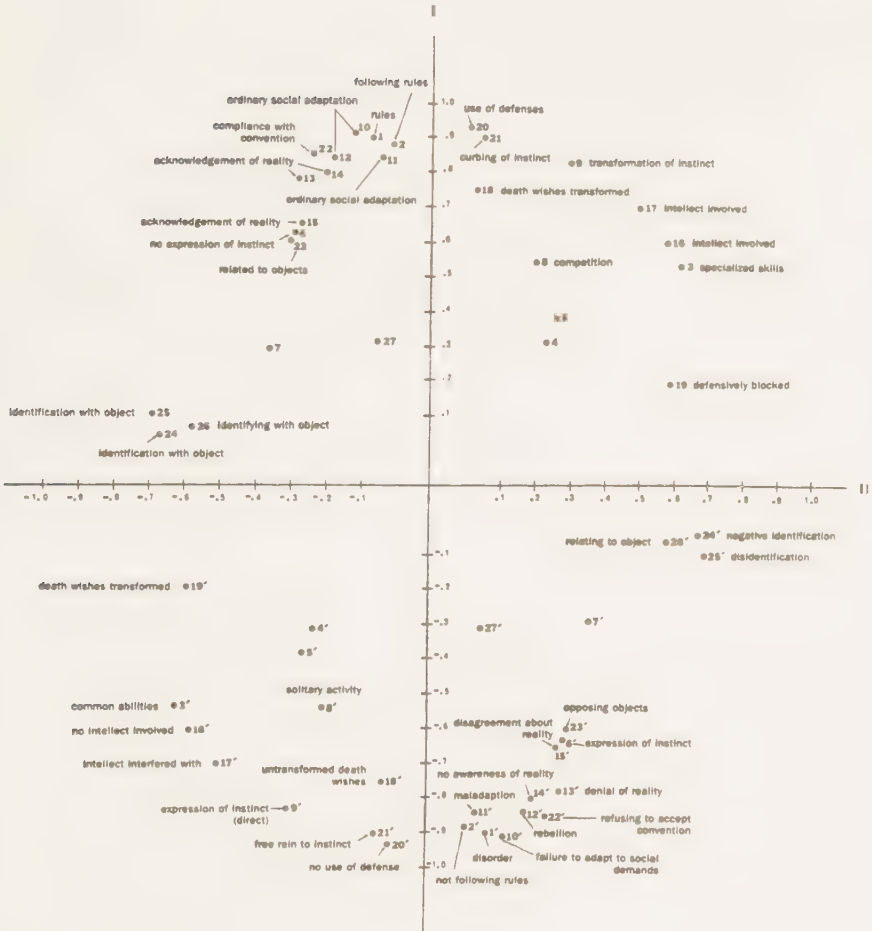


Figure 15-2
Subject 15, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

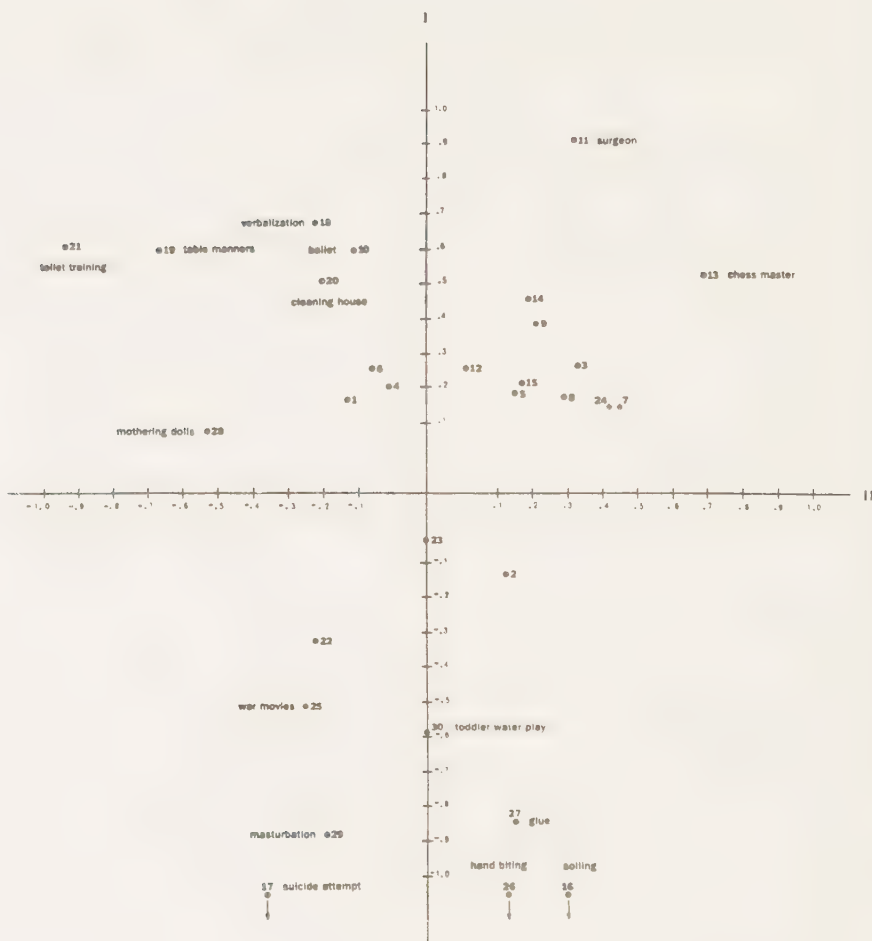


Figure 15-3
Subject 15, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

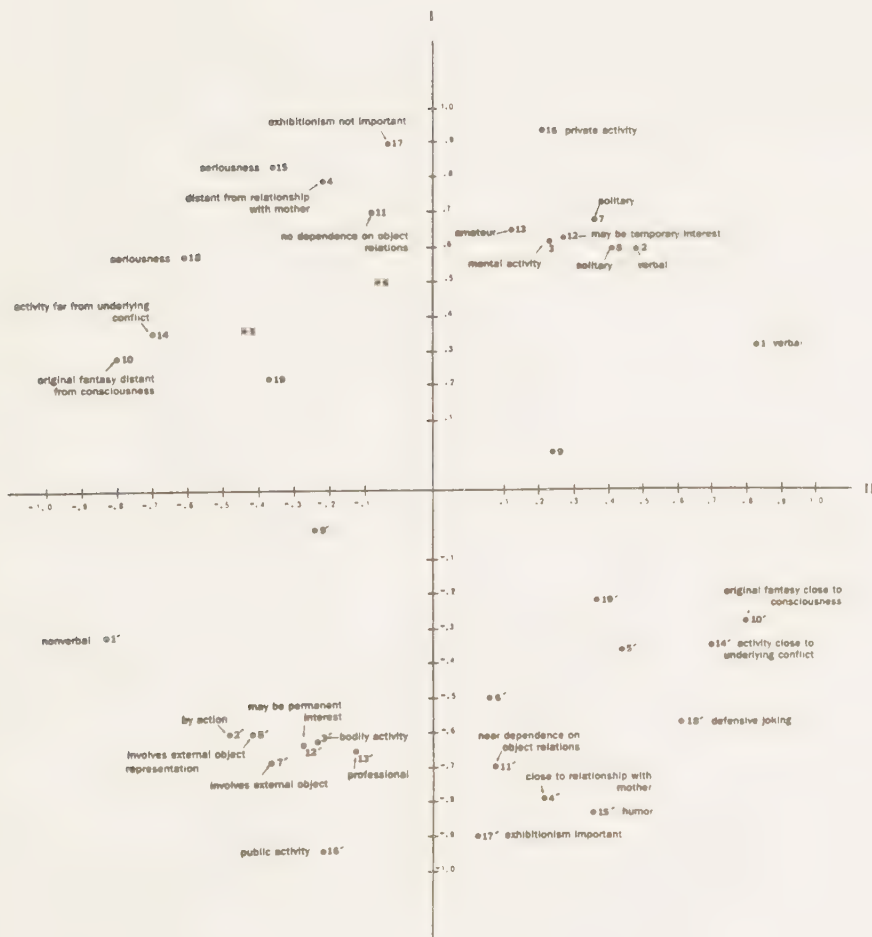
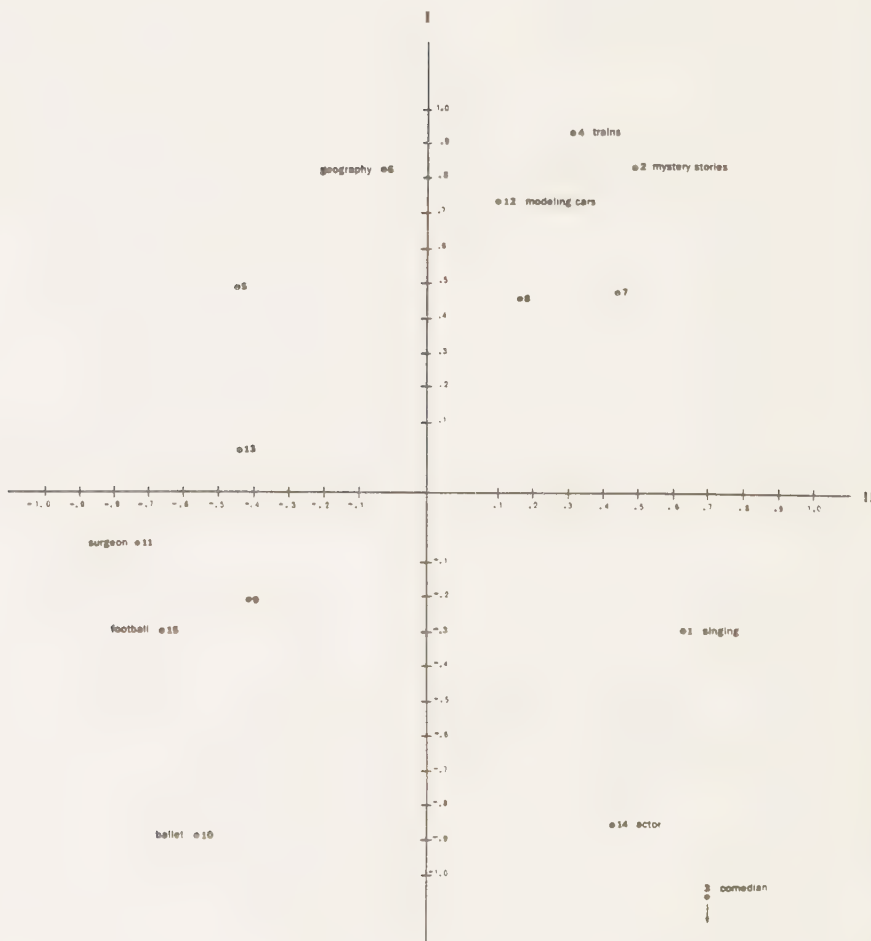


Figure 15-4
Subject 15, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 16

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 16 is a man fifty-five years of age trained in adult psychoanalysis at the British Institute and in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. He has twenty years' experience in the profession, is in the private practice of psychoanalysis, and is a training analyst at the Hampstead Clinic.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	55.28% variance
Factor II	10.73% variance
Factor III	<u>5.88% variance</u>
Total Variance	71.89%

Factor loadings for Subject 16 are given in Table 16-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 16-1 and 16-2.

Analysis of Constructs: This Subject's general factor includes twenty of twenty-two constructs (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 1	ego mediation (.89)	# 1'	instinctual discharge (-.89)
#11	change in form of impulse (.86)	#11'	no change in form of impulse (-.86)
#14	subtlety of experience of pleasure (.85)	#14'	crude experience of pleasure (-.85)
#18	freedom (.84)	#18'	compulsivity (-.84)
#12	ego pleasure (.83)	#12'	instinctual pleasure (-.83)
#22	ego-activity linked to drive (.83)	#22'	physical instinctual activity (-.83)

Table i (continued)

#21	defenses underly the capacity (.81)	#21'	no defenses involved (-.81)
#20	intelligence (.79)	#20'	no intelligence (-.79)
#10	indirect expression of instinct (.77)	#10'	direct expression of instinct (-.77)
#4	mentation (.76)	#4'	physicality (-.76)
#7	talent used in distancing impulse (.76)	#7'	talent directly linked to impulse (-.76)
#6	enduring (.74)	#6'	time-limited (-.74)
#8	open-ended capacity (.73)	#8'	circumscribed capacity (-.73)
#17	active mastery (.71)	#17'	passivity (-.71)
#15	enhancing self-esteem (.67)	#15'	self-denigrating (-.67)
#3	talent (.62)	#3'	lack of talent (-.62)
#19	sense of achievement (.62)	#19'	no sense of achievement (-.62)
#9	sexual mastery (.60)	#9'	no sexual mastery (-.60)
#2	mental activity (.59)	#2'	bodily activity (-.59)
#13	low quantity of pleasure (.56)	#13'	high quantity of pleasure (-.56)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 16-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

	Positive Pole (sublimation)		Negative Pole (non-sublimation)
#14	actor (.82)	#16	soiling (-1.21)
#7	poetry (.75)	#27	glue (-1.13)
#3	comedian (.65)	#25	war movies (-1.05)
#8	sculptor (.65)	#26	hand biting (-1.01)
#18	verbalization (.58)	#29	masturbation (-.86)
#6	geography (.52)	#24	prize fighting (-.77)
#4	trains (.51)	#22	running/walking (-.67)
#5	photography (.51)		

Discussion of Factor I

The general factor for Subject 16 can be interpreted to mean the use of intelligent ego mediation and alteration of instinct via defense and the use of talent which offers an enduring mastery and sense of achievement. Unlike most other Subjects, he does not mention the aspect of social approval. The elements (cf. Table ii above) with which Subject 16 supports this major idea of sublimation (actor, poetry, comedian, sculptor, verbalization, geography, trains, photography) include activities of both adult and child. They all seem well-suited to represent his general idea of sublimation, with the possible exception of verbalization. This latter element is one which this Subject did not view as a sublimatory activity in the original sorting task. Most of the non-sublimation items (cf.

Table ii above) emphasize the more direct expression of both sexuality and aggression (soiling, glue, war movies, hand biting, masturbation, prize fighting, running/walking).

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 16-1 and 16-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 19 sense of achievement (.63)	#19' no sense of achievement (-.63)
# 5' physical activity (.61)	# 5 language involved (-.61)
# 2' bodily activity (.60)	# 2 mental activity (-.60)
# 17 active mastery (.53)	#17' passivity (-.53)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#15 football (.63)	# 2 mystery stories (-.51)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor in Grid A for Subject 16 accounted for only 10.73% of the variance and included few constructs and elements (cf. Tables iii and iv above). The meaning of this factor can be understood to be a division into the kinds of sublimatory activities involving active physical mastery, represented here by football, and another group of sublimations involving a more language-oriented, non-physical endeavor such as the mystery stories cited. This division is one which many Subjects made, pointing to the importance in the minds of this group of psychoanalysts of a distinction between mental and physical expression.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	33.25% variance
Factor II	20.17% variance
Factor III	<u>12.55% variance</u>
Total Variance	65.97%

Factor loadings are given in Table 16-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 16-3 and 16-4.

Analysis of Constructs: Factor I on Grid B for Subject 16 has high loadings for thirteen of nineteen constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
#11 limited capacity to represent (.86)	#11' high capacity to represent (-.86)
# 9 circumscribed range of expression (.77)	# 9' unlimited range of expression (-.77)
#16 narrow range of ways to express instinct (.75)	#16' wide range of ways to express instinct (-.75)
# 5 minimal level of skill (.70)	# 5' highly skilled (-.70)
#14 close to direct expression of instinct (.69)	#14' gratification distant from instinct (-.69)
# 3 sadism (.67)	# 3' lack of sadism (-.67)
# 4 practice unnecessary (.66)	# 4' practice required (-.66)
#13 limited sense of achievement (.66)	#13' high sense of achievement (-.66)
# 1 simple transformation of instinct (.62)	# 1' complex transformation of instinct (-.62)
# 8 boundaries (.61)	# 8' no boundaries (-.61)
# 6 given up easily (.59)	# 6' enduring (-.59)
# 7 few activities involved (.58)	# 7' numerous activities involved (-.58)
#10 concrete representation (.52)	#10' imaginative representation (-.52)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
# 2	mystery stories (1.43)	#14	actor (-.87)
# 4	trains (.84)	# 3	comedian (-.77)
#11	surgeon (.72)	# 5	photography (-.63)
#15	football (.72)		

Discussion of Factor I

Factor 1 from the analysis of Grid B for Subject 16 can be understood to suggest a division of sublimatory activities into two contrasting subcategories. One subcategory (cf. Table v above) involves a limited capacity to represent which is less distanced from instinct, concrete, requires a minimal skill level, and is given up easily. This grouping of sublimatory activities is supported by the elements mystery stories, trains, surgeon, and football (cf. Table vi above). The element surgeon appears to be very puzzling. In looking at the raw data, one sees that this element is viewed by the Subject as enduring, highly skilled, and involving a high sense of achievement; however, it is also seen as close to a direct expression of instinct, offering a limited capacity to represent instinct, having only a circumscribed range of expression, involving boundaries, few activities, and a simple instinctual transformation. Thus, it belongs overall in the latter subcategory despite its lack of perfect fit.

The second subcategory (cf. Table v above) is characterized by constructs emphasizing a distanced instinctual expression represented imaginatively in a wide range of ways. The skills required are sophisticated and multiple and this grouping of sublimatory activities tends to be enduring. The elements actor, comedian, and photography (cf. Table vi above) support this notion of sublimation for Subject 16.

Factor II

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for this Subject involves the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#19' external recognition involved (.76)	#19 internal recognition involved (-.76)
#15' external audience needed (.73)	#15 no audience needed (-.73)
#18' competition involved (.70)	#18 competition not involved (-.70)
# 2' exhibitionism (.65)	# 2 inhibition (-.65)
#10 concrete representation (.60)	#10' imaginative representation (-.60)
#13' high sense of achievement (.55)	#13 limited sense of achievement (-.55)
#14 close to direct expression of instinct (.53)	#14' gratification distant from instinct (-.53)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm$ 0.50):

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#15 football (.84)	# 2 mystery stories (-.84)
#10 ballet (.70)	# 6 geography (-.71)
# 1 singing (.61)	

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be understood to emphasize a contrast between activities which involve external recognition, competition, concrete representation, and a relatively close link to the underlying instinct (cf. Table vii above) and those which involve internal recognition, imaginative representation, and a more distanced instinctual relationship. The former subcategory is supported by the elements football, ballet, and singing, while the latter subcategory is represented for this Subject by mystery stories and geography (cf. Table viii above).

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 16

Overall, Subject 16 as seen in this analysis appears to view the concept of sublimation as a transformation of instinct via ego mediation, defense, and talent. Its highest form is enduring, enhances self-esteem, and provides a sense of achievement. Subject 16, like a number of other Subjects, places some emphasis on the distinction between sublimatory activities involving bodily skill and those involving language.

Another idea, found in Grid B, groups those sublimatory activities which are quite complex, skilled, imaginative, and distanced from instinct. This idea is contrasted with ones which are more transient and simple. With the exception of surgeon, the elements in this grouping point to a distinction made along developmental lines with this latter subcategory representing childhood sublimations. The final idea provided by Subject 13 contrasts sublimations which are more solitary with those requiring an admiring audience. There is an assumption in these ideas of sublimation as a hierarchical concept with complexity, sophistication, freedom, and adult skills at the top of the hierarchy.

Figure 16-1
Subject 16, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

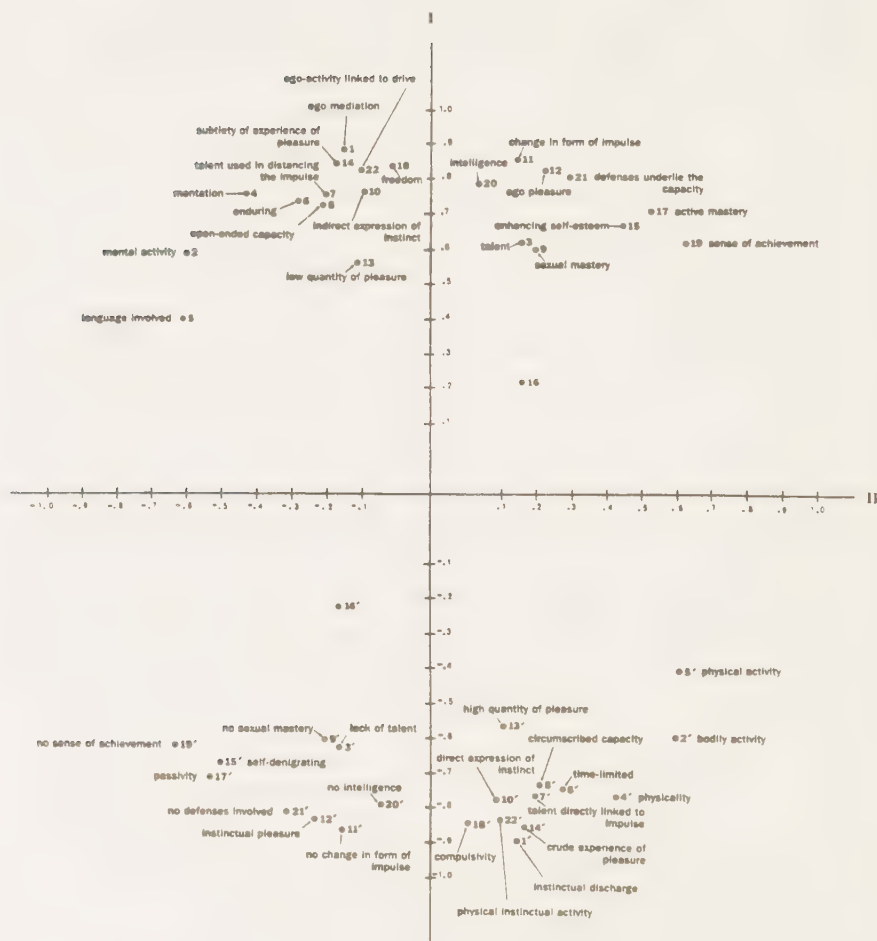


Figure 16-2
Subject 16, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

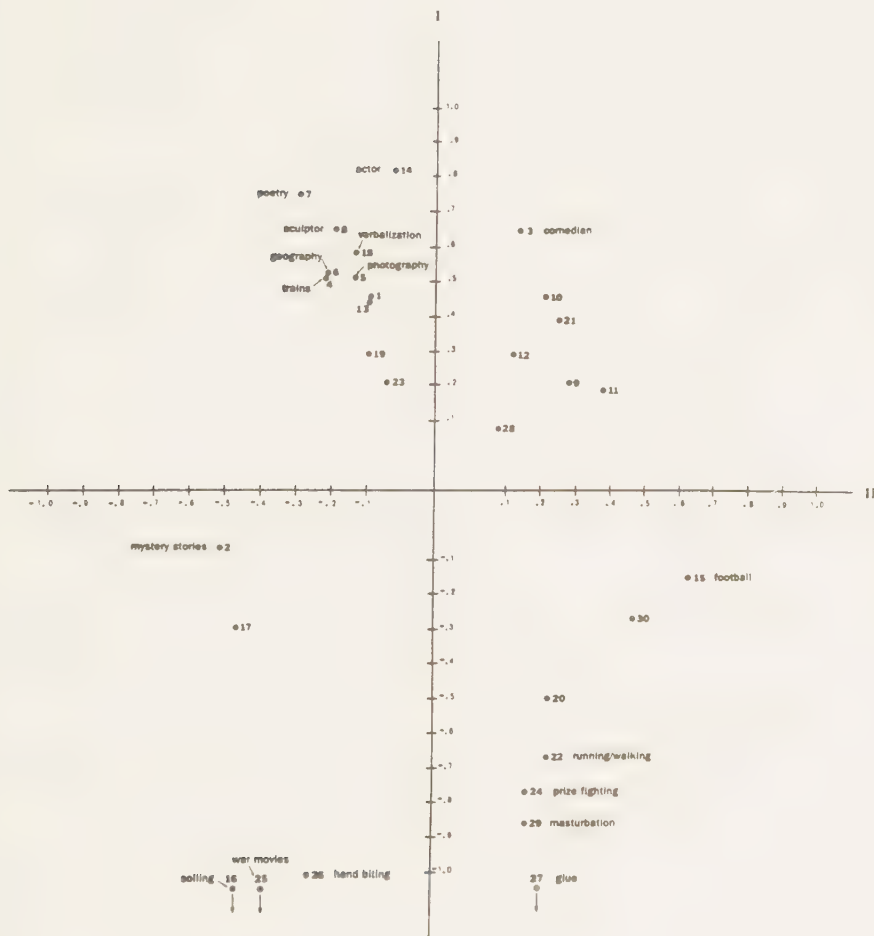


Figure 16-3
Subject 16, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

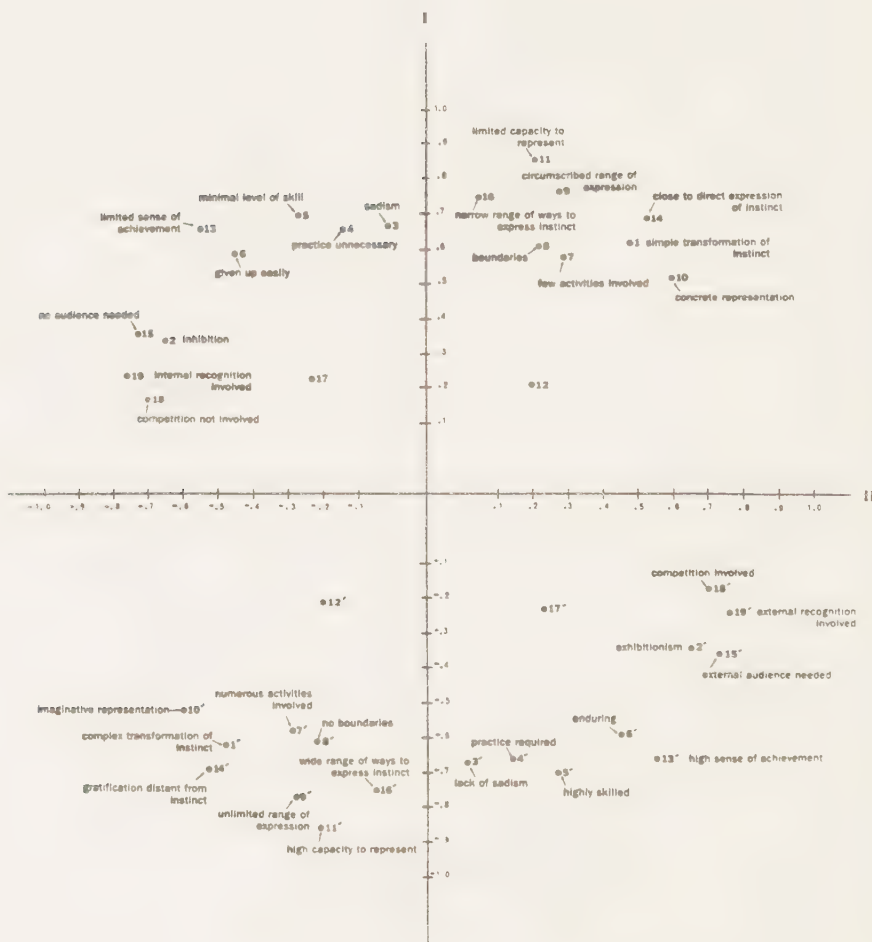
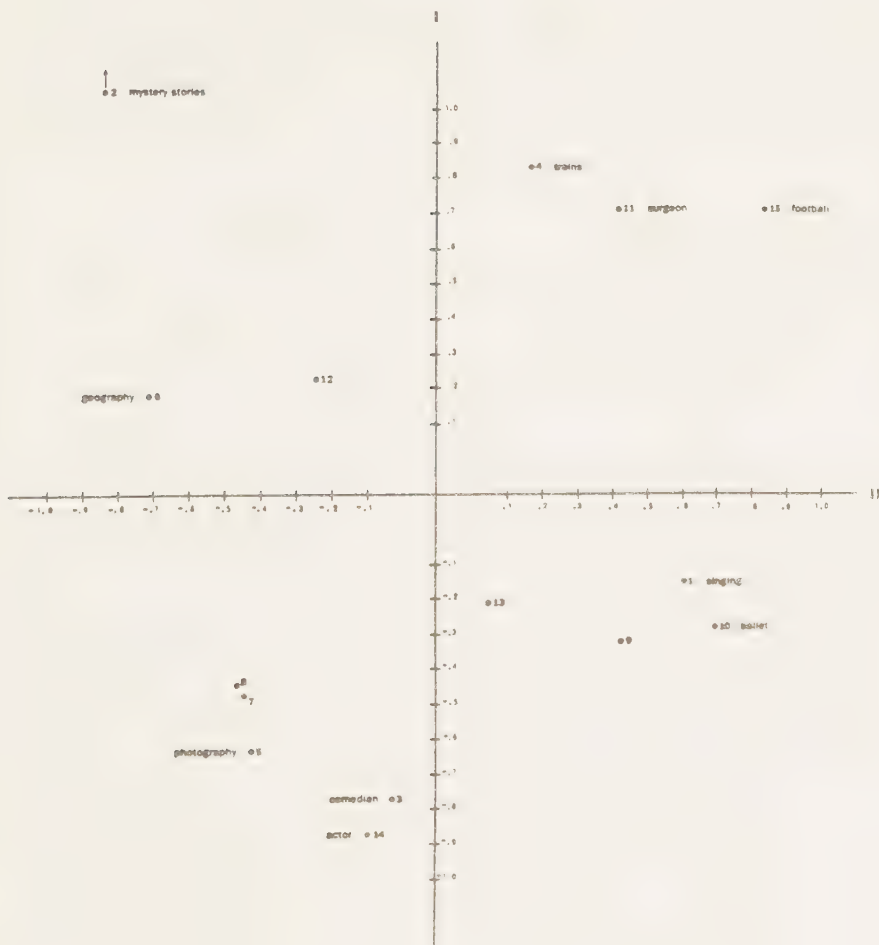


Figure 16-4
Subject 16, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 17

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 17 is a fifty-year-old man trained in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic and in adult psychoanalysis at the British Institute. He has sixteen years' experience in the profession and is currently in private practice as well as on the teaching and supervising staff of the Hampstead Clinic. He has also written on both theoretical and clinical topics.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	46.30% variance
Factor II	17.99% variance
Factor III	<u>11.14%</u> variance
Total Variance	75.43%

Factor loadings for Subject 17 are given in Table 17-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 17-1 and 17-2.

Analysis of Constructs: Thirteen of seventeen constructs characterize the general factor (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 3	adaptive (.89)	# 3'	maladaptive (-.89)
# 6	inhibited drive gratification (.87)	# 6'	direct drive gratification (-.87)
# 10	inhibition of aggressive fantasy (.83)	# 10'	stimulation of aggressive fantasy (-.83)
# 13	enhances self-esteem (.78)	# 13'	interferes with self-esteem (-.78)
# 2	rules (.77)	# 2'	freedom of action (-.77)

Table i (continued)

#16 displacement (.77)	#16' no displacement (-.77)
# 1 controlled use of aggression (.72)	# 1' direct gratification of aggression (-.72)
#15 hobby (.69)	#15' direct drive gratification (-.69)
# 9 imposed from without (.66)	# 9' self-chosen (-.66)
#12 pleasing object (.66)	#12' pleasing self (-.66)
#11 necessity (.64)	#11' free choice (-.64)
# 8 result of identification with others' expectations (.58)	# 8' narcissistic choice (-.58)
#14 directly involved with object relation (.54)	#14' distant from object relation (-.54)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm .50$) See Table 17-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)
#19 table manners (.82)	#26 hand biting (-1.11)
#21 toilet training (.82)	#17 suicide attempt (-.95)
#18 verbalization (.73)	#16 soiling (-.86)
	#27 glue (-.84)
	#29 masturbation (-.68)

Discussion of Factor I

This Subject can be regarded as having a very clear idea that the highest form of sublimation involves inhibition and displacement of aggression in an effort to please others and to identify with others' expectations (cf. Table i above). The elements he cites are table manners, toilet training, and verbalization (cf. Table ii above). None of these elements were viewed by Subject 17 as examples of sublimation at the time of the sorting task in the original interview; however, the ideas he produced resulted in their inclusion as the most highly rated instances of sublimation. Thus one can discern a contradiction between his consciously held views and his preconscious ideas about the true nature of sublimatory activities. Regarding non-sublimation items (hand biting, suicide attempt, glue, masturbation), Subject 17's ratings were consistent with the views he presented on the original sorting task.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 17-1 and 17-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceeding $\pm .50$):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 8' narcissistic choice (.76)	# 8 identification with others' expectations (-.76)
# 11' free choice (.71)	# 11 necessity (-.71)
# 9' self-chosen (.69)	# 9 imposed from without (-.69)
# 15 hobby (.62)	# 15' direct drive gratification (-.62)
# 12' pleasing self (.60)	# 12' pleasing object (-.60)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding $\pm$ 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
	#21 toilet training (-.95)
	#19 table manners (-.87)

Discussion of Factor II

Factor II for Subject 17 can be viewed as highlighting two "pathways" to sublimation, both via aspects included in the general factor. The constructs on the positive pole in Table iii above appear to emphasize the kinds of sublimatory activities chosen without respect to object relations, but rather reflect a narcissistic choice. No elements loaded highly on this "pathway." The second "pathway" as seen in Table iii above can be interpreted as a focus on the importance of object relations in sublimation both in identification and in the wish to please others. The elements (cf. Table iv above) toilet training and table manners once again appear as instances of such sublimatory activity. The repetition of the notion of object relations in Factor II is demonstrative of its importance for Subject 17.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	51.40% variance
Factor II	18.47% variance
Factor III	<u>8.98% variance</u>
Total Variance	78.85%

Factor loadings are given in Table 17-c, Appendix G.

Factor I (See also Figures 17-3 and 17-4)

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 17 on Grid B has high loadings for twelve of fourteen constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 8 object-directed (.90)	# 8' self-directed (-.90)
# 7 actively giving (.89)	# 7' receptive (-.89)
# 6 high level of skill (.87)	# 6' unskilled (-.87)
#11 exhibitionism (.81)	#11' voyeurism (-.81)
# 5 sublimation only in adulthood (.79)	# 5' sublimation at earlier stages (-.79)
#13 involves external object (.79)	#13' solitary (-.79)
#14 exhibitionism (.77)	#14' inhibition of exhibitionism (-.77)
# 4 possible only in adulthood (.74)	# 4' possible at any stage (-.74)
# 1 active pursuit (.66)	# 1' passive pursuit (-.66)
# 2 physical activity (.61)	# 2' mental activity (-.61)
#12 anal instinct not important (.61)	#12' anal instinct important (-.61)
# 9 whole body activity (.57)	# 9' mental activity (-.57)

Analysis of Elements: To the constructs listed in Table v, the list of elements on Factor I can be added (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#10 ballet (.91)	# 2 mystery stories (-1.32)
# 9 equestrienne (.83)	# 6 geography (-1.19)
#14 actor (.74)	# 4 trains (-.94)
# 3 comedian (.59)	

Discussion of Factor I

Factor I from the analysis of Grid B appears to suggest a distinction made by many other Subjects as well. Here Subject 17 can be understood to contrast sublimations occurring in adulthood which are physically active, object-directed, and involve a high level of skill, with those more solitary sublimations of childhood which may or may not persist into adulthood. The latter grouping do not require great skill and are more passive in the sense that they require mental rather than physical activity (cf. Table v above). Elements representing the first subcategory are ballet, equestrienne, actor, and comedian; the second grouping is represented by mystery stories, geography, and trains (cf. Table vi above).

Factor II

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for this Subject includes the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#10' destructive pursuit (.71)	#10 creative pursuit (-.71)
# 2 physical activity (.60)	# 2' mental activity (-.60)
# 9 whole body activity (.59)	# 9' mental activity (-.59)
# 4' possible at any stage (.57)	# 4 possible only in adulthood (-.57)
# 5' sublimation at earlier stages (.56)	# 5 sublimation only in adulthood (-.56)
# 3 no developmental considerations (.55)	# 3' developmental considerations (-.55)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#15 football (.82)	#13 chess master (-.89)
	#11 surgeon (-.56)

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be understood as a contrast between sublimations which are physically active and are possible in childhood as well as adulthood, and sublimations which involve creative mental activity limited generally to adulthood. It takes the ideas of development and of physical/mental activity and makes particular combinations with these ideas which contrast with the use of them in Factor I of Grid B.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 17

Subject 17, as understood in this analysis, appears to focus on the role of object relations in sublimation. His primary view of sublimation is strikingly similar to that of Subject 8 in that conformity to the object's expectations is crucial. And like Subject 8, he rated as the most highly sublimated activities elements which he did not consciously consider to be sublimatory at the time of sorting in the original interview.

Beyond this, it is noteworthy that Subject 17 highlights aggression as the instinctual drive in need of containment and control. The sexual drive does not appear in his ideas until Grid B is constructed, wherein the notions of exhibitionism, anality, and voyeurism are mentioned. Subject 17 seems to follow Freud in his description of sublimation as supported by displacement and inhibition of aim.

Figure 17-1
Subject 17, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

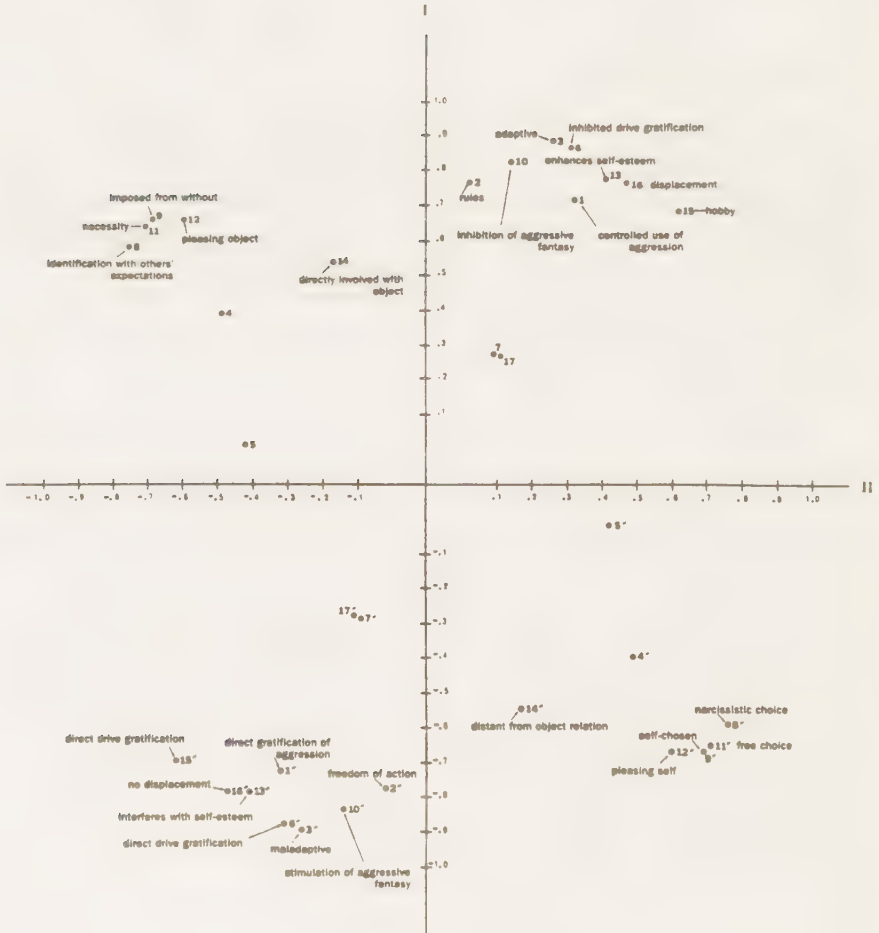


Figure 17-2
Subject 17, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

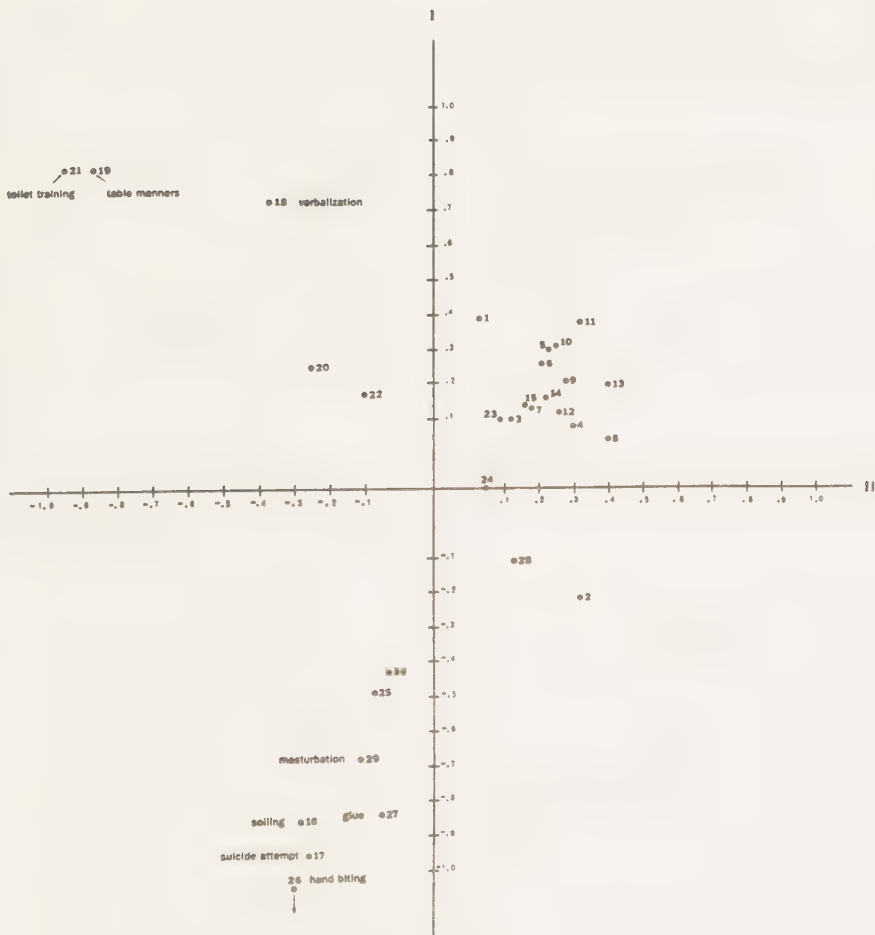


Figure 17-3
Subject 17, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

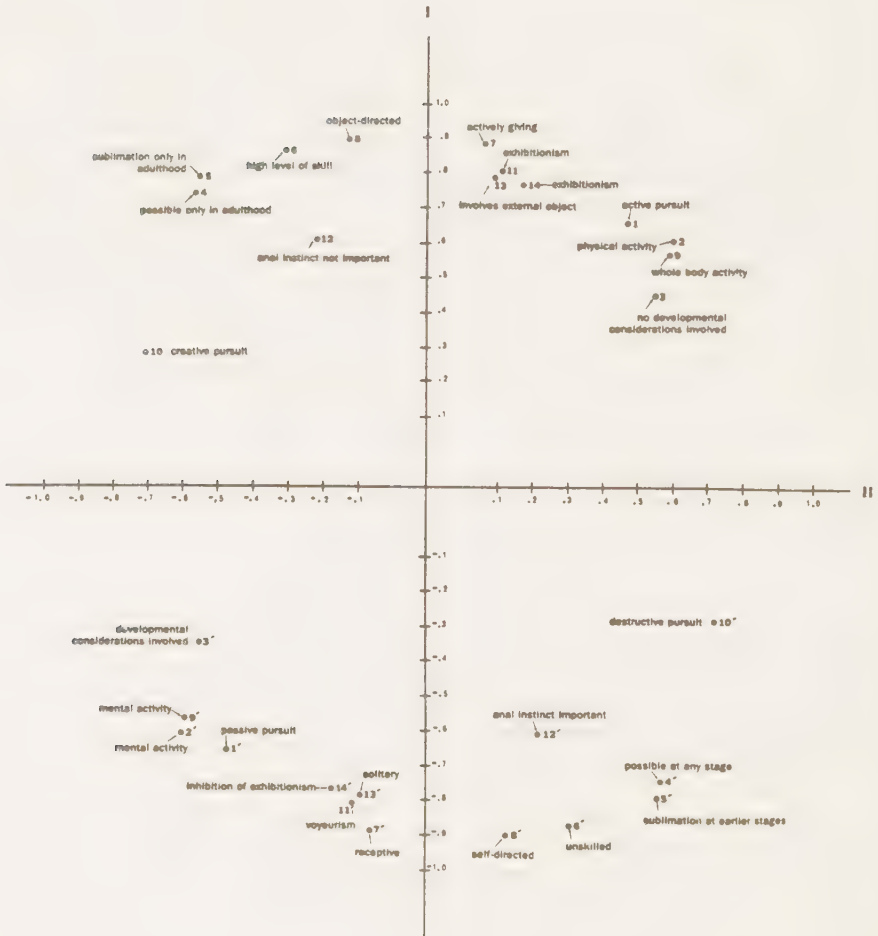


Figure 17-4
Subject 17, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 18

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 18 is a fifty-two year old woman trained twenty years ago in adult psychoanalysis at the British Institute and in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. She is in private practice in London and teaches at Hampstead.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	49.56% variance
Factor II	14.58% variance
Factor III	<u>9.11% variance</u>
Total Variance	73.25%

Factor loadings for Subject 18 are given in Table 18-a in Appendix G.

Factor I. (General Factor) See also Figures 18-1 and 18-2.

Analysis of Constructs: In examining the first factor, one can see that it is comprised of thirteen of nineteen constructs (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table 1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
# 4 ego-strength (.92)	# 4' fragility of ego (-.92)
# 3 bound anxiety (.88)	# 3' permeating anxiety (-.88)
#18 conflict-solution (.88)	#18' repression (-.88)
# 1 free choice (.86)	# 1' compulsive activity (-.86)
#11 involving play (.83)	#11' inability to play (-.83)
#14 narcissism (.83)	#14' depression (-.83)
# 2 creative (.81)	# 2' repetitive, limiting quality (-.81)
#13 gratification derived from external world (.78)	#13' not deriving gratification externally (-.78)

Table i (continued)

#16	necessity (.75)	#16'	hopelessness (-.75)
# 9	ideation (.73)	# 9'	acting out (-.73)
# 5	free-floating (.71)	# 5'	static (-.71)
# 8	continual process (.66)	# 8'	rigidity (-.66)
#10	self-boundary delineation (.51)	#10'	diminished self-boundaries (-.51)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50) See Table 18-b in Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#23	painting pictures (.60)	#26	hand biting (-1.57)
#15	football (.59)	#17	suicide attempt (-1.54)
#11	surgeon (.51)	#16	soiling (-.80)
		#27	glue (-.70)
		#29	masturbation (-.53)

Discussion of Factor I

The general factor on Grid A for Subject 18 can be understood as a view of sublimation as a creative solution to conflict arising from a strong ego capable of binding anxiety, of knowing its self-boundaries, and of playfulness. The external world is an important source of gratification in this view of sublimation (cf. Table i above). The elements supporting the positive pole of Factor I are painting pictures, football, and surgeon (cf. Table ii above). The element "four year old painting pictures" is an element on which Subject 18 and the examiner disagreed at the original interview, and she remained consistent in her rating. It was the examiner's impression then that the aspect of creativity was of particular significance to this Subject.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 18-1 and 18-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 19	abstract thought (.69)	#19'	concretization (-.69)
# 17'	losing the self in the activity (.68)	#17	maintaining self-boundaries in the activity (-.68)

Table iii (continued)

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 10'	diminished self-boundaries (.67)	#10	self-boundary delineation (-.67)
# 15'	gratification from internal object world (.61)	#15	gratification from external object world (-.61)
# 6	no use of body (.52)	# 6'	use of body (-.52)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
# 2	singing (.73)	#21	toilet training (-.78)
		#24	prize fighting (-.69)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor on Grid A for Subject 18 divides into two "pathways" to sublimation. Constructs on the positive pole of the factor can be regarded as suggesting a subcategory of sublimation involving abstract thought, a loss of self in the activity, and emphasis on internal fantasy (cf. Table iii above). The element supporting this notion is that of singing (cf. Table iv above). On the opposite pole of the factor one gains a picture of sublimation through concrete physical activity with a maintenance of self-object distinction and gratification deriving primarily from the external world. The elements Subject 18 employs here are toilet training and prize fighting, neither of which she viewed as instances of sublimation at the original interview. The ideas of self-object distinction and object approval seem most significant here — thus, the inclusion of these elements.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	26.13% variance
Factor II	21.52% variance
Factor III	<u>16.15% variance</u>
Total Variance	63.80%

Factor loadings are given in Table 18-c in Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 18-3 and 18-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 18 on Grid B has high loadings for ten of the twenty constructs produced (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#17 non-awareness of pain (.90)	#17' strong pain (-.90)
# 3 time-limited ego activity (.78)	# 3' independent of phase development (-.78)
# 2 temporary (.71)	# 2' enduring (-.71)
# 6 identification (.65)	# 6' free-floating exchange (-.65)
# 7 masculine activity (.62)	# 7' receptive activity (-.62)
#12 play (.62)	#12' loneliness (-.62)
#19 temporary solution to pain (.62)	#19' permanent, rigid solution to pain (-.62)
# 8 thrusting, outgoing (.61)	# 8' feminine activity (-.61)
#18 use of tools for primary identification (.58)	#18' structured self (-.58)
# 5 developmental considerations important (.57)	# 5 developmental considerations not important (-.57)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50) See Table 18-d in Appendix G.

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 4 trains (1.99)	# 1 singing (-.61)
	#14 actor (-.53)

Discussion of Factor I

Factor I from the analysis of Grid B appears to suggest two subcategorizations of sublimation made along the following lines. One subcategory can be depicted as a time-limited, masculine ego activity which is a temporary solution to pain (conflict) occurring at a developmental period when self-boundaries are not yet completely structured and primary identifications are operative (cf. Table v above). The element cited is that of trains (cf. Table vi). The opposite pole of the factor can be understood as a subcategory of sublimation involving a solution to strong pain (conflict), a feminine activity which is enduring and independent of developmental phase but occurring in a structured self. The elements loading highly here are singing and actor. The choice of these examples is not clear to the examiner.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor of Grid B for Subject 18 has seven constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#10 reparative quality (.84)	#10' destructive quality (-.84)
# 9' distant from conflict (.81)	# 9 close to conflict (-.81)
#11' renewing quality (.75)	#11 static (-.75)
#15' tolerance of pain (.74)	#15 denial of pain (-.74)
#20' roles (.70)	#20 inability to play with different solutions (-.70)
#14' merging with inner objects (.59)	#14 loneliness (-.59)
# 5' developmental considerations not important (.53)	# 5 developmental considerations important (-.53)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 1 singing (1.75)	# 2 mystery stories (-.59)

Discussion of Factor II.

This factor can be viewed as emphasizing a contrast between a subcategory of activities which are reparative and tolerant of pain, distant from conflict, involve flexible roles in providing conflict solution, and involve a fantasied merging with inner objects and a subcategory of sublimatory activities which are closer to conflict, less flexible in providing solutions, involve an inner loneliness and a denial of pain (cf. Table vii above). Developmental considerations are viewed as irrelevant in the former subgrouping but important in the latter. The element loading highly on the positive pole of the factor (the first mentioned set of constructs) is singing and that loading highly on the negative pole is mystery stories (cf. Table viii). This factor can be understood as the Subject's attempt to contrast a more distanced conflict wherein the sublimatory solutions allow for creative growth and a freedom of exploration with a conflict less "distant" wherein the sublimations are less free to alter and more rigid defenses are necessary.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 18

As understood in this analysis, for Subject 18 the concept of self-object distinction is most important in her view of sublimation. It seems that it is with this capacity that the ego is strengthened, made flexible, and enabled to bind anxiety so that merging with object-representations can occur safely in fantasy and the playfulness necessary to creative conflict solution can develop. The underlying assumption is that sublimation is motivated by the need to solve conflict and to derive gratification from object approval.

Figure 18-1
Subject 18, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

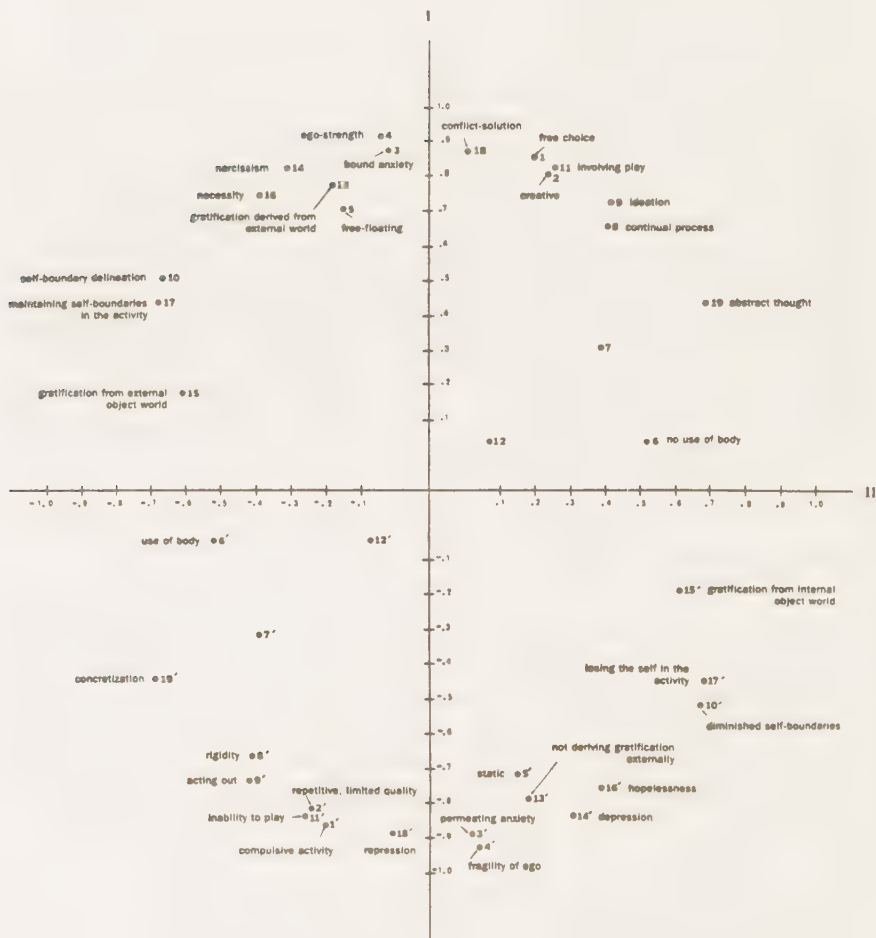


Figure 18-2
Subject 18, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

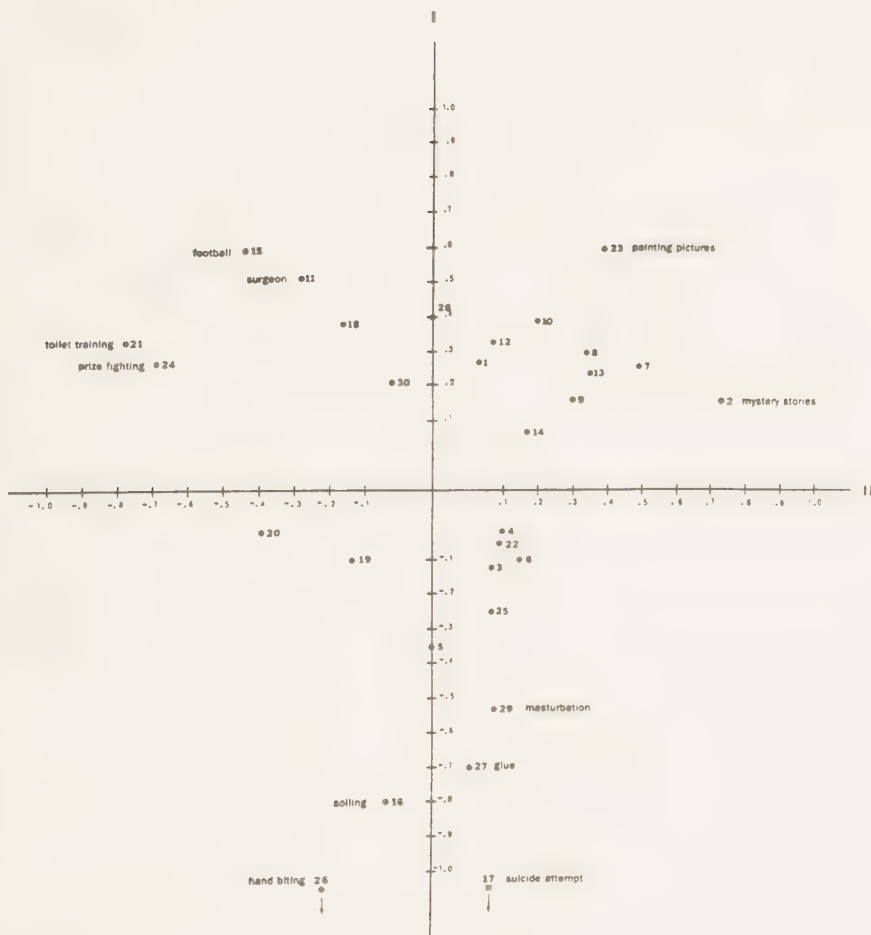


Figure 18-3
Subject 18, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

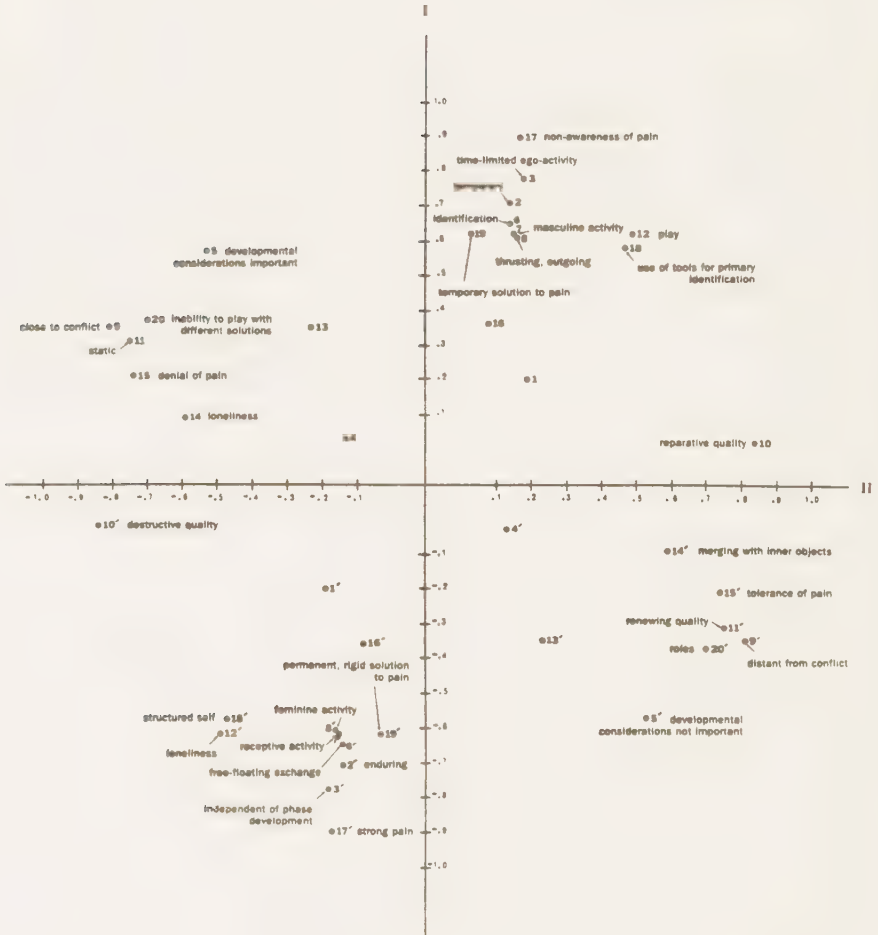
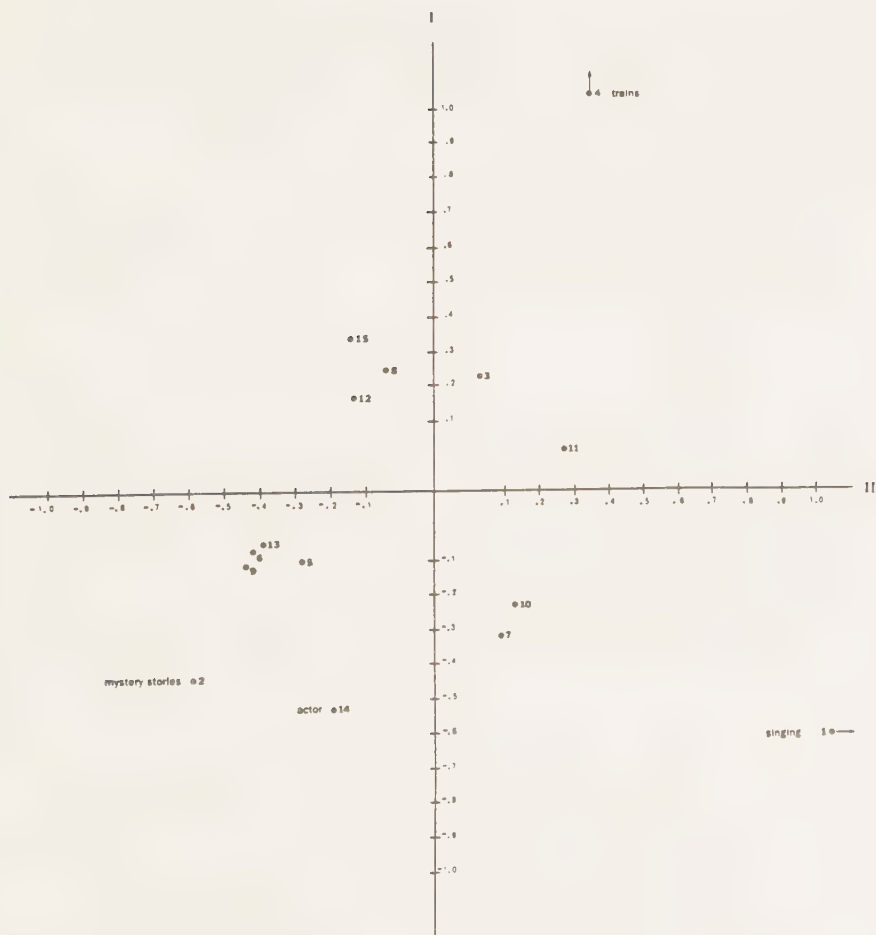


Figure 18-4
Subject 18, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 19

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 19 is a very experienced psychoanalyst trained at the British Institute of Psychoanalysis and at the Hampstead Clinic. She has a background of many years' clinical experience with both adults and children and has made significant theoretical contributions to the main body of psychoanalysis as well.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	53.19% variance
Factor II	15.97% variance
Factor III	9.16% variance
Total Variance	78.32%

Factor loadings for Subject 19 are given in Table 19-a, Appendix G.

Factor I (General Factor) See also Figures 19-1 and 19-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for this Subject has high loadings for the following constructs (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#14	tolerance of ungratifying activities (.89)	#14'	gratifying activities only (-.89)
#12	self-control required (.88)	#12'	lack of maturity of ego-capacities (-.88)
# 7	delayed pleasure (.88)	# 7'	immediate pleasure (-.88)
# 9	mastery of impulses (.88)	# 9'	gratification of impulses (-.88)
# 3	skills acquired over time (.85)	# 3'	inherited capacities (-.85)
# 6	work (.85)	# 6'	play (-.85)

Table i (continued)

#13	sustained (.83)	#13'	erratic (-.83)
#15	controlled use of instinct (.81)	#15'	flooding by instinct (-.81)
# 5	preparatory practice (.80)	# 5'	no frustration tolerance (-.80)
# 8	original impulses distant (.76)	# 8'	direct instinctual pleasure (-.76)
#10	enduring investment (.76)	#10'	temporary investment (-.76)
# 4	intelligence (.57)	# 4'	concrete modes of thought (-.57)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50) See Table 19-b, Appendix G.

Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#13	chess master (.88)	#27	a 5 year old's messing with glue (-1.12)
#11	surgeon (.83)	#29	masturbation (-.90)
#14	actor (.82)	#16	a 2 year old's soiling (-.90)
# 8	sculptor (.78)	#30	toddler water play (-.65)
#10	ballet (.72)	#17	suicide attempt (-.62)
		#26	hand biting (-.52)

Discussion of Factor I

The first factor can be clearly understood as involving sophisticated ego development evidenced by self-control, mastery of impulses, capacity to delay pleasure, intellectual capacity, and sustained interest. It is, as for most Subjects, an "ego" factor, emphasizing controlled use of instinct. The analysis of the elements (cf. Table ii) supports this interpretation in that chess master, surgeon, actor, sculptor, and ballet are all activities which appear to require mastery and controlled use of instinct. The elements of non-sublimation, glue, masturbation, soiling, water play, suicide, and hand biting are clear in their lack of impulse control.

Factor II. (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 19-1 and 19-2.

Analysis of Constructs: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 1	direct identification with primary object (.86)	# 1'	not direct identification with primary object (-.86)
# 11	self-created discovery (.79)	#11'	discovery derived from relation to object (-.79)

Discussion of Factor II

From discussion at the original interview, construct #11 (cf. Table iii) was understood to mean the distinction between a wish to please and to learn from the object and an unconscious identification which the individual experiences as an aspect of the self-representation. It is possible that Subject 19 is separating sublimatory activities which are a result of parental identification but are autonomous from the present object relation and those which occur because of the object relation but not on the basis of identification. Interpretation of this factor is questionable, however, in the light of its small number of constructs and its inability to distinguish any elements. The factor interpreted on Grid B for this Subject may clarify Factor II of Grid A or add to an understanding of the 'dimensions' of Subject 19's thinking about sublimation.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	34.34% variance
Factor II	28.19% variance
Factor III	<u>12.51% variance</u>
Total Variance	74.92%

Factor loadings are given in Table 19-c, Appendix G.

Factor I. See also Figures 19-3 and 19-4.

Analysis of Constructs: (loadings listed exceed $\pm .50$)

Table iv

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 4	identification with object (.82)	# 4'	self-oriented (-.82)
#13	relationships to body not important (.77)	#13'	harmonious relationship to body (-.77)
# 6	rationality (.73)	# 6'	emotionality (-.73)
# 3	must be highly defended against unconscious fantasy (.70)	# 3'	necessary contact with unconscious (-.70)

Table iv (continued)

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
# 1	projective mechanisms absent (.64)	# 1'	projective mechanisms predominant (-.64)
# 2	skill (.64)	# 2'	talent (-.64)
#11	conflicted relationship to body (.64)	#11	harmonious relationship to body (-.64)
#10	abstract thought (.63)	#10'	concrete thought (-.63)
# 9	curiosity predominant (.61)	# 9'	curiosity not predominant (-.61)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table v

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
#13	chess master (1.20)	#14	actor (-.74)
#11	surgeon (1.19)	#10	ballet (-.70)

Discussion of Factor I

This factor can be interpreted as an attempt to distinguish a group of sublimatory activities based on object identification and employing rational, abstract thought and skill from another group less dependent on identificatory processes but requiring emotionality, a harmonious bodily relationship and talent (cf. Table iv above). The elements (cf. Table v above) which support the former grouping are chess master and surgeon, and they can readily be seen to emphasize abstract rationality and skill, while the elements supporting the latter grouping, actor and ballet, can be viewed as emphasizing emotionality and talent.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50)

Table vi

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 8'	bodily activity (.77)	# 8	mental activity (-.77)
# 9'	curiosity not predominant (.65)	# 9	curiosity predominant (-.65)
# 7	fear of contact with unconscious fantasy (.62)	# 7'	no fear of contact with unconscious fantasy (-.62)

Table vi (continued)

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 5	conventional (.61)	# 5'	original (-.61)
# 12	oral instincts not predominant (.61)	# 12'	oral instincts predominant (-.61)
# 11'	conflicted relationship to the body (.59)	# 11	harmonious relationship to the body (-.59)
# 2	skill (.58)	# 2'	talent (-.58)
# 10'	concrete thought (.56)	# 10	abstract thought (-.56)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm$ 0.50)

Table vii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)	
# 9	equestrienne (1.10)	# 8	sculptor (-.64)
# 12	modeling cars (.67)	# 7	poetry (-.64)
# 15	football (.60)	# 8	comedian (-.59)

Discussion of Factor II.

In this second factor it appears that Subject 19 divides certain sublimations into the following two groupings: One grouping is of activities which involve the body, are conventional, are defended against curiosity, orality and fantasy, and require concrete thought and skill. A second grouping involves mental abstraction, originality, talent, and a high predominance of curiosity, orality, and fantasy (cf. Table vi above). The elements (cf. Table vii) which are associated with the first grouping are equestrienne, modeling cars, and football. Those which are associated with the second grouping of constructs are sculptor, poetry, and comedian. These elements are well-suited to support the contrasting kinds of sublimatory activities suggested by the analysis.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 19

Subject 19's grids as interpreted here involve the ego's controlled use of instinct in sublimation. The general factor in Grid A is a strong one, and is quite consistent with the corresponding factors in most other Subjects. Beyond this idea, Subject 19 attempts to sub-categorize sublimatory activities based on a contrast between identificatory

processes and object love; and again between identificatory processes and more narcissistic, self-oriented processes. She appears to be attempting to highlight the general processes of self and object development in the concept of sublimation. In the B grid, sub-groupings are suggested combining rationality and skill in contrast to emotionality and talent. Lastly, like a number of other Subjects, Subject 19 distinguishes between bodily skills and abstract mental talents.

Figure 19-1
Subject 19, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

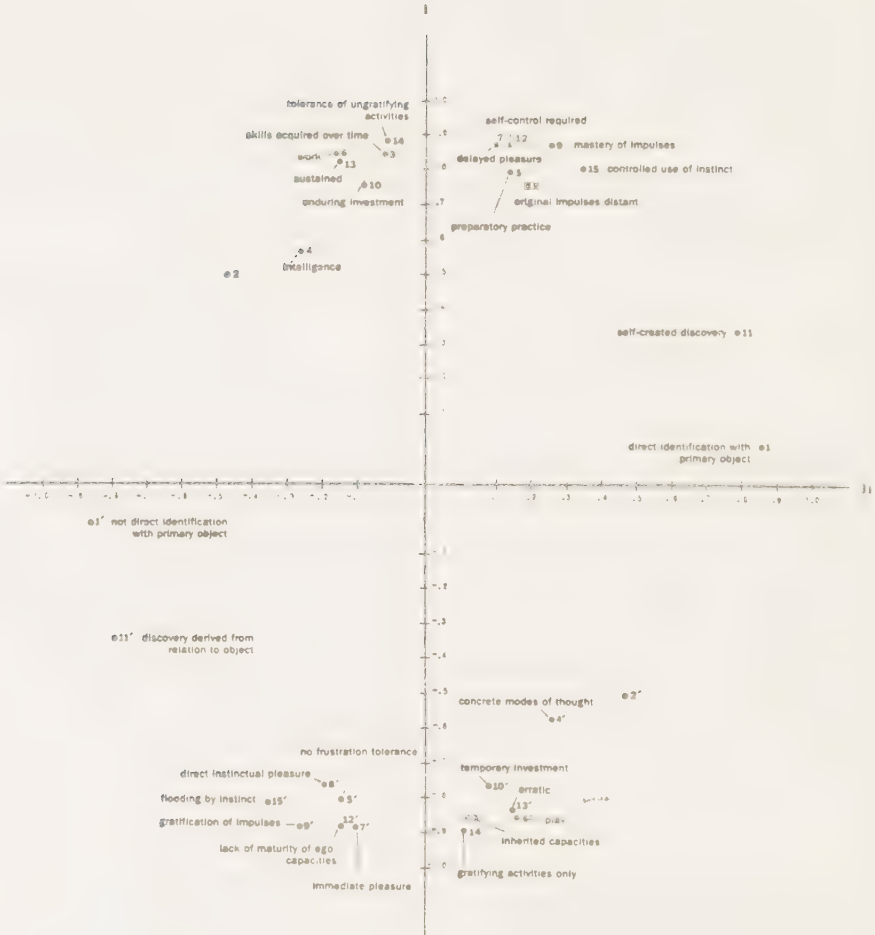


Figure 19-2
Subject 19, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

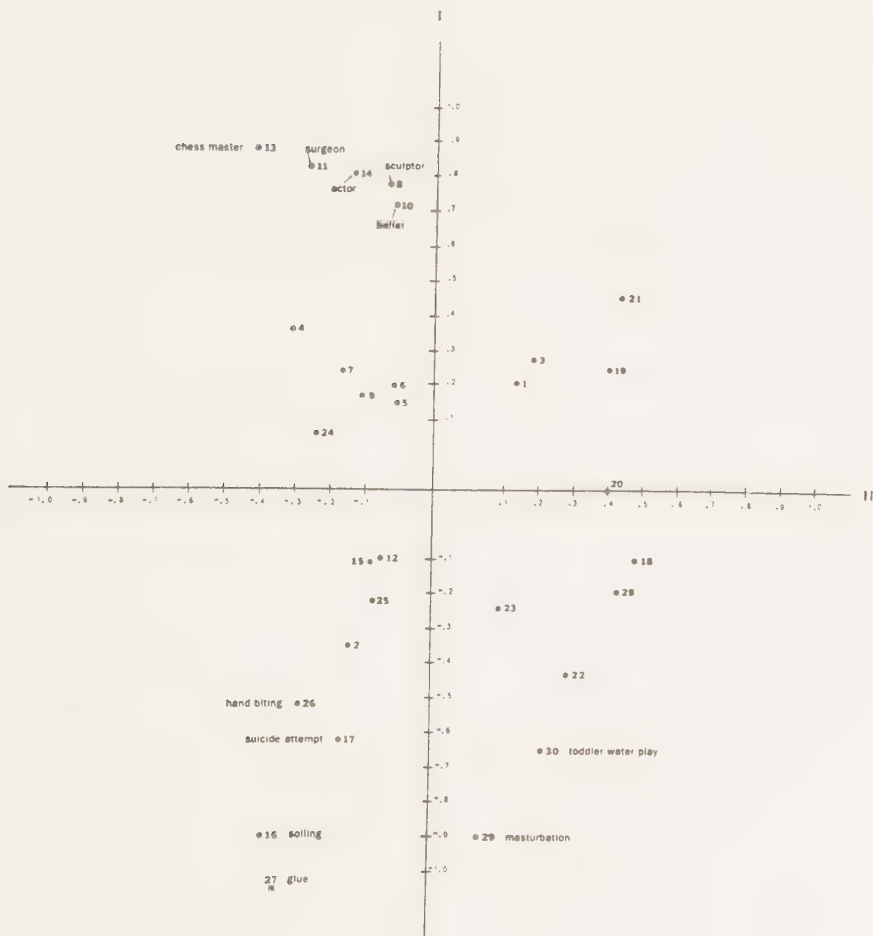


Figure 19-3
Subject 19, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

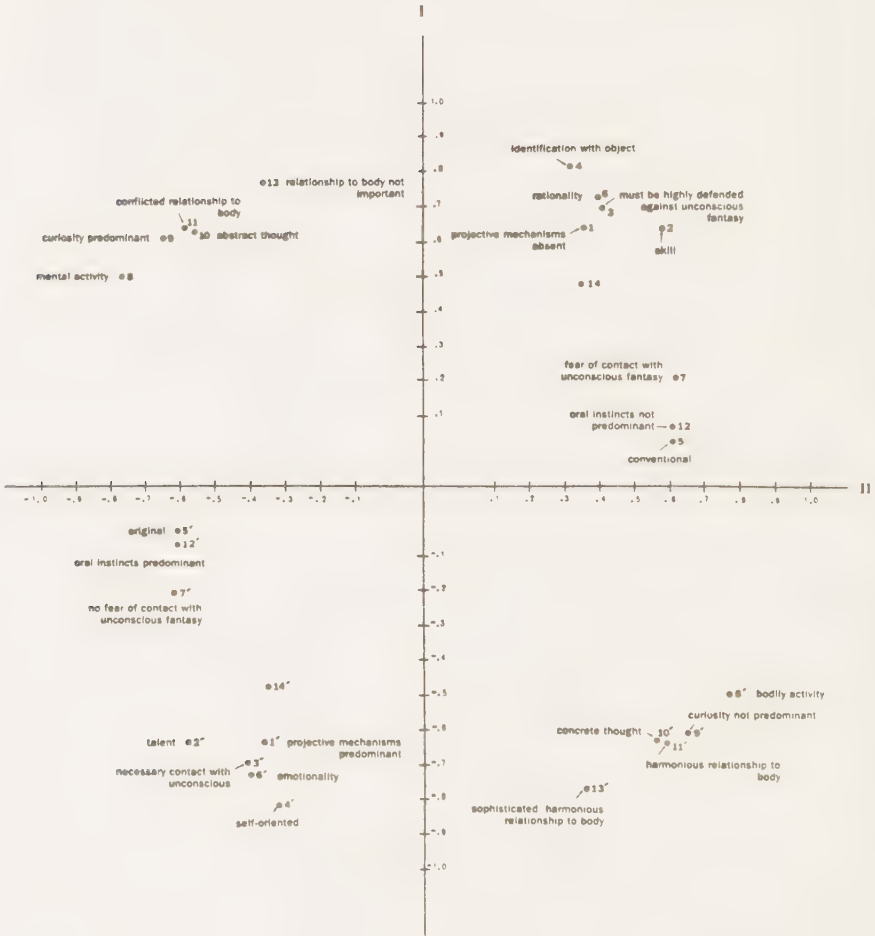
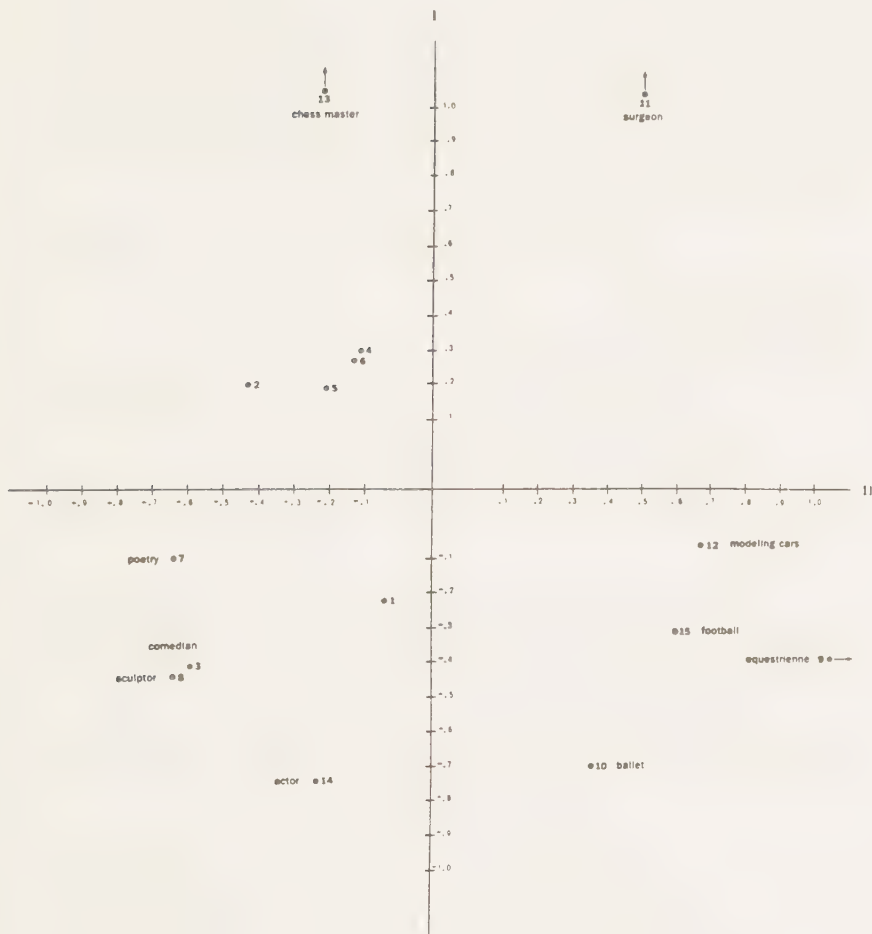


Figure 19-4
Subject 19, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



SUBJECT 20

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

Subject 20 is a woman aged 49, thirteen years beyond the completion of her training in child psychoanalysis at the Hampstead Clinic. She has also done several years of training in adult psychoanalysis at the British Institute. She currently works in the private practice of child and adult psychoanalysis, and is also employed at the Hampstead Clinic as well as at a London adolescent treatment center. She has published papers on both clinical and theoretical topics.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID A

Principal Component Analysis (Constructs)

Factor I	42.66% variance
Factor II	15.38% variance
Factor III	<u>11.65% variance</u>
Total Variance	69.69%

Factor loadings for Subject 20 are given in Table 20-a in Appendix G.

Factor I. (General Factor) See also Figures 20-1 and 20-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor is characterized by the following fifteen of twenty-three constructs (loadings exceeding ± 0.50):

Table i

<u>Positive Construct</u>		<u>Polar Opposite</u>	
#19	autonomous activity (.92)	#19'	not distanced or disguised (-.92)
#11	secondarily autonomous from masturbation (.85)	#11'	close link to masturbation (-.85)
#13	satisfaction autonomous from instinctual life (.81)	#13'	satisfaction specific to instinctual life (-.81)

Table i (continued)

#23	vast ego accomplishment (.80)	#23'	minimal ego accomplishment (-.80)
#16	socially acceptable (.79)	#16'	socially unacceptable (-.79)
#21	behest of ego needs (.79)	#21'	instinctual breakthrough (-.79)
#1	displacement (.73)	#1'	direct expression (-.73)
#3	ego involvement (.72)	#3'	no ego involvement (-.72)
#4	superego approval (.70)	#4'	superego condemnation (-.70)
#14	self-enhancing (.70)	#14'	self-destructive (-.70)
#17	gratifies numerous aspects of personality (.68)	#17'	gratifies only one derivative (-.68)
#15	self-preservative (.67)	#15'	self-destructive (-.67)
#10	autonomous from masturbation (.66)	#10'	close link to masturbation (-.66)
#9	passive into active (.65)	#9'	active into passive (-.65)
#18	not done at the behest of primitive introjects (.55)	#18'	done at behest of primitive introjects (-.55)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding $-.50$) See Table 20-b in Appendix G.
Table ii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)		<u>Negative Pole</u> (non-sublimation)	
#18	verbalization (.76)	#26	hand biting (-1.43)
#10	ballet (.69)	#16	soiling (-1.03)
#14	actor (.60)	#29	masturbation (-1.00)
#13	chess master (.53)	#27	glue (-.95)
		#17	suicide attempt (-.65)

Discussion of Factor I

Taken together these constructs (cf. Table i above) can be said to portray an idea of instinctual impulses actively channeled into socially acceptable behaviors which allow gratification of id, ego, and superego needs through compromise. It is important to note that the satisfaction derived from such behaviors has gained autonomy from primitive instincts. The elements loading highly on the general factor (cf. Table ii above), verbalization, ballet, actor, chess master, and surgeon, can be viewed as appropriately supportive of Subject 20's idea of sublimation. It is interesting to note that the element verbalization was not viewed as an instance of sublimation by this Subject in the sorting task at the original interview.

Factor II (Classifying Factor) See also Figures 20-1 and 20-2.

Analysis of Constructs: The high loadings on Factor II provide the following polarization (loadings exceeding $-.50$):

Table iii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
# 12' defensive turning aggression on self (.79)	#12 aggression toward object (-.79)
# 5' inhibits wish to look (.73)	# 5 satisfies wish to look (-.73)
# 22' behest of superego needs (.69)	#22 behest of ego needs (-.69)
# 15' self-destructive (.59)	#15 self-preservative (-.59)
# 9' active into passive (.55)	# 9 passive into active (-.55)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings exceeding ± 0.50)

Table iv

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
#17 suicide attempt (.91)	#16 soiling (-.87)
#26 hand biting (.89)	#30 toddler water play (-.58)

Discussion of Factor II

The second factor on Grid A for Subject 20 accounted for only 15.38% of the variance. Subject 20 appears to be attempting a distinction between aggressive activities which are carried out in the interests of the superego wishes resulting in self-destructiveness and those which the ego directs at the object world (cf. Table iii above). The elements support the constructs well but are all instances of non-sublimation (cf. Table iv above). It is unclear why non-sublimation items were designated here, but Subject 20's efforts to distinguish two ways of sublimating aggression appear to be unsuccessful at least in light of the supporting elements.

THE ANALYSIS OF GRID B

Principal Component Analysis: (Constructs)

Factor I	33.60% variance
Factor II	17.24% variance
Factor III	<u>12.39% variance</u>
Total Variance	63.23%

Factor loadings are given in Table 20-c in Appendix G.

Factor I See also Figures 20-3 and 20-4.

Analysis of Constructs: The general factor for Subject 20 on Grid B has high loadings for nine of nineteen constructs produced (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table v

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)		<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)	
# 8	original degree of conflict minimal (.90)	# 8'	original degree of conflict high (-.90)
#11	defense not involved (.80)	#11'	strong defensive element (-.80)
#18	direct bodily excitement (.79)	#18'	excitement not experienced in body (-.79)
# 3	minimal level of skill (.78)	# 3'	high level of skill (-.78)
# 5	social usefulness low (.78)	# 5'	social usefulness high (-.78)
# 6	social usefulness irrelevant (.76)	# 6'	social usefulness high (-.76)
#10	little superego involvement (.73)	#10'	much superego involvement (-.73)
# 4	minimal level of instinct (.61)	# 4'	high level of instinct (-.61)
#15	no denial (.53)	#15'	involves denial (-.53)

Analysis of Elements: To the constructs listed in Table v, the list of elements on Factor I can be added (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50) See Table 20-d in Appendix G.

Table vi

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 1 singing (1.60)	#11 surgeon (-1.29)
#15 football (.60)	# 3 comedian (-.66)
	#14 actor (-.57)

Discussion of Factor I.

Factor I from the analysis of the B Grid appears to suggest a significant contrast in Subject 20's thinking about sublimation. One subcategory of sublimatory activity, delineated on the positive pole of the factor (cf. Table v above), is based on a minimal level of conflict, thus making defense unnecessary. There is tolerance for direct bodily pleasure, social usefulness is irrelevant or low, and little skill is necessary. The elements supporting this pole of the factor are a five-year old boy's interest in singing, and football (cf. Table vi above). Subject 20 contrasts this subcategory with the opposite qualities of high intellect and skill, a high original level of conflict, and high social usefulness (cf. Table v above). The elements supporting this subcategory (cf. Table vi above) are surgeon, comedian, and actor.

Factor II.

Analysis of Constructs: The second factor on Grid B for Subject 20 has six constructs with high loadings (loadings listed exceed ± 0.50):

Table vii

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#14 instinctually laden wish (.76)	#14' fully autonomous ego wish (-.76)
#13 primarily involves curiosity (.74)	#13' curiosity not primarily involved (-.74)
# 7 instinctual pleasure close to surface (.63)	# 7' instinctual pleasure distant (-.63)
# 2' not primarily phallic (.59)	# 2 phallic satisfaction primary (-.59)

Table vii (continued)

<u>Positive Construct</u> (sublimation)	<u>Polar Opposite</u> (sublimation)
#10' much superego involvement (.58)	#10 little superego involvement (-.58)
# 9' very subject to breakdown (.57)	# 9 secure from breakdown (-.57)

Analysis of Elements: (loadings listed exceed $\pm .0.50$)

Table viii

<u>Positive Pole</u> (sublimation)	<u>Negative Pole</u> (sublimation)
# 2 mystery stories (.74)	#13 chess master (-.86)
# 4 trains (.55)	#10 ballet (-.66)

Discussion of Factor II

Factor II can be viewed as making a meaningful distinction between two kinds of sublimatory activities. One subcategory involves instinctual pleasure (namely curiosity) close to the surface, a need for superego involvement, and which are somewhat subject to breakdown (cf. Table vii above). The elements supporting this subcategory (cf. Table vii above) are mystery stories and trains. It is not clear why Subject 20 views these sublimatory activities as so closely linked to instinct but the aspect of curiosity (that is, the kind of instinct involved) seems clear. The opposite pole of Factor II (cf. Table vii above) involves a fully autonomous ego wish in which phallic satisfaction is gained in a manner requiring very little superego activity. This subcategory of sublimation is seen as secure from breakdown. The elements (cf. Table viii above) here are chess master and ballet.

GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SUBJECT 20

Subject 20, like most of the Subjects in this study, produced a very strong general factor on Grid A, providing a clear idea of her major idea of sublimatory activity. This idea involves instinctual impulses actively channeled into socially acceptable behaviors which allow gratification of id ego, and superego needs through compromise. Subject 20's idea here conforms to classical thinking about the concept. It is interesting then that she rates verbalization as the highest form of sublimation. Unlike many of the other Subjects, she does not appear to focus on developmental considerations except in the implicit

assumptions in her view that sublimation requires the capacity for a superego and for ego containment of impulse. Verbalization, of course, in Freudian theory, begins well before superego functions are internalized and in fact is viewed in that theory as one of the earliest routes to ego containment of instinct.

Factor II of Grid A is unclear as to its meaning. Subject 20 seems to be attempting to contrast sublimatory activities involving aggression directed at the object. The lack of clarity occurs primarily in the assignment of elements to support the two ideas, as the elements selected were those viewed by the Subject on the general factor as non-sublimation items.

The B Grid can be understood as a subcategorization of sublimatory activities based on amount of conflict requiring solution and the kinds of instincts being sublimated. Throughout this B Grid and in the A Grid as well, there appears to be a theme involving superego activity, i.e., the greater requirement for superego protection, the more subject to breakdown or the less secure the sublimation seems to be.

Figure 20-1
Subject 20, Grid A
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

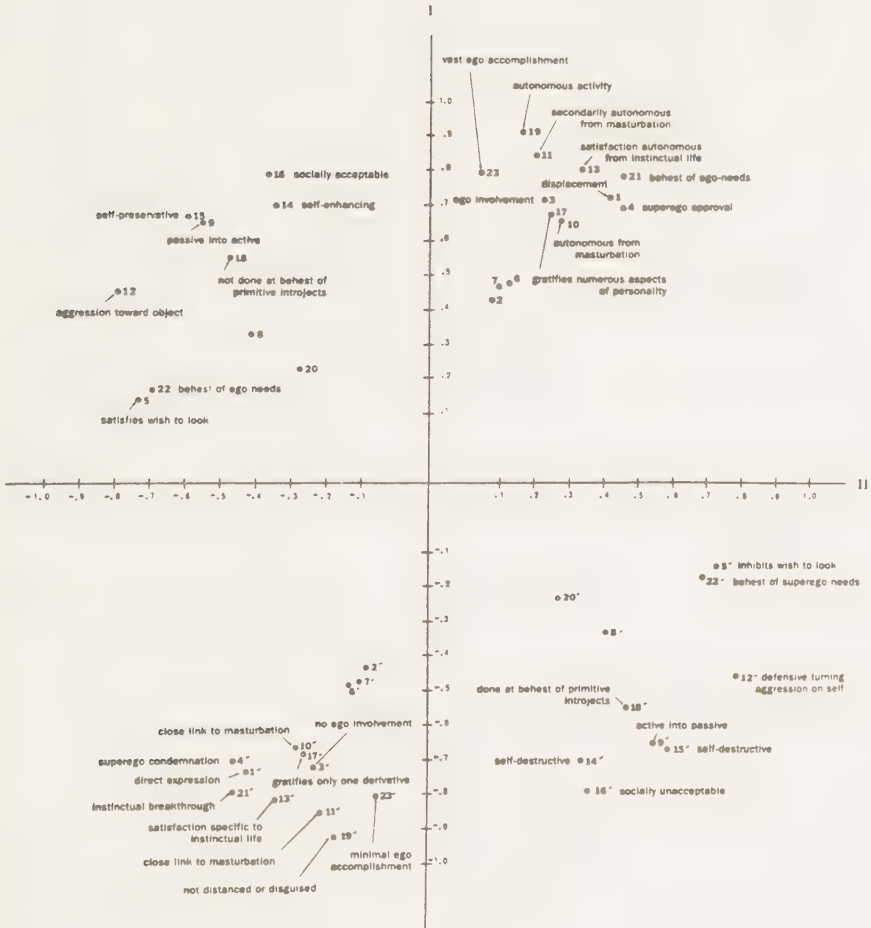


Figure 20-2
Subject 20, Grid A
Elements
Principal Components I and II

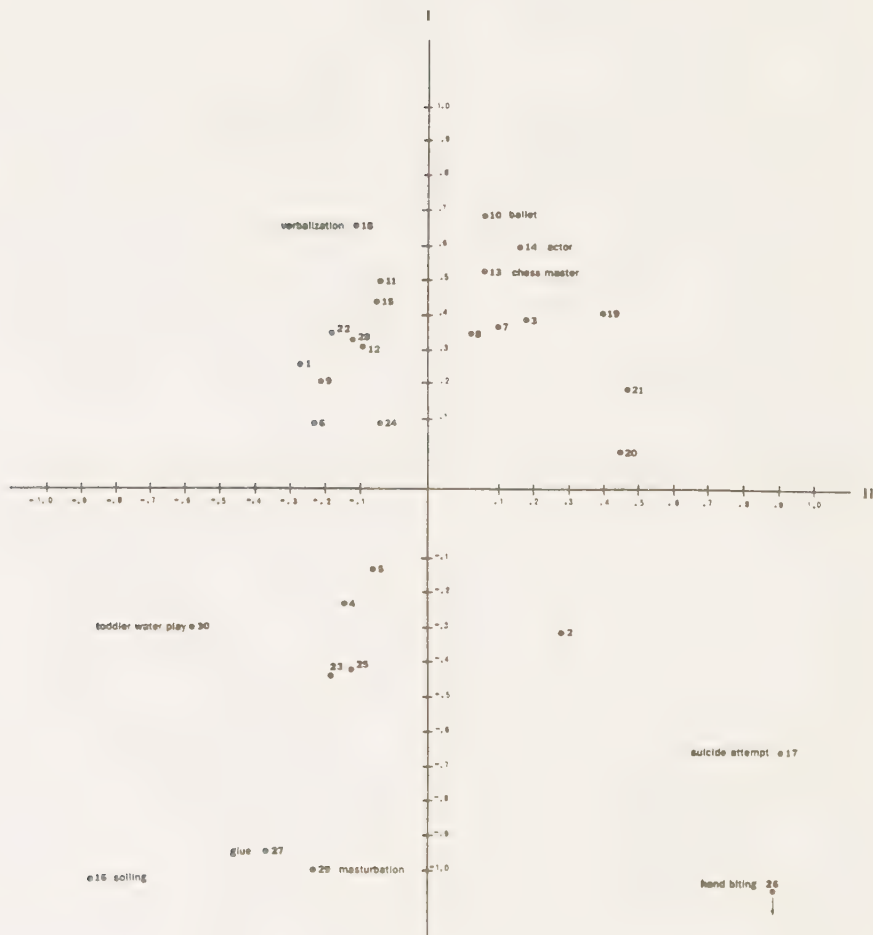


Figure 20-3
Subject 20, Grid B
Constructs
Principal Components I and II

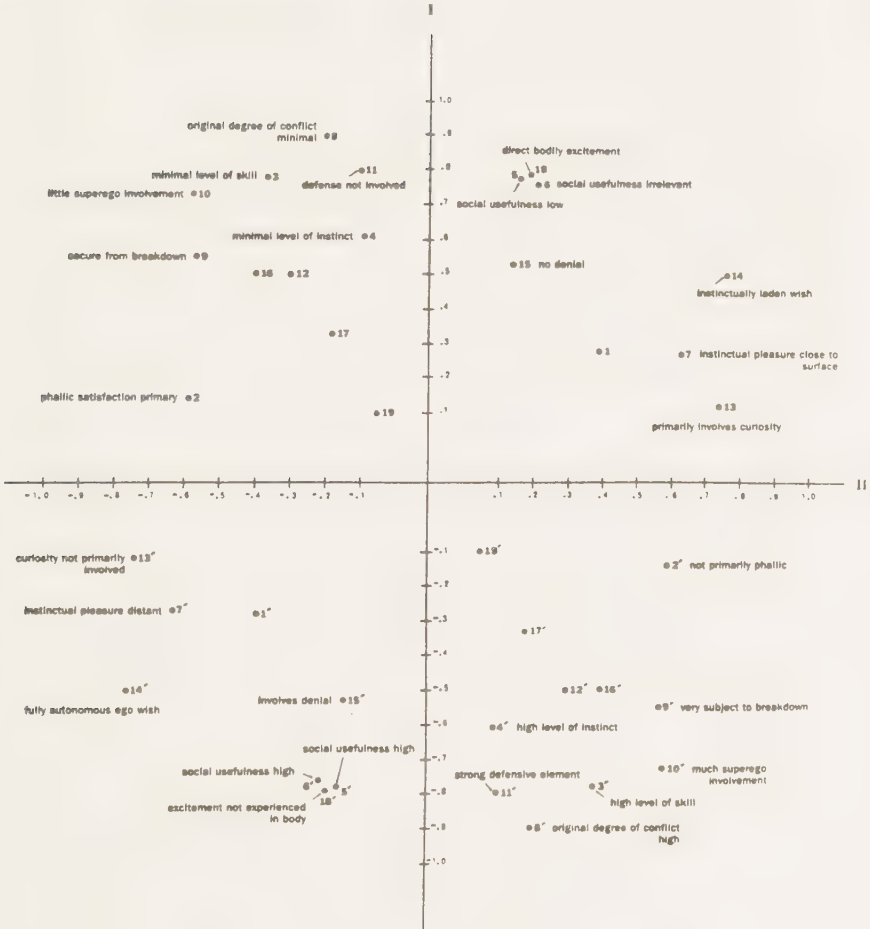
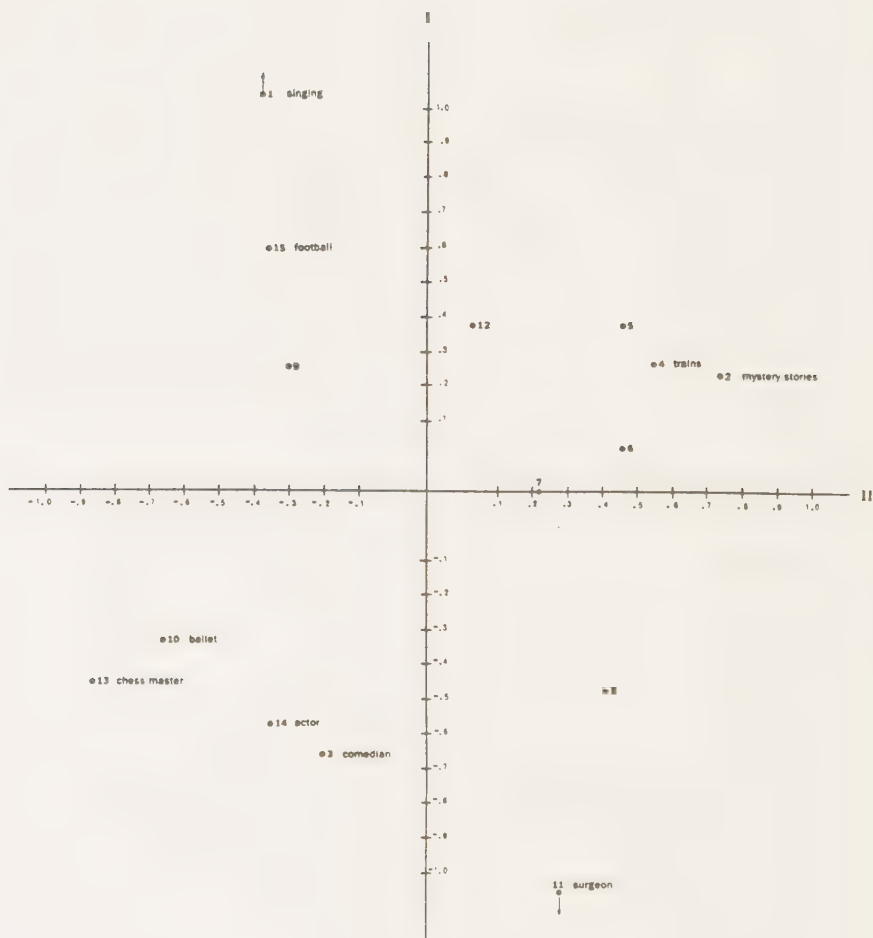


Figure 20-4
Subject 20, Grid B
Elements
Principal Components I and II



CHAPTER VI

TOWARD AN INTEGRATION OF THEORY AND THE PSYCHOANALYTIC CLINICIAN'S VIEW

The Subjects in the study just described appeared to share a general view of sublimation as "control by the ego over instinct," indicating their training in the classical drive-structure model; however, sublimation for this group was not viewed unidimensionally as simply the transformation of instinctual energy (neutralization) or restricted to a concealed instinctual pleasure. It also included typical ego activities such as the common skills of childhood which were not necessarily viewed as instinctually motivated. Such ego activities were understood by many of the Subjects to be motivated by noninstinctual trends. Additionally, the significance of the role of the external object relation and the internal object representation in the development of the capacity for sublimation was heavily emphasized by the psychoanalysts studied. These views involve a notable widening of the concept which can be understood as a not unexpected outcome of the growth of psychoanalysis as a theory of normal development, but perhaps also as the result of a natural tendency to include new information without discarding old ideas or integrating the two in a plausible manner. The major dimensions of thought about sublimation produced by this group of psychoanalysts reflect a central issue which is receiving considerable attention in psychoanalysis today — that of the motivation of mental functioning.

As discussed in Chapter II, the concept of sublimation was originally conceived by Freud in the context of the energy model. It was a problematic notion even at that time because of its external referent of cultural approval. This aspect of the external object world as a motivating influence for alteration of instinctual aim was implicit but was not highlighted by the energy model. The object was primarily viewed as a receptor for instinctual discharge or as a deterrent to that discharge. The role of the object in providing the individual with

a sense of safety, of well being, or even with a notion of existence aside from that which might result from the satisfaction of instinctual wishes, was not emphasized.

With the advent of the structural model a further strain occurred in regard to sublimation because the addition to metapsychology did not encompass all the conceptual areas included in the energy model. The explication of the structural point of view brought with it criticisms of the energy model because of its logical problems but particularly because of its failure to take into account the powerful role of external reality in the motivation of mental functioning. This difficulty was reflected, for example, in the Kleinian view which took account of the idea of the object more centrally in its theoretical framework. For Klein, instinct and object were inseparable ideas. She retained the significant role of instinct in her view of mental functioning and emphasized the object in fantasy while the object relations theorists of that period onward rejected the concept of instinct as motivational and developed in its place a theory based on relationship and structure. The object relations theorists (cf. Fairbairn, 1952; Guntrip, 1961; Winnicott, 1958, 1965; Sullivan, 1940, 1953) emphasized object-seeking as the primary motivational principle in mental functioning.

Thus, even prior to the major revision of theory introduced by the ego-psychologists, the concept of sublimation was being utilized in contradictory ways. Note for instance, the definition of sublimation given by Sullivan (1965): "Sublimation: By which more complex activities and implicit processes which are in conformity to systems of ideals, social or derived, are unconsciously substituted for more direct adjustive processes which, if carried out, will create new organism-environment situations because of the disapproval of others" (p. 50). Sublimation, a term Freud used to connote an instinctual change, in Sullivan's theory was used to delineate the substitution of socially approved activities for disapproved ones.

Aside from the criticisms and alterations of meaning in regard to sublimation from other theorists, Freud's introduction of the structural model required a change in his own view of the concept. One of the major components of strain put on the concept at this time involved Freud's change in understanding of sublimation from a process of re-channeling of energetic aims to an alteration of the quality of the instinct effected by the ego. This change of view involved not simply an instinctual energy concept but one which required a postulation of the idea of noninstinctual ego energy — still within the energy model.

During this phase of theory construction both Anna Freud and Melanie Klein were developing psychoanalytic treatment methods for children. Both these

theorists, though radically different in many ways, placed some emphasis on the "object-related" defenses (cf. Freud, A., 1936; Klein, M. 1932, 1964). Klein's concept of projective identification with its focus on the denial of separateness of self and object through complicated fantasy which protects against annihilation anxiety implied mental functioning motivated by the relationship to the object, as well as by the seeking of instinctual discharge. Anna Freud's explication of the defenses of identification with the aggressor and altruistic surrender can also be seen in this light.

Hartmann's (1964) contributions spoke both to the understanding of sublimation and to the larger picture of adaptation as a prime motivational component of mental functioning, originating in the ego autonomous from the drives. Whereas Freud's structural model had enlarged the importance of the role of the object in the mental economy, the ego for him still had no energy source of its own. Hartmann postulated an independent ego energy which meant that the formation of the object no longer had to rely solely on the nature of an underlying drive. The ego gained its own set of motives related to adaptation to reality, albeit an adaptation rooted in physical and not psychological survival. By extending Waelder's (1930) principle of multiple function, Hartmann postulated that for any behavior the primary motivation may be derived from any of the psychic structures.

Greenberg and Mitchell (1983) summarized Hartmann's position as follows: "Hartmann's strategy here has been to introduce a set of functions, the adaptive capacities of the ego (more accurately, of the ego elements of the undifferentiated matrix), which from birth onward carry the weight of the individual's relationship to reality. The external world, therefore, can exert a direct influence on mental functioning from the outset of life. But this formulation allows Hartmann to retain Freud's drive theory in unmodified form: the drives still seek discharge as their aim and obey the dictates of the pleasure principle as originally defined. Motivation is thus derived from two independent sources: the (unchanged) drives which are related to reality only secondarily, and those adaptive capacities of the ego which are inherently related to the environment" (p. 248). Within this larger picture Hartmann maintained a conception of sublimation as related to instinctual discharge, rather than to noninstinctual ego interests. His alteration of the concept involved an equation of sublimation with the more encompassing concept of neutralization, which in effect rendered sublimation without a place of its own in psychoanalytic theory. Sublimation at most was then understood to be, as

described by Moore and Fine (1968), "... one example of the more general process of neutralization" (p. 62).

An important change in the concept of sublimation with its equation with neutralization was the removal of the aspect of cultural approval which, though central in Freud's use of the concept, had raised problematic theoretical issues. For that reason some psychoanalysts (e.g., Hartmann, 1955; Kubie, 1962; Kaywin, 1966) proposed that the concept of sublimation would be most usefully deleted from the theory. It is, however, that problematic aspect of the concept which may have led other psychoanalysts to a different conclusion, i.e., to the idea of sublimation as a concept which delineates the vicissitudes of self-development and object relations in regard to their noninstinctual determinants.

Profound changes had taken place in the principle of motivation in psychoanalytic theory with Hartmann's notions of noninstinctual ego energy and adaptation to external reality. His colleague, Ernst Kris (1955) extended these ideas in regard to the concept of sublimation when he noted "... the activity to which neutralized energy can be directed, is likely to be the most significant to the child, and the choice of sublimation most successful when this activity at the same time represents a bond with the love object" (p. 164). The importance of object relations in motivating the mediation of instinct and in motivating human activity either primarily or secondarily autonomous from instinct was becoming more explicit.

Robert White (1952, 1959, 1963) working in part from the contributions to psychoanalytic theory made by Hartmann and his co-workers, developed further ideas regarding the motivation of mental functioning in his introduction of the concepts of "effectance" and "feeling of efficacy": "Effectance thus refers to the active tendency to put forth effort to influence the environment, while feeling of efficacy refers to the satisfaction that comes with producing effects" (1963, p. 185). For White these "independent ego energies" labelled effectance were conceived to be "just as basic as the instincts" (1963, p. 185). Effectance served as an explanatory concept for such behaviors as exploration, curiosity, play, and mastery. Effectance was said to provide inherent pleasure and also to promote adaptation to reality.

White tied the concept of effectance to self-esteem: "This account of self-esteem, which locates its inner source in efficacy and the sense of competence, is not intended to crowd out the esteem income that may or may not be provided by others. This is a very real factor, but we must remember that supplies of esteem

are not bestowed whimsically; they have some relation to what the person has done. Esteem is constantly involved in a transactional process in which effort expended and encouragement received work in a complementary fashion" (p. 192-193). White arrived at his formulations within the framework of the extended energy model, although he was quite critical of that model as explanatory and even as a metaphorical description. His emphasis was clearly closer to that of the relational model theorists.

More recently, as described in Chapter II, the energy model has received increasingly cogent criticism without equally powerful solutions in the way of new models offered to replace it. Along with the dissatisfaction of many psychoanalytic theorists with the energy model's usefulness even in a descriptive sense has been a marked increase in attention to models of early development which stress the role of self and object relations in the motivation of mental functioning. These theorists stand in various relationships to the energy model in the context of their own conceptualizations. Though their theories are vastly different from each other in this and in other respects, psychoanalytic authors such as Jacobson (1964), Kohut (1971, 1977, 1984), Kernberg (1975, 1982), Mahler et al. (1975), and Sandler (1962, 1976b, 1981b) have all brought heightened attention to self and object relations with an emphasis on such concepts as the wish, affects, empathy, and states of the self. As these newer models of mental functioning have been partially assimilated into the thinking of contemporary psychoanalysis, the concept of sublimation seems to have played a greater or lesser role somewhat dependent upon a particular theorist's commitment to retaining a drive/structure conceptualization of mental functioning.

The concept of sublimation is in a sense taken for granted by many of these theorists. It is often not specifically addressed in terms of its meaning, but that it exists is assumed. When it is addressed, its meaning has been altered to accommodate the changes in the view of motivation taken by a particular theorist. For example, Kernberg (1975) comments: "Creative enjoyment and creative achievement are the main aspects of sublimatory capacity; they may be the best indicators of the extent to which a conflict-free ego sphere is available, and their absence, therefore, is an important indicator of ego weakness" (pp. 22-23). Further he states "... in contrast to traditional psychoanalytic thinking, sublimation does not reflect simply an economic change in the direction and utilization of instinctual drive derivatives under the influence of ego and superego functions, but a direct outcome of the vicissitudes of internalized object relationships. The

capacity for developing a total object relationship, for integrating loving and hateful aspects of the relationship with others and with one's own self is a prerequisite for full development of sublimation" (p. 134).

Kohut (1971, 1977, 1984) maintained the concept of drive and thus of sublimation in his theory of the mind insofar as he partitioned the major disturbances into two categories. He indicated that drive theory could be of some benefit in understanding the structural conflicts of the oedipally-derived neurosis, but he also proposed that the psychology of the self as he had developed it is essential for understanding disturbances deriving from earlier periods of development. Toward the end of his life Kohut became increasingly clear in his view that a psychology of the self is of a much more fundamental character than a psychology of instinctual drives. Specifically in regard to sublimation he wrote, "The sexual drive which cathects the love object imago can be sublimated via the maturation of the drive processing structures of the ego, but it always remains non-directional as far as the object is concerned" (1984, p. 219, footnote 6). Although Kohut did not credit his predecessors in the object relations school of psychoanalytic thought, it is well known that he was influenced by a number of its members.

Joseph Sandler has retained the concept of sublimation in his model of mental functioning but is one of those theorists who no longer relies on the energy model to provide explanatory value. Sandler states (1981), "The need to maintain or sustain such feelings (equanimity, security, safety, well-being — my inclusion) is an over-riding one in mental functioning, and the urge to obtain direct erotic gratification may have to be sacrificed in the interest of preserving safety or well-being. A psychoanalytic psychology of motivation related to the control of feeling states should, I believe, replace a psychology based on the idea of instinctual drive discharge" (p. 188). Thus, for Sandler, security in relationship is the guiding motivational principle of mental life. This principle is elaborated in terms of the gratification of instinctual and noninstinctual wishes, wishes derived from both internal and external stimuli. Wishes are inevitably tied to affects, though in Sandler's view, not inevitably linked to a drive concept. Ethology research has influenced the view of affects as other than drive-derivative (cf. Harlow, 1958; Bowlby, 1969).

Prior to Sandler's 1981 paper, Sandler and Sandler (1978) had already elaborated the developmental processes of object relations and affects. They stated that "... the development of object relationships consists in a departure

from the close primary relation to the affects of pleasure, well-being and security and gives rise to a vigorous attempt to recover that relationship" (p. 294). Further, they commented as follows: "The essential motivating forces prompting both ego development and the interrelated development of object relationships ultimately derive from the changes in his (the child's) relation to his primary affective objects. The economics involved are the economics of pleasant and unpleasant experiences. To put it another way: from earliest infancy the individual attempts to maintain his close, joyous and blissful relationship to the basic good affective state, to a constellation of pleasure, well-being and feelings of safety" (p. 293-94). More specifically related to sublimation they said: "Thus, in our real relationships, in our fantasies, in our artistic productions, in our symptoms, in our dreams, in our play, and perhaps even in our scientific productions, we may actualize unconscious wishful internal object relationships in a symbolic form" (p. 290). It is the work in this area done by Sandler and Sandler which contains the essential ideas to be elaborated in the context of sublimation.

The first experiences of satisfaction occur in the context of the fulfillment of wishes dependent on the object because of "the initial helplessness of human beings" (Freud, 1905a, p. 318). The infant cannot relieve the pressure he experiences (resulting from endogenous stimuli) without the aid of the external object. Hunger is the prototype of this state of affairs. The mother brings food and reduces tension, and thus the infant experiences satisfaction as a result of the object's intervention (which he perceives in various ways dependent on maturation and development). The image of the object takes on a special value and will be recalled when there are external cues initially and later evoked in times of need in an effort toward wish fulfillment in the subsequent absence of the external object (and of course this aids the capacity for delay via mentation). "The first wishing seems to have been a hallucinatory cathecting of the memory of satisfaction" (Freud, 1900, p. 598). Sublimation brings an equation within the mental apparatus of the ego and the ego-ideal (or the self representation and the ideal self representation as delineated by Sandler, Holder, and Meers, 1963), that structure which embodies in internalized form those images of the original object which the individual has altered and maintained through identifications. In this way he provides for himself in derivative form the experiences of satisfaction which in infancy he experienced directly and through wish fulfillment with the aid of an external object. The pleasure, though it embodies much more because of the new

pleasures consequent upon development, has in it the elements of these first experiences.

The sublimatory interest or achievement as an entity in itself is experienced in the representational world of the individual as an object as well as a part of the self. "The object of an instinct is the thing in regard to which or through which the instinct is able to achieve its aim" (Freud, 1914, p. 122). The sublimation provides for a symbolic (distanced) actualization, the fulfillment of a wish to repeat the earliest experiences of satisfaction which occurred in relation to an object. There will be an unconscious, fantasied self and object interaction involving instinctual and noninstinctual wishes; the pleasure derived from this object-relation will be experienced through the sublimatory activity, and consciousness will be protected from perceiving its latent meaning. For example, the sublimatory activity would symbolically represent the fulfillment of the wished-for interaction with an object that involves the securing of a feeling of well-being, or of safety, or of the complex set of experiences arising out of the early feeding situation, or, from a variety of developmental levels, the wishes for the well-being inherent in closeness to or love of the object. The ego activity or skill, when used for the purposes of sublimation, would be the vehicle for accomplishment of such a feeling state. This sense of well-being can result only from the satisfaction of both instinctual and noninstinctual wishes that have originally required a real object to reach their aims.

Sublimation is broadened here to include noninstinctual wish fulfillment and the wished-for interaction with an object. A measure of the motivation for sublimation is noninstinctual, partly designed as a repetition of the function-pleasure experienced via mental operations. The non-instinctual pleasure gained from wish fulfillment in its earliest forms will be a resource for the developing individual in his effort to find pleasure outlets as a substitute for satisfaction which is unacceptable to consciousness. Clearly, this kind of pleasure experience exists without sublimation, but it nevertheless will have contributed toward its development and be utilized by sublimation for further development of the ego. That sublimation is effected in part by noninstinctual pleasure states and in turn provides the changed mode of experiencing both instinctual and noninstinctual pleasure is the reason that it deserves its name; it is through the symbolic repetition of the early experiences of satisfaction in various forms that one can see its value. It is the individual's way of achieving affective pleasure with the aid of the representational world, rather than in helpless dependence on the real object.

In elaborating such a model an assumption has been made which requires clarification. Symbolic representation, at the base of this kind of conceptualization, is inconsistent with the classical view of sublimation as formed and powered by the motor force of the drives in their interaction with certain ego functions. In order to explain the model just presented, it is necessary to examine the psychological processes which underly sublimatory activities.

Joseph Sandler (1976b) introduced another dimension to the understanding of sublimation as a compromise - formation which represents a derivative wish fulfillment. He wrote in regard to the dream but cited Freud's view of the dream as involving the same processes as those used in the construction of sublimatory activities (and neurotic symptoms). "... a day-dream would be valueless as a wish fulfillment unless it were in some way perceived (perception should here be distinguished from attention). A work of art would have no function in satisfying an unconscious wish unless the artist was aware of the act of creating and of the qualities of the creation itself. And even a symptom regarded by Freud as being formed as a derivative of the unconscious in the form of compromise-formation would have no value as a wish fulfillment, if we follow this argument to its logical conclusion, unless the patient, at some level, perceived it" (p. 38). Sandler thus suggested that a disguised identity of perception in which consciousness is protected could account for the way in which the dream achieves its goal.

In regard to sublimation, the pleasure derived by the individual would lie in the reactivation of schemas originally created via sensorimotor processes. There would be a descriptively unconscious communication between the symbolic meaning of a sublimatory activity and its roots. By perception an associative link is made between the sublimatory activity and the unconscious wishes.

Once the idea of identity of perception is introduced, the problems inherent in the energy model as an explanatory concept are further exposed. Identity of perception, as Sandler discussed, involves more than a drive discharge because there must be a perception of the drive (in the form of a wish) in order for wish fulfillment to occur. The concept of identity of perception significantly alters the previous idea (in Sandler and Joffe, 1966) of sublimation as providing the changed mode of drive discharge through which impulses gain satisfaction. Both instinctual and noninstinctual impulses instead gain satisfaction via unconscious perception of wishes which are symbolically represented in sublimatory activities.

Sandler's explication of Freud's early (1900) concept of identity of perception allowed him to further postulate the motivation for many human

activities (dreams, play, sublimation) as involving a symbolic wish fulfillment in relation to the seeking or maintaining of a feeling of well-being originally experienced in relation to an object. Clinically, then, sublimation can still be regarded as a solution to conflict over unacceptable (instinctual or noninstinctual) impulses, but the sublimatory activity can be said also to satisfy an object need, that is, a need for a particular interaction with an object; it essentially provides a wished-for state of the self which was originally found or wished for in interaction with an object. In this manner Freud's original idea of sublimation as involving an external referent continues to be validated, as long as the object is viewed as representative of culture. (The meaning of the concept "object" has been altered here from that created by drive to a real, human object the representation of which is internal. This conception of the meaning of "object" has had a gradual evolution through the work of Hartmann, Mahler, Jacobson, Kernberg, and others, cf. Greenberg and Mitchell, 1983.)

As the notion of drives as the only motivators of human behavior has received strong criticism, the concept of sublimation has had to be broadened in order to be retained. Its continuation in the thinking and writing of psychoanalysts may indicate its essential usefulness, i.e., its necessity in some sense as an effort at accounting for certain phenomena which persist throughout theory change. It remains closely tied to motivation for human behavior and has had to accommodate the alterations regarding motivation in psychoanalytic theory in general. Whether human beings are viewed as motivated by drives, by object-seeking or maintaining, or by the general category of wish or affects, sublimation is a concept which many psychoanalysts appear to have found indispensable. In each model of motivation it appears to be viewed as a means of gratification which is acceptable to self and the external object world. The emphasis on the external object world implies the concept of adaptation to a reality principle, perhaps both biological (Hartmann) and psychological (Sandler), as fundamental.

What may appear to have been a divergence from the specific task of clarifying and ordering the data from psychoanalysis in regard to sublimation is of necessity in the tracing of its history and development as a concept. Sublimation is a concept which seems to be particularly suited to express the various difficulties in all of the models produced by psychoanalytic theorists since the beginning of psychoanalytic theory making. Its developmental history as a concept reflects as well the ideas of Thomas Kuhn (1970) in his book The Structure of Scientific Revolutions. As the theory altered, sublimation acquired multiple usages which

resulted from an effort by psychoanalysts to encompass the notions of re-channeling of instinct and alteration of instinct, of instinctual discharge and object-ties, of instinctual and noninstinctual gratification, of id aims and ego aims, of conflict-solution and conflict-free development. Each of these ideas alone appeared to be incomplete as an explanation for the phenomena observed. As the theory has expanded, so has the concept. Its current ambiguities are reflective of unsettled issues being debated in psychoanalysis today.

To return to the research described in the preceding chapters, sublimation as seen by these Subjects can be achieved via neutralization of instinctual conflict, providing secondary autonomy from instinct, or through symbolic (disguised) wish fulfillment of noninstinctual trends in the personality. These latter aspects of personality can be viewed as primarily conflict-free originally but requiring disguise as later development renders them conflictual in their original mode of expression. At base it appears to be viewed as a concept to explain healthy conflict-resolution, both of an instinctual and noninstinctual nature. Implied is the notion of psychological adaptation manifested in love and work. To love and to work are not in this sense tied exclusively to the idea of drive modification but include the noninstinctual motivations of human beings which are better understood from the point of view of self development and object relations models in psychoanalytic theory. Sublimation as a concept persists in the minds of analysts as a statement about health, as a representative term for the achievements involved in an embracing of the reality principle.

It might be considered, then, with these strands of psychoanalytic thought made explicit, that a need has arisen for a division of the concept into neutralization as the term designated for adaptive solution to drive conflicts (leaving aside the problems of neutralization as a concept grounded in the energy model) while sublimation is reserved for the adaptive solution to noninstinctual conflicts. (This would, of course, take the concept a very long way from its original meaning.) However, the two strands of thought evidenced in the study just described represent the conceptual dimensionality in the minds of the Subjects, divided for conceptual convenience. Human activities likely to be called sublimatory would probably include both motivational determinants inextricably interwoven. Perhaps a better solution would be to recognize explicitly ("publicly") the nature of both strands of thought in the conceptualizations of psychoanalysts. For those theorists who view mental functioning as multiply motivated, a definition could then be

constructed which is responsive to the current state of psychoanalytic theoretical knowledge.

Such a view might fall prey to the common scientific criticism as to its lack of parsimony. In anticipation of such concern, the reflections of the physicist Robert Bruce Lindsay seem relevant (1968): "Much has been made of the concept of simplicity itself as a criterion for appraising a physical theory. To some people one particular theoretical point of view appears simpler than another . . . But if one probes deeply into the reason, it usually turns out to be a will-o'-the-wisp and dissolves into inexplicable preference or perhaps mere familiarity. We are apt to think of any idea as simple when we have thought long enough about it to become familiar with it" (p. 50). If such a notion is true in the physical sciences, it seems likely to apply in even greater measure to the psychological sphere.

In order to organize the data from the grid study in a way which allows for the development of a working definition of the concept of sublimation, it may be useful to reiterate that the Subjects' use of the concept was made in a flexible manner. For them sublimation appeared to be a context-dependent concept allowing for different uses in various instances. Thus, in examining one instance of sublimatory activity, a particular Subject might focus on drive-conflict resolution while in examining another given instance he might primarily be aware of its wish fulfilling property in relation to the maintenance of a feeling of well-being. In looking for a common thread, however, which causes the Subject to view very different activities as sublimatory, one might look for a unifying motivational principle underlying both instances.

Freud (1913) commented on such a principle in 1913: "... psychoanalysis unhesitatingly ascribes the primacy in mental life to affective processes, and it reveals an unexpected amount of affective disturbance and binding of the intellect in normal no less than in sick people." Joseph Sandler in his recent writing (1981b), as noted above, has elaborated this idea found in Freud into a guiding motivational principle — that of the control of feeling states as seen in security of relationship. This principle can encompass the idea found in both strands of thought developed by the Subjects in the grid study. In other words, sublimatory activity can be seen as a means of controlling feeling states related to both instinctual and noninstinctual conflicts.

A definition of sublimation recognizing the dimensionality found in the grid study and having an orderly and cogent theoretical base might be as follows: Sublimation in psychoanalysis is a concept which denotes a developmental

achievement resulting from the processes of symbolic wish fulfillment. This achievement is manifested in certain enduring activities which bring conscious pleasure and are substitutive in origin, undertaken in part because that which they symbolize has become conflictual with development and thus cannot be expressed directly. The regulation of feeling states is central to the motivation for symbolic fulfillment of the wishes involved in sublimatory activity. The unconscious wishes are both instinctual and noninstinctual in character. The impact of the unacceptable wishes is altered through the enduring quality of the sublimatory activities which influence the achieving and maintaining of advanced developmental levels of mental functioning. The kinds of activities generally held to be representative of sublimation involve Freud's original notion of artistic and intellectual pursuits, including all their various forms throughout the life of the individual. An additional kind of activity may involve that of play which has become elaborated through development in sport.

Here the conceptualization of sublimation is as denoting a developmental achievement, rather than as a psychological process tied to a problematic model of energy and its transformations. Such a conceptualization has the benefit of rescuing the idea of sublimation from much of its confusion with other psychoanalytic concepts. The notions of neutralization, displacement, repression, and reaction formation reflect ideas of mechanism and process operating unconsciously. What operates unconsciously (descriptively) in sublimation is not the activity but the symbolic wish fulfillment motivating the activity.

In differentiating sublimation from the psychoanalytic concept "character trait," it is then important to note that a character trait is an enduring characteristic or quality of the self. The commonality between the two terms may lie in their functions. Sandler (1981b) wrote specifically in regard to the function of character traits "...such traits are not only the expression of instinctual wishes, the product of defenses against such wishes, or combinations of the two, but are also ways of evoking responses from our significant objects, or rather their present-day representatives. These latter are either actual persons in the real world, or phantom objects in a world of unconscious reality, in an illusory world which is unconsciously created and unconsciously perceived What is true for so-called character traits may also be true for many symptoms, or for a variety of aspects of behavior" (p. 707).

Following from the mention of symptom in the previous quotation, it is important to note some other characteristics of symptom which distinguish it from

sublimation. The processes of compromise in symbolic wish fulfillment, while common to both concepts, result in regard to the symptom in a lack of conscious pleasure and satisfaction. The distinction between sublimatory activity and neurotic symptom as entities is logically determined when the processes of neurotic symptom-formation and the formation of sublimatory activity are delineated. It is suggested that sublimatory activity results from the regulation of unconscious feeling states involving the symbolic representation of pleasurable infantile self and object relationships, the feelings and wishes involved having only become conflictual with further development but not having been conflictual at the appropriate developmental stage. Because of the gratification inherent in the unconscious symbolic expression of these relationships with the attendant gratification derived from the object's approval of the activity, the individual's capacity for further development is enhanced. Conflict in this sense is managed without the impairment of the individual's ability to perceive, judge, and adapt to the demands of reality. Neurotic symptoms, on the other hand, although they also have the character of unconscious symbolic representation of internal object relationships, differ in at least two respects: Firstly, they derive from a developmental phase (the Oedipal phase) in which the object relationships are intrinsically conflictual, independent of the external object's attitude. Thus, developmental considerations are of crucial importance. Secondly, the unconscious symbolic representation of infantile object ties in a symptom involves regression and is not an adaptive solution to conflict. The compromise involved impairs the individual's ability to perceive, judge, and adequately adapt to the demands of reality. (The antecedents of both symptom and sublimation inevitably involve an element of the "primitive." In sublimation the "primitive" element is altered by a "higher" activity; in the symptom this "primitive" element is simply displaced into a symbolic compromise formation which remains quite prone to regressive reversion. This distinction was an important one discussed by Hartmann (1955) in his work on the concept of neutralization.)

As Brierley (1944) put it, "...an early phantasy-system is functionally integrated with the ego-system and operates through it, as in the case of successful sublimation; in another situation a phantasy-system retains or regains its autonomy and operates independently, as in the case of compulsive action" (p. 102). When sublimation occurs, the nature and variety of sublimatory activities available to an individual will be limited and determined by the particular organization of processes his ego has constructed, by the innate talents and capacity for skill

development, the availability of environmental support for the development of skills, and the possibilities available for identification with significant objects.

The definition of sublimation proposed here implies a conflict model but one in which conflict is not always instinctually based. In regard to the models of theory following on the early drive model, it invokes an inclusion of self psychology concepts rather than an interpersonal model. The self is seen not as object-seeking out of an essential object-directed motivation, but rather because the earliest regulation of well-being is reliant upon an object response. The object-relational capacity is acquired developmentally; it is not an innate given, which would require the hypothesis that the infant's feelings of well-being and the object are differentiated representations.

Sandler's ideas in regard to a theory of motivation for mental functioning find support in the writings of several psychoanalytic theorists (cf. Kris, 1955; G.S. Klein, 1976; Loewald, 1979; Wallerstein, 1980), despite the disagreements these theorists have in regard to the role played by an instinctual drive concept. As noted previously, Kris' ideas about the concept were the first to include a reference to the representation of satisfying feelings in relation to the primary love objects. In a more general note on the role of object relations, witness Loewald's (1979) comment: "Problems of self-object differentiation, with its inherent issues of the polarity between individuation and emerging union, probably are not less but more universal and deep-seated than psychosexual conflicts of the oedipal nucleus of neurosis" (p. 161). Wallerstein (1980) echoed this statement, saying that psychosexual theory is not a sufficient framework for viewing psychological development.

George Klein (1976), who explicitly rejected the concept of instinctual drive, postulated that human behavior is most meaningfully understood as attempts at "constant resolution of incompatible aims and tendencies," determined by the need for a coherent self. Eagle (1984) in a critical evaluation of Kohut's model suggested that an integration of several strands in psychoanalytic theorizing can be found in Klein's work: "By positing the 'constant resolution of incompatible aims and tendencies' as the central psychic challenge facing the individual, by linking degree of such resolution to degree of self-integrity, and by insisting that basic aims are always pursued in the context of object relations, Klein has implicitly demonstrated that, contrary to Kohut's partitioning scheme and current radical distinctions, it is possible to integrate a self psychology and a psychology of object relations with a psychology of intrapsychic conflict" (p. 92).

To summarize the alterations in the concept of sublimation proposed here:

1. The theory of motivation has been altered, involving a rejection of the energy model and the substitution of Sandler's (1981) proposal of the regulation of feeling states in relation to the maintenance of security in relationship.

2. The concept of instinctual wish has been retained.

3. The concept of noninstinctual wish has been added.

4. The idea of sublimation as a process is rejected; entity (developmental achievement) replaces process. Process is dealt with through symbolic wish fulfillment and identity of perception.

5. The idea of cultural approval is retained in the sense that sublimatory activities are partially motivated by the need to resolve conflicts which begin in development as external and become an inner struggle based on object love and the wish for the love of the object.

6. Transformation as a concept is retained in a modified form. The idea of transformation (or desexualization) of instinct is rejected, but the alteration of affect is accepted as a viable concept. The idea that developmentally advanced modes of affective expression are informed by and also influence more primitive modes is basic to this view of transformation. Freud's effort to capture the change from "base" to "sublime" is expressed in a developmental perspective of hierarchical levels of personality organization.

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE LITERATURE OF SUBLIMATION

Below you will find statements concerning the psychoanalytic literature on sublimation. Some of these statements are correctly derived from the psychoanalytic literature whereas others are either incorrectly ascribed to the author indicated or are untrue. Please indicate whether in your opinion the statement is correct or not by circling Yes or No after each statement.

1. Hartmann offered a detailed description of the mechanism of sublimation. YES or NO
2. Idealization of parental love objects was seen by Jacobson as a necessary precondition in the capacity for sublimation to develop. YES or NO
3. Kanzer wrote in "Acting Out, Sublimation, and Reality Testing" that sublimation follows awareness of castration threat. YES or NO
4. Freud wrote that sublimation in adulthood is relatively common. YES or NO
5. Kanzer viewed sublimation as intermediate between acting out and normal action (work). YES or NO
6. Chasseguet-Smirgel in her article "Perversion, Idealization, and Sublimation" suggested that maternal rather than paternal identifications are the identifications required for sublimation. YES or NO
7. Gross and Rubin agreed with Freud's use of the economic theory in explaining sublimation in that they viewed sublimation as involving a transformation of energy. YES or NO
8. Jacobson maintained that the process of sublimation involved both a change of instinctual aim and object, and the replacement of object cathexis by ego-activity. YES or NO
9. Freud's view of sublimation consequent upon the development of the structural model involved a change of aim effected by the ego. YES or NO
10. Hartmann claimed that sublimation and neutralization were distinct but overlapping concepts. YES or NO
11. According to A. Freud, sublimation can sometimes occur prior to the phallic-oedipal phase. YES or NO
12. Kris considered the need of the individual for symbolic closeness to the parental object representation as of minor importance in sublimatory activity. YES or NO
13. A. Freud described sublimation as belonging uniquely to the defense mechanisms of the ego but occurring in the context of health. YES or NO

14. Hartmann relied largely on the economic model of Freud in his account of sublimation; he suggested that sublimation is a transformation of energy into non-instinctual form. YES or NO
15. A. Freud stressed the child's need for guidance by its love objects as a prerequisite for the development of sublimation. YES or NO
16. Freud listed sublimation as most closely tied to artistic creativity and intellectual pursuit. YES or NO
17. Sublimation was seen by Chasseguet-Smirgel as a detour activity of the instincts which aids the differentiation of self and object. YES or NO
18. Sublimation was said by Freud to rely on displacement, aim-inhibition, and repression proper. YES or NO
19. Kris emphasized a multiplicity of function inherent in sublimation in that it satisfied a number of needs simultaneously. YES or NO
20. Sandler and Joffe described sublimation as a process of aim-inhibition and displacement onto new objects. YES or NO
21. A. Green stressed the reliance of sublimation on successful identifications. YES or NO
22. A. Freud wrote that sublimations in adulthood may be ominous due to the strong element of denial in them. YES or NO
23. Sandler and Joffe defined sublimation as a developmental achievement, requiring a constant value-cathexis, which provides an acceptable avenue for drive discharge. YES or NO
24. Jacobson believed that reaction formation is a component of the mechanism of sublimation. YES or NO
25. Freud wrote that sublimation is first possible in the anal phase. YES or NO
26. Sandler and Joffe introduced the concept of aim-deflection, which was seen to be the essence of sublimation. YES or NO
27. Sublimation was said by Freud to include only the sexual drive. YES or NO
28. Gross and Rubin described the use of sublimation in the development of object constancy. YES or NO
29. Kanzer questioned whether sublimation is a specific method by which neutralization takes place or whether it is an end result to neutralization. YES or NO
30. The definition of sublimation used by Kris differed in very significant ways from that used by Hartmann. YES or NO

APPENDIX A

CORRECT ANSWERS AND SOURCES OF QUESTIONS FROM QUESTIONNAIRE

1.

No

Hartmann, H. (1955), Notes on the theory of sublimation. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 10. New York: International Universities Press.

(Correct statement: Hartmann did not offer a detailed description of sublimation.)
2.

Yes

Jacobson, E. (1965). The Self and the Object World. London. The Hogarth Press, p. 110.
3.

No

Kanzer, M. (1957). Acting out, sublimation, and reality testing. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Volume 5.

(Correct statement: Kanzer did not focus on the issue of castration threat in his discussion of sublimation.)
4.

No

Freud, S. (1930). Civilisation and its discontents. S.E. 21, pp. 79-80.

(Correct statement: Freud wrote that sublimation in adulthood is relatively rare.)
5.

Yes

Kanzer, M. (1957). Acting out, sublimation, and reality testing. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Volume 5, p. 676.
6.

No

Chasseguet-Smirgel, J. (1974). Perversion, idealization, and sublimation. International Journal of Psychoanalysis, Volume 55, pp. 349-57.

(Correct statement: Chasseguet-Smirgel suggested that paternal identifications are required for sublimation.)
7.

No

Gross, E. and Rubin, I. (1973). Sublimation: the study of an instinctual vicissitude. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 27. New York: International Universities Press, p. 357.

(Correct statement: Gross and Rubin viewed the energy model as too narrow to be of explanatory value in defining sublimation in that it does not speak to aims, values, and origin in conflict.)
8.

Yes

Jacobson, E. (1965). The Self and the Object World. London. The Hogarth Press, pp. 76-80.
9.

Yes

Freud, S. (1923). The ego and the id. S. E. 19, p. 30.

10. No Hartmann, H. (1955). Notes on the theory of sublimation. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 10. New York: International Universities Press.

(Correct statement: Hartmann viewed sublimation and neutralization as synonymous concepts.)
11. No Freud, A. (1936). The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence. New York: International Universities Press, p. 52.

(Correct statement: Anna Freud followed her father in the view that the stage of latency with its concomitant superego development is necessary for the onset of sublimation.)
12. No Kris, E. (1955). Neutralisation and sublimation. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child. Volume 10. New York: International Universities Press.

(Correct statement: Kris considered the need of the individual for symbolic closeness to the parental object representation as of major importance in sublimatory activity.)
13. Yes Freud, A. (1936). The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence. New York: International Universities Press, p. 44.
14. Yes Hartmann, H. (1955). Notes on the theory of sublimation. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 10. New York: International Universities Press.
15. Yes Freud, A. (1936). The ego and the Mechanisms of Defence. New York: International Universities Press, p. 44.
16. Yes Freud, S. (1930). Civilisation and its discontents. S. E. 21, p. 79.
17. No Gross, E. and Rubin I. (1973). Sublimation: the study of an instinctual vicissitude. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 27, p. 350. New York: International Universities Press.

(Correct Statement: Gross and Rubin viewed sublimation as a detour activity of the instincts which aids the differentiation of self and object.)
18. No Freud, S. (1914). On narcissism. S. E. 14, p. 95.

(Correct statement: Freud viewed sublimation as reliant upon displacement and aim inhibition, and as occurring without repression.)
19. Yes Kris, E. (1955). Neutralisation and sublimation. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child. Volume 10, p. 164. New York: International Universities Press.
20. No Freud, S. (1923). Two encyclopaedia articles. S. E. 18, p. 258

(Correct statement: S. Freud described sublimation as a process of aim inhibition and displacement.)

21. No Kanzer, M. (1957) Acting out, sublimation, and reality testing. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Volume 5, p. 669.

(Correct statement: Kanzer stressed the reliance of sublimation on successful identifications.)
22. Yes Freud, A. (1936). The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence. New York: International Universities Press.
23. Yes Sandler, J. and Joffe, W. (1966). On skill and sublimation. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association. Volume 14, p. 353.
24. Yes Jacobson, E. (1965). The Self and the Object World. London. The Hogarth Press, p. 110.
25. No Freud, S. (1905). Three essays on the theory of sexuality. S. E. &, p. 178.

(Correct statement: Freud placed the beginning of sublimation in the latency period.)
26. No Gross, E. and Rubin, I. (1973). Sublimation: the study of an instinctual vicissitude. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 27, p. 357. New York: International Universities Press.

(Correct statement: Gross and Rubin introduced the concept of aim-deflection which they viewed as the essence of sublimation.)
27. No Jones, E. (1957). Sigmund Freud: Life and Work, Volume 3. London: The Hogarth Press, pp. 493-94.

(Correct statement: Freud introduced the concept of sublimation in regard to the sexual drive but also considered the possibility of its use in modifying the aggressive drive.)
28. Yes Gross, E. and Rubin, I. (1973). Sublimation: the study of an instinctual vicissitude. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 27, p. 350. New York: International Universities Press.
29. Yes Kanzer, M. (1957). Acting out, sublimation, and reality testing. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Volume 5, p. 666.
30. Yes Kris, E. (1955). Neutralisation and sublimation. The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child, Volume 10, p. 151. New York: International Universities Press.

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF ELEMENTS AND SOURCE FROM

WHICH EACH WAS DERIVED

<u>Elements</u>	<u>Source of Elements</u>
1. A 5 year old boy's interest and accomplishment in singing	*HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
2. A 9 year old girl's interest in reading mystery stories	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
3. Comedian	HPI - Ego Defences: Sublimation
4. Latency boy's intense interest in and accumulation of knowledge about trains	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
5. An adolescent boy's hobby of photography	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
6. A 12 year old boy's interest in geography	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
7. A 17 year old's continued production of poetry	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
8. Sculptor	Adult equivalent of HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
9. Equestrienne	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
10. Professional Ballet	Adult equivalent of HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
11. Surgeon	Example of adult sublimation
12. A 12 year old boy's enduring interest in modeling cars, aeroplanes, speedboats, motorcycles	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
13. Chess master	Adult equivalent of HPI - Ego General: Sublimation

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF ELEMENTS AND SOURCE FROM

WHICH EACH WAS DERIVED

(continued)

	<u>Elements</u>	<u>Source of Elements</u>
14.	Actor	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
15.	A 10 year old boy's regular enjoyment of playing football	HPI - Ego General: Sublimation
16.	A 2 year old's soiling	Example of phase-appropriate anal behavior
17.	Suicide attempt	Example of Turning of Aggression Against the Self
18.	Verbalization (function of language)	HPI - Ego General: 1. Language 2. Speech
19.	Accepted table manners	HPI - Ego General: Interests and Achievements
20.	Cleaning house	HPI - Ego General: Interests and Achievements
21.	Successful toilet training in a 3 year old	HPI - Ego General: 1. Control of Drive Activity 2. Reaction Formation
22.	Running/walking/skipping	HPI - Ego General: Motility
23.	A 4 year old's interest in painting pictures	HPI - Ego General: Precursor of Sublimation
24.	Prize fighting	Example of Ego Activity Using Displacement
25.	Latency boy's preoccupation with watching war movies on television	HPI - Ego General: Lack of Sublimation

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF ELEMENTS AND SOURCE FROM
WHICH EACH WAS DERIVED

(continued)

	<u>Elements</u>	<u>Source of Elements</u>
26.	A 2 year old's habitual biting of his own hand	Example of Turning of Aggression Against the Self
27.	A 5 year old's messing with glue	HPI - Ego Defenses: Displacement
28.	A 4 year old's mothering of her dolls in play	HPI - Ego General: Identification
29.	Masturbation	HPI - Instinctual: Masturbation
30.	Toddler's preoccupation with water play at the sink	HPI - Ego Defenses: Displacement

*Hampstead Psychoanalytic Index

APPENDIX C
ELEMENTS DISAGREED UPON AT ORIGINAL INTERVIEW
BY SUBJECTS

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Element Numbers Disagreed</u>
1	none
2	none
3	18,19,20,22
4	3,6,12,15,19
5	22,23,25
6	1,18,19,20,21,24
7	5,6,22,23,24,25,27
8	15
9	1,2,4,6,12,13,15,20,23,24,25,27,30
11	15,23,24
12	1,2,7,12,15,19,20,23,24,25,26,27,28,30
14	23,24,25,30
15	24
16	1,2,24
17	3,12,23,24
18	13,20,23,27,28,30
19	24
20	3,23,24,25,27,30

APPENDIX D
AN EXAMPLE OF GRID A AND OF GRID B

Subject 19

Grid A

	(element)	
not direct identification with primary object		direct identification with primary object
common skills		creative
skills acquired over time		inherited capacities
concrete modes of thought		intelligence
no frustration tolerance		preparatory practice
play		work
delayed pleasure		immediate pleasure
direct instinctual pleasure		original impulses distant
gratification of impulses		mastery of impulses
temporary investment		enduring investment
discovery derived from relation to object		self-created discovery
lack of maturity of ego-capacities		self-control required
sustained		erratic
tolerance of ungratifying activities		gratifying activities only
flooding by instinct		controlled use of instinct

APPENDIX D

(continued)

Subject 19

Grid B

projective mechanisms
absent

projective mechanisms
predominant

skill

talent

must be highly
defended against
unconscious fantasy

necessary contact
with unconscious

identification
with object

self-oriented

original

conventional

emotionality

rationality

fear of contact
with unconscious
fantasy

no fear of contact
with unconscious
fantasy

mental activity

bodily activity

curiosity not
predominant

curiosity
dominant

abstract thought

concrete thought

harmonious
relationship to
body

conflicted
relationship to
body

oral instincts
not predominant

oral instincts
predominant

relationship to
body not important

sophisticated,
harmonious
relationship to body

object-related

strong narcissistic
gratification

APPENDIX E DATA ON SUBJECTS

Subject	Age	Occupation	Date of Qualification	Years Since First Qualification	Theoretical Orientation
1	29	Child psychotherapist	1978	3	Freud
2	29	Child psychotherapist	1981	0	Freud
3	42	Child psychotherapist	1978	3	Freud
4	31	Child psychotherapist	1981	0	Freud
5	33	Child psychotherapist	1976	5	Freud
6	35	Child psychotherapist	1976	5	Freud
7	35	Adult psychoanalyst (in child training)	1980	1.5	Freud
8	33	Child psychotherapist	1981	0	Freud
9	43	Adult psychoanalyst (in child training)	1980	1.5	Freud
10	38	Child psychotherapist	1974	7	Freud
mean	34.8 years			2.6 years	
range	29-43 years			0-7 years	

APPENDIX B
DATA ON SUBJECTS
(continued)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date of Qualification</u>	<u>Years Since First Qualification</u>	<u>Theoretical Orientation</u>
11	50	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1973	8	Freud
12	65	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1953	28	Freud
13	70	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1951	30	Freud
14	73	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1953	28	Freud
15	47	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1963	18	Freud
16	55	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1961	20	Freud
17	50	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1965	16	Freud
18	52	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1961	20	Freud

APPENDIX B
DATA ON SUBJECTS
(continued)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Date of Qualification</u>	<u>Years Since First Qualification</u>	<u>Theoretical Orientation</u>
19	55	Psychoanalyst, Adult and child	1955	26	Freud
20	49	Child psychotherapist, Some adult training	1968	13	Freud
mean	56.6 years			20.7 years	
range	47-73 years			8-30 years	

APPENDIX F

TYPICALITY RATING AND LETTER TO SUBJECTS

EXAMPLES OF SUBLIMATION

INSTRUCTIONS: Assuming that the items listed below are all examples of sublimation, using the 1 to 7 scale please indicate how typical of that category each of these examples might be. (Use the 0 category about any of the examples which in your opinion cannot be assumed to be sublimations.) Please put a circle around one of the numbers on each scale.

1. A five year old boy's interest and accomplishment in singing.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	7
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

2. A nine year old girl's interest in reading mystery stories.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	7
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

3. Comedian.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	7
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

4. A latency boy's intense interest in and accumulation of knowledge about trains.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	7
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

5. An adolescent boy's hobby of photography.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	7
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

APPENDIX F

TYPICALITY RATING AND LETTER TO SUBJECTS

(continued)

6. A twelve year old boy's enduring interest in modelling cars, aeroplanes, speedboats, motorcycles.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	8
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

7. A seventeen year old's continued production of poetry.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	8
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

8. Sculptor.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	8
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

9. An equestrienne.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	8
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

10. Professional ballet.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	8
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

11. Surgeon.

0	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	8
unlikely to be sublimation	very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation

APPENDIX F

TYPICALITY RATING AND LETTER TO SUBJECTS

(continued)

12. A twelve year old boy's enduring interest in geography.

0 unlikely to be sublimation	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7 very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation
---------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

13. Chess master.

0 unlikely to be sublimation	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7 very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation
---------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

14. Actor.

0 unlikely to be sublimation	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7 very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation
---------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

15. A twelve year old boy's regular enjoyment of playing football.

0 unlikely to be sublimation	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7 very atypical sublimation	very typical sublimation
---------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

APPENDIX F
TYPICALITY LETTER

Dear (Subject),

As you may know, I am at the point of writing up the study on sublimation in which you participated last year. Fortunately, it is looking as if some very interesting and useful findings will result, and I shall send you those with some detail as soon as they are complete. In analyzing the data, it has become clear that a very important measure would be the rating of the typicality of those examples of sublimation which were used previously, as viewed by both inexperienced and experienced analysts.

Could I, along with my apologies for requiring yet another thing from you, ask that you rate the examples on the attached form, and return them to me in the enclosed envelope? The instructions are as follows: Given that we have agreed on these examples as instances which psychoanalysts generally view as sublimations, would you rate them on a scale of 1 to 7 in terms of how typical they are of sublimation, with 7 being considered "very typical." (If there are those instances which you feel are not at all likely to be representative of sublimation, rate them at 0.) Your first impression is sufficient, so that the task should be quite brief. The idea in this is that some instances of sublimation seem to be in our eyes very typical of what we think of as sublimation while others may be less so; by distinguishing these, we may learn something about the most essential characteristics of the concept as used by clinicians.

Thank you very much. Hopefully, the results will be available for you to see fairly soon.

Best regards,
Carla J. Elliott

APPENDIX G

LIST OF CONSTRUCTS AND ELEMENTS AND OF CONSTRUCT AND ELEMENT LOADINGS FOR EACH SUBJECT

KEY FOR ELEMENTS

GRID A

1. singing
2. mystery stories
3. comedian
4. trains
5. photography
6. geography
7. poetry
8. sculptor
9. equestrienne
10. ballet
11. surgeon
12. modeling cars
13. chess master
14. actor
15. football
16. soiling
17. suicide attempt
18. verbalization
19. table manners
20. cleaning house
21. toilet training
22. running/walking
23. painting pictures
24. prize fighting
25. war movies
26. hand biting
27. glue
28. mothering dolls
29. masturbation
30. toddler water play

GRID B

1. singing
2. mystery stories
3. comedian
4. trains
5. photography
6. geography
7. poetry
8. sculptor
9. equestrienne
10. ballet
11. surgeon
12. modeling cars
13. chess master
14. actor
15. football

Table 1-a
Subject 1, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.95	-.00	.08
2	.89	-.12	-.06
3	.88	-.21	.07
4	.91	.03	.19
5	.50	-.06	-.62
6	.31	-.75	-.31
7	.89	.10	.23
8	.87	-.03	-.01
9	.98	-.02	-.03
10	.84	.12	-.17
11	.96	.06	.00
12	.29	-.58	.51
13	.86	.23	.11
14	.71	-.11	-.36
15	.94	.12	.07
16	.94	.18	.10
17	.98	.01	-.04
18	.12	.69	-.10
19	.97	.00	.03

KEY: FIGURE 1-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 instinctual gratification channeled	1' instinct directly expressed
2 sophisticated skill	2' unsophisticated skill
3 learning involved	3' learning not involved
4 affect channeled	4' affect directly expressed
5 communication to external object	5' no communication to external object
6 conflict-free	6' conflict-ridden
7 instinctual gratification not primary	7' instinctual gratification primary
8 aggression neutralized	8' aggression not neutralized
9 ego in command	9' id in command
10 superego functioning required	10' no superego functioning required
11 repression	11' no repression
12 not characterological	12' characterological
13 repudiation of instinct	13' not a repudiation of instinct
14 acceptable to society	14' acceptable to self
15 use of defenses	15' no use of defenses
16 reaction formation	16' no reaction formation
17 ego uses instinct for its own purposes	17' instinct discharged directly
18 unconscious gratification	18' conscious gratification
19 noninstinctual wishes	19' instinctual wishes

Table 1-b
Subject 1, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.03	.17	-.07
2	.19	.16	-.03
3	.40	.10	-.23
4	.41	.09	-.00
5	.52	.11	.05
6	.50	.10	-.03
7	.35	.28	.26
8	.67	.01	-.08
9	.43	.10	-.05
10	.62	.00	-.09
11	.75	-.15	-.01
12	.57	-.27	.56
13	.75	-.45	.28
14	.37	.15	-.27
15	.41	-.47	.02
16	-1.22	-.45	-.15
17	-1.20	.32	.31
18	-.22	-.47	-.34
19	.15	.03	.05
20	.15	.25	.03
21	.49	-.16	-.03
22	.02	-.09	.05
23	.16	.21	-.03
24	-.11	.16	-.28
25	-.28	.17	-.03
26	-1.23	-.07	.26
27	-1.17	-.10	.02
28	-.16	.28	-.02
29	-1.21	.13	.07
30	-1.13	-.16	-.20

Table 1-c
Subject 1, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.34	-.76	.30
2	.45	.04	.64
3	.74	.38	-.10
4	.76	.31	.16
5	.73	.27	.29
6	.79	-.12	-.13
7	.67	.01	-.62
8	.87	-.21	.06
9	.73	-.27	.27
10	.59	-.36	-.12
11	.03	.82	-.49
12	.70	-.06	-.52
13	.11	-.69	-.45
14	.39	.76	.28

KEY: FIGURE 1-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 creative arts	1' science
2 freedom of action	2' rules binding action
3 no conscious attention to skill necessary	3' conscious attention to skill necessary
4 unconscious instincts	4' preconscious instincts
5 no responsibility to external objects	5' responsibility to external objects
6 instinctual pleasure	6' ego-function pleasure
7 simple intellectual activity	7' complex intellectual activity
8 access to conscious fantasy	8' no access to conscious fantasy
9 allowance for pathological personality structure	9' no allowance for pathological personality
10 no precision of skill required	10' precision of skill required
11 no creativity required	11' creativity required
12 low minimal level intellect required	12' high minimal level intellect required
13 necessary tools lie within self	13' necessary tools lie outside self
14 essence in inner experience	14' essence in communication

Table 1-d
Subject 1, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.63	-.44	-.46
2	.82	.66	-.76
3	-.07	-.94	-.43
4	.06	.61	-.05
5	-.14	-.08	.39
6	.19	.54	.10
7	.56	-.17	.37
8	.01	-.28	.60
9	.27	.25	-.72
10	-.15	-.42	-.08
11	-1.64	.45	-.37
12	.30	.18	.15
13	-.92	-.06	.41
14	-.25	-.35	.01
15	.32	.06	-.46

Table 2-a
Subject 2, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.66	.67	-.01
2	.03	.64	.28
3	.63	.72	-.05
4	.76	.09	.43
5	.86	-.03	-.31
6	.20	.55	-.23
7	.76	-.23	-.38
8	.71	.52	.37
9	.37	.78	.35
10	.50	-.62	-.17
11	.47	-.78	-.15
12	.81	.25	-.29
13	.68	.58	.23
14	.85	.17	.32
15	.94	.05	.02
16	.53	-.66	.36
17	.36	-.60	.60
18	.47	-.51	-.06
19	.54	-.65	.00
20	.37	-.72	-.08
21	.35	-.74	.48

KEY: FIGURE 2-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 parental demand	1' self-motivating
2 passivity	2 activity
3 compliance	3' self-assertion
4 no expression of instinct	4' expression of instinct
5 distanced instinctual component	5' directly expressed instinctual component
6 learned task	6' innate talent
7 ego-function pleasure	7' instinctual pleasure
8 pleasing object	8' pleasing self
9 narcissistic supply by meeting external demand	9' inner narcissistic supply
10 above norm	10' below norm
11 ego-ideal approval	11' superego injunction
12 meeting object's expectation	12' not meeting object's expectation
13 motivation derived from wish to please object	13' self-motivation
14 wish to please object	14' no wish to please object
15 pleasing object	15' displeasing object
16 capacity for communication	16' no capacity for communication
17 communication to object	17' no communication to object
18 mental activity	18' bodily activity
19 mental activity	19' reflex activity
20 consciousness	20' non-consciousness
21 preconscious awareness of what is to be communicated	21' no preconscious awareness of what is to be communicated

Table 2-b
Subject 2, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.39	-.36	.23
2	-.15	-.01	-.18
3	.23	-.62	.52
4	.16	-.17	-.46
5	.19	-.53	-.14
6	.35	-.04	-.19
7	.21	-.81	.07
8	.20	-.74	.09
9	-.19	.06	-.29
10	.40	-.55	.29
11	.07	-.14	-.97
12	.18	-.20	-.27
13	.33	-.41	-.39
14	.44	-.39	.31
15	.04	-.15	-.18
16	-.10	.20	.08
17	-.80	.21	.42
18	.77	.34	-.97
19	.89	1.10	.19
20	.28	.71	-.15
21	.69	1.30	.18
22	-.14	.16	-.53
23	.32	.11	.30
24	-.45	.03	.06
25	-.61	.25	.11
26	-.94	.20	.05
27	-.79	.25	.05
28	.05	.06	.05
29	-.94	.09	.01
30	-.35	.05	-.97

Table 2-c
Subject 2, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.77	-.34	.45
2	.76	-.47	.31
3	.96	-.04	.05
4	.94	-.03	.06
5	.94	-.14	.14
6	.95	-.21	-.02
7	.38	.24	-.68
8	.95	-.17	-.16
9	.52	.74	-.05
10	.73	-.47	-.34
11	.24	.20	.39
12	.15	.45	.73
13	.39	.87	-.10
14	.37	.68	.34
15	.51	.50	-.09
16	.95	-.07	-.06
17	.51	.29	-.61

KEY: FIGURE 2-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 object-related	1' self-involved
2 wish to transmit knowledge	2' wish for knowledge
3 creative	3' non-creative
4 final product	4' no final product
5 something original developed	5' nothing new developed
6 communication to external object	6' no communication to external object
7 libidinal instinctual component	7' aggressive instinctual component
8 involves preconscious response of audience	8' involves no response of audience
9 weakness of instinct	9' strength of instinct
10 wide general interest	10' minority interest
11 abstract intelligence	11' physical ability
12 mental activity	12' physical activity
13 secondary instinctual pleasure	13' primary instinctual pleasure
14 non-instinctual pleasure	14' instinctual pleasure
15 obscure instinctual source	15' obvious instinctual source
16 product for external world	16' internal product
17 libidinal object relation	17' aggressive object relation

Table 2-d
Subject 2, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.51	.23	-.67
2	-.97	.21	-.11
3	.55	-.89	.29
4	-.86	.45	.07
5	.62	.30	.12
6	-.82	.29	-.04
7	1.09	.28	.10
8	.89	.03	-.02
9	-.97	-.51	-.40
10	.77	-.38	-.45
11	-.41	-.48	.98
12	-.10	.70	.15
13	-.20	.47	.28
14	.78	-.10	.05
15	-.88	-.60	-.36

Table 3-a
Subject 3, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.94	.03	.18
2	.67	-.35	.06
3	.76	.45	.09
4	.61	-.55	-.14
5	.96	-.09	.00
6	.76	-.26	.01
7	.96	-.12	.02
8	.90	-.07	-.06
9	.94	-.06	-.13
10	.97	-.06	-.03
11	.84	-.12	-.01
12	.95	-.06	-.05
13	.58	.30	-.03
14	.76	.46	.19
15	.92	-.08	-.11
16	.84	.02	.30
17	.95	-.08	.03
18	.49	-.22	-.73
19	.13	-.64	.43
20	.42	.50	-.27
21	.75	.38	-.17
22	.70	.34	.32

KEY: FIGURE 3-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 diverted instinctual wish	1' direct expression of instinctual wish
2 seen only through analysis	2' observable without analysis
3 artistic	3' dull perception
4 direct link to unconscious forces	4' no link to unconscious forces
5 ego-control of instincts	5' ego overpowered by instincts
6 synthesized	6' disintegrated
7 secondary process organization	7' primary process organization
8 acceptable to society	8' unacceptable to society
9 ego-control of behavior	9' no ego-control of behavior
10 displacement	10' direct discharge
11 descriptively unconscious	11' conscious
12 consciousness protected	12' consciousness not protected
13 defense	13' no defense
14 special defense	14' ordinary defense
15 adaptive	15' damaging
16 autonomous	16' conflictual
17 becoming conflict-free	17' remaining conflictual
18 arising from apparatuses of primary autonomy	18' not arising from apparatuses of primary autonomy
19 talent	19' skill
20 intellectual activity	20' motor activity
21 age-adequate	21' age-inadequate
22 acquired	22' innate

Table 3-b
Subject 3, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.37	.35	-.09
2	.30	.28	.24
3	.52	.18	.05
4	.38	.13	-.01
5	.23	.29	.10
6	.44	.10	.45
7	.52	.25	-.22
8	.52	.30	-.13
9	.47	-.19	.13
10	.50	.01	-.04
11	.50	-.08	-.00
12	.49	-.14	.09
13	.48	-.10	.00
14	.51	.17	-.17
15	.39	-.21	.31
16	-.97	-.16	-.32
17	-1.27	.10	.03
18	.19	-.43	-.55
19	.30	-.36	.02
20	.25	-.51	.12
21	.34	-.23	-.08
22	.15	-.59	.10
23	.24	.51	-.15
24	-.43	-.20	.04
25	-.53	.13	.09
26	-1.78	.08	.35
27	-1.15	.01	.05
28	.24	.13	-.06
29	-1.53	.04	-.19
30	-.68	.09	-.15

Table 3-c
Subject 3, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.83	-.46	.09
2	.73	.17	-.09
3	.52	.42	-.49
4	.36	-.40	.56
5	.31	-.07	.05
6	.14	.15	.32
7	.64	.22	-.17
8	.59	-.30	-.25
9	.35	-.32	-.21
10	.49	-.01	-.46
11	.44	.61	.42
12	.68	.43	.27
13	.69	.62	.27
14	.18	-.44	.51
15	.63	-.64	.27
16	.39	-.31	-.60
17	.11	-.42	-.46
18	.02	-.56	.35

KEY: FIGURE 3-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 highly organized	1' chaotic
2 obsessional	2' chaotic
3 unconscious instinctual wish	3' conscious instinctual wish
4 humanitarian view	4' logical viewpoint
5 empathy	5' no empathy
6 conscious affects	6' unconscious affects
7 reaction formation against anal expression	7' anal expression
8 need for structure	8' no need for structure
9 defended against instinct	9' not defended against instinct
10 good eye-hand coordination	10' poor eye-hand coordination
11 phallic expression	11' no phallic expression
12 pride in achievement	12' no pride in achievement
13 bid for admiration	13' no bid for admiration
14 good self-esteem	14' poor self-esteem
15 more distanced from instinct	15' less distanced from instinct
16 high defensive component	16' low defensive component
17 not variable	17' variable
18 benign superego component	18' punitive superego component

Table 3-d
Subject 3, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.09	-.15	.05
2	-.87	-.42	-.80
3	.27	.03	.16
4	.62	-.15	-.15
5	.33	.06	-.26
6	-1.07	-1.00	.24
7	.03	-.28	.73
8	.49	-.10	.04
9	-1.05	.99	-.14
10	.26	-.24	.36
11	.65	-.13	-.29
12	.05	.33	-.35
13	.50	.05	-.46
14	-.12	.49	.24
15	-.18	.52	.62

Table 4-a
Subject 4, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.71	-.16	.20
2	.33	-.14	-.39
3	.00	.39	.52
4	.25	-.67	.18
5	.49	-.33	-.49
6	.32	-.77	.21
7	.38	-.79	.03
8	.29	.63	-.29
9	.71	.17	.05
10	.37	.24	.67
11	.03	-.18	.44
12	.65	-.04	-.12
13	.87	.23	-.17
14	.82	-.05	.36
15	.91	-.11	-.14
16	.91	.13	-.26
17	.82	.05	-.30
18	.46	.53	-.29
19	.91	-.04	-.11
20	.41	.61	.12
21	.73	-.34	.09
22	.49	.16	.66
23	.58	.26	.38

KEY: FIGURE 4-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 post-oedipal	1' pre-oedipal
2 role-dependent	2' independent of role
3 matrix of component instincts	3' simple component instinct
4 talent	4' skill
5 work	5' play
6 abnormal, unexpectable	6' normal, expectable
7 idiosyncratic	7' common
8 imitation of parent figure	8' behavior opposite to parent-figure
9 pride	9' shame
10 mastery	10' helplessness
11 exhibitionistic	11' voyeuristic
12 aesthetically pleasing	12' ugly
13 control by the ego	13' lack of control
14 skill required	14' lack of skill
15 enduring wish	15' impulse
16 mediated by the ego	16' not mediated by the ego (?)
17 autonomous ego expression	17' direct drive expression
18 practical	18' random
19 practice required	19' no practice required
20 rational perception	20' altered relation to space, time, locale
21 sublime	21' primitive
22 effort to enhance narcissism	22' effort to humiliate oneself
23 logical consistency	23' mutual co-existence of opposite qualities

Table 4-b
Subject 4, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.46	-.26	.10
2	-.02	.09	-.09
3	-.01	-.63	-.37
4	.43	.48	.16
5	.13	.01	-.37
6	.25	.24	-.00
7	.49	-.41	.33
8	.35	-.50	.05
9	.30	-.21	.02
10	.57	-.63	.02
11	.72	.03	-.09
12	.14	.23	.28
13	.83	-.07	.24
14	.41	-.48	-.09
15	.05	.29	.29
16	-1.13	-.06	.03
17	-.17	-.02	-1.12
18	.32	.44	.02
19	.22	.45	-.14
20	-.52	.30	-.49
21	-.02	.37	-.06
22	.22	.52	.05
23	-.17	-.07	.10
24	.26	-.20	.06
25	-.26	.23	.08
26	-1.22	-.47	.31
27	-1.02	-.15	-.08
28	-.12	.26	.20
29	-1.04	-.12	.40
30	-.44	.34	.17

Table 4-c
Subject 4, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.03	.86	.10
2	.33	-.59	-.19
3	.58	-.45	-.42
4	.24	-.19	.55
5	.80	-.36	-.23
6	.21	.58	.51
7	.20	.41	-.77
8	.24	-.76	.18
9	.70	.36	-.35
10	.13	-.01	-.51
11	.49	.37	.13
12	.85	.06	-.16
13	.28	-.42	.04
14	.38	.78	.07
15	.50	-.44	.05
16	.29	-.13	.42
17	.25	-.08	.16
18	.58	-.57	.01
19	.57	.21	.57
20	.55	-.15	.40
21	.71	-.13	.18
22	.73	.39	-.24
23	.76	.49	.14
24	.59	.36	.62
25	.35	.56	.36
26	.30	.15	-.68

KEY: FIGURE 4-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 indirect relation to body	1' direct relation to body
2 enduring	2' time-limited
3 skill	3' lack of skill
4 reason	4' art
5 talent	5' lack of talent
6 open to interpretation	6' straightforward
7 creative	7' instinctive
8 thing (object) involved	8' absence of thing (object)
9 abstract pursuit	9' concrete pursuit
10 necessary relation to music	10' no relation to music necessary
11 emphasis on activity	11' emphasis on activity
12 work	12' play
13 obsessional	13' hysterical
14 verbal activity	14' nonverbal activity
15 aggressive instinct	15' libidinal instinct
16 concern for other	16' lack of concern for other
17 defense against pride	17' defense against shame
18 interactive	18' not interactive
19 reversal of aim	19' direct pursuit of instinctual aim
20 not fun	20' fun
21 answerable to others	21' not answerable to others
22 abstract intelligence	22' lack of abstract intelligence
23 abstract intelligence	23' concrete intelligence
24 cognition	24' reflexive
25 included in consciousness	25' repression
26 conscious acceptance	26' denial

Table 4-d
Subject 4, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.33	.67	-.16
2	-.46	.78	.51
3	.70	.66	.19
4	-.54	-.02	.35
5	-.73	.03	.21
6	-.37	.23	.28
7	.36	.95	-.16
8	-.07	.14	-.86
9	-1.10	-.61	.21
10	.32	-.78	-.96
11	1.20	-1.03	1.10
12	-.56	-.05	.07
13	1.10	-.00	-.22
14	.28	-.27	-.19
15	-.47	-.68	-.35

Table 5-a
Subject 5, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.13	-.05	.50
2	.05	.49	.38
3	.41	.75	.34
4	.07	-.71	-.02
5	.43	-.58	.44
6	.20	-.21	.27
7	.69	.56	.25
8	.84	-.21	-.23
9	.50	-.48	.28
10	.58	.65	.19
11	.85	-.21	-.32
12	.57	-.27	.09
13	.40	.16	-.61
14	.16	.40	-.63
15	.86	-.16	-.14

KEY: FIGURE 5-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 rivalry	1' cooperation
2 aggression	2' lack of aggression
3 physical activity	3' mental activity
4 no mental activity	4' mental activity
5 chosen activity	5' activity forced on one
6 free choice	6' obsessionality
7 physically active	7' stationary
8 expertise	8' novice
9 pleasure involved	9' pain involved
10 very active	10' stationary
11 skill	11' lack of skill
12 wish to overcome	12' wish to be overcome
13 social	13' solitary
14 relationship	14' no relationship
15 skill	15' clumsiness

Table 5-b
Subject 5, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.31	-.10	-.18
2	-.61	-.86	.19
3	.26	-.11	-.18
4	-.09	-.16	.05
5	.12	-.27	-.03
6	-.21	-.54	-.01
7	-.42	-.30	-.13
8	.48	-.12	.20
9	.62	-.01	-.03
10	.56	.11	-.17
11	.46	-.18	.01
12	.35	-.14	.36
13	.26	-.47	-.10
14	.37	-.08	-.36
15	.66	.09	.22
16	-.14	.42	.10
17	-.62	.43	-.02
18	-.23	-.08	-.44
19	-.16	.29	-.47
20	-.20	.61	-.04
21	-.23	.15	-.64
22	-.11	.58	.25
23	-.31	.02	.02
24	.44	.34	.25
25	-.52	-.14	.00
26	-.37	.27	.14
27	-.14	.29	.22
28	.06	.04	-.02
29	-.24	.04	.24
30	-.33	-.13	.57

Table 5-c
Subject 5, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.49	.36	-.03
2	.75	-.22	-.29
3	.10	.79	.30
4	.78	.24	.02
5	.63	.61	.03
6	.80	-.28	.40
7	.75	-.22	-.32
8	.82	.30	.24
9	.06	-.61	.50
10	.05	-.51	.42
11	.69	.08	-.15
12	.67	.22	.07
13	.19	-.18	-.79
14	.21	-.79	.45
15	.34	.09	.08
16	.56	-.71	.34
17	.13	.13	.53
18	.33	-.55	-.67
19	.82	-.20	-.36
20	.79	.28	.45

KEY: FIGURE 5-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 lack of interest	1' curiosity
2 perfecting	2' slapdash
3 permanent	3' temporary
4 no accumulation	4' accumulation
5 accumulation	5' getting rid of
6 talent	6' lack of talent
7 refined instinct	7' obvious instinct
8 audience involved	8' solitary
9 devoid of ideas	9' conveying ideas
10 anal erotism	10' reaction-formation
11 learning-involved	11' innate
12 penis envy	12' contentment
13 gentleness	13' anal sadism
14 product involved	14' no end product
15 mindless	15' intellectual activity
16 unartistic	16' artistic
17 altruism	17' selfishness
18 gross motor activity	18' fine motor precision
19 highly skilled	19 unskilled
20 exhibitionism	20' solitary pleasure

Table 5-d

Subject 5, Grid B
 Elements
 First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.68	-.20	-.36
2	-.95	.08	-.26
3	.08	.33	.87
4	-.91	-.04	.01
5	-.07	.58	-.01
6	-.88	.27	.01
7	-.58	-.23	.20
8	-.25	1.00	.39
9	.53	-.60	-.36
10	1.43	-.19	.06
11	.28	.14	-1.16
12	-.51	.80	-.18
13	.18	-.50	.12
14	.70	.24	.48
15	.03	-.87	.19

Table 7-a
Subject 7, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.39	-.25	-.35
2	.23	.05	-.01
3	.11	.84	.06
4	.82	.04	-.32
5	.07	.25	.36
6	.77	-.05	-.17
7	.50	-.67	.18
8	.46	-.75	.15
9	.72	.35	.03
10	.68	-.20	.46
11	.73	-.28	.49
12	.82	.21	.07
13	.68	-.15	-.45
14	.40	.44	-.08
15	.44	-.23	-.04
16	.54	.39	-.04
17	.52	.26	.51
18	.68	.45	-.39
19	.46	-.10	-.05
20	.02	-.29	-.81

KEY: FIGURE 7-1

1	social	1'	solitary
2	motor activity	2'	passivity
3	intellectual activity	3'	bodily activity
4	ego-activity	4'	instinctual activity
5	habitual equality	5'	isolated, singular quality
6	genital activity	6'	pregenital activity
7	part of body	7'	whole body
8	body involvement	8'	whole body involved
9	superego activity	9'	anarchy
10	profession	10'	trait
11	profession	11'	lack of skill
12	modification of drive	12'	instinctual activity
13	non-instinctual	13'	instinctual
14	modified curiosity	14'	scotophilic instinct
15	pleasure in achievement	15'	no pleasure in achievement
16	ego-defense	16'	instinctual breakthrough
17	irrelevant (developmental phase)	17'	developmental phase important
18	ego-capacities	18'	no ego capacities
19	modified aggression	19'	unmodified aggression
20	parental approval	20'	parental disapproval

Table 7-b
Subject 7, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.13	.04	.04
2	-.31	.08	.07
3	.50	.16	.10
4	-.02	.52	-.16
5	.29	.35	-.09
6	.40	.63	-.06
7	.18	.55	.00
8	.47	-.06	.31
9	.30	-.43	.06
10	.60	-.36	.34
11	.64	-.07	.18
12	-.29	.01	.01
13	.18	.32	.28
14	.52	-.40	.28
15	.39	-.34	-.12
16	-.64	.03	.06
17	-.52	.08	.38
18	.09	-.03	-.53
19	.13	.33	-.30
20	.08	-.34	-.09
21	.06	-.06	-.59
22	-.01	-.53	-.84
23	-.07	.21	.05
24	.53	-.36	.20
25	-.30	.41	-.03
26	-1.03	-.03	.05
27	-.99	-.25	.16
28	-.05	.06	.03
29	-.69	-.14	.10
30	-.57	-.36	.16

Table 7-c
Subject 7, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.70	-.61	.16
2	.24	.76	.08
3	.44	.61	.37
4	.24	-.55	-.03
5	.74	-.23	.18
6	.61	.56	.31
7	.71	.41	-.26
8	.18	-.23	.80
9	.12	.08	.89
10	.37	.63	.01
11	.69	-.58	.24
12	.87	-.31	.10
13	.08	-.35	-.18
14	.24	-.53	.58
15	.41	-.56	.11
16	.53	-.55	-.28
17	.03	.74	.03
18	.21	.36	.10
19	.43	.46	.34
20	.34	.47	-.41
21	.66	.44	-.10
22	.69	-.17	-.42
23	.54	-.18	-.75
24	.65	.36	.09
25	.65	.04	-.40

KEY: FIGURE 7-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 social	1' solitary
2 lack of rules	2' rules
3 imaginative	3' inhibited
4 regular	4' infrequent
5 human objects	5' tool (thing)
6 creative thoughts	6' tool
7 no things required	7' things required
8 adult activity	8' child activity
9 adult activity	9' untamed drive activity
10 freedom	10' constraint
11 use of body	11' use of mind
12 use of body	12' use of physical things
13 activity close to aggressive instinct	13' well-defended aggression
14 well-defended sexual instinct	14' activity close to sexual instinct
15 interest in body important	15' interest in body not important
16 interest in body	16' interest in mind
17 aggression not involved	17' aggression involved
18 libidinal involvement	18' lack of libidinal involvement
19 instincts obscure	19' instincts obvious
20 hands not required	20' hands required
21 disorder	21' precision
22 low level of intellect	22' high level of intellect
23 unstructured	23' ego-organization
24 no accumulation of facts	24' accumulation of facts
25 disorder	25' order

Table 7-d
Subject 7, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.42	.27	-.27
2	.14	.65	-.58
3	.68	.40	-.17
4	-.62	-.14	-.74
5	-.25	.32	-.21
6	-.10	.39	-.48
7	.11	1.20	.22
8	-.13	.48	.87
9	.05	-.65	.66
10	1.20	-.52	.40
11	-.98	-.85	.24
12	-.71	-.32	-.12
13	-1.20	-.09	.23
14	.48	.06	.60
15	.86	-1.20	-.64

Table 8-a
Subject 8, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.27	.20	.63
2	.56	.60	.09
3	.54	-.15	.37
4	.37	-.43	.45
5	.81	.04	.25
6	.70	-.16	-.51
7	.73	.44	.15
8	.76	-.38	-.12
9	.79	-.37	-.27
10	.65	-.49	-.08
11	.73	.15	-.51
12	.18	.87	.14
13	.48	.67	-.16
14	.19	.76	-.35
15	.30	.00	-.28
16	.42	-.72	-.08
17	.61	.04	.24
18	.10	-.06	.69
19	.39	-.20	.56
20	.22	.64	.41

KEY: FIGURE 8-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 exhibitionistic	1' not exhibitionistic
2 not primarily related to instinct	2' primarily related to instinct
3 concern for admiration	3' unconcern with admiration
4 representation of sexual instinct	4' direct expression of sexual instinct
5 socially acceptable	5' socially unacceptable
6 total defense against instinct	6' representation of instinct
7 activity autonomous from underlying instinct	7' activity closely linked to underlying instinct
8 use of repression	8' lack of repression
9 use of repression	9' expression in some form
10 done for approval	10' not related to approval
11 activity does not represent instinct	11' activity represents instinct
12 activity not vulnerable to breakdown	12' activity vulnerable to breakdown
13 regressive wishes not close to surface	13' regressive wishes close to surface
14 regressive wishes unrelated	14' regressive wishes close to surface
15 identification	15' no identification
16 based on wish for object love	16' not primarily done for object love
17 defended sexual wish	17' undefended sexual wish
18 defended sexual wish	18' no sexual wish
19 defended sexual wish	19' undefended non-sexual wish
20 sexual identity relatively organized	20' sexual identity not yet organized

Table 8-b
Subject 8, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.19	-.45	-.04
2	.46	.40	.09
3	.34	.03	.33
4	.05	.46	.08
5	.23	.27	.19
6	.23	.54	-.38
7	-.17	-.29	.01
8	.12	-.18	.37
9	-.05	-.02	.25
10	.38	.17	.65
11	-.03	.21	.06
12	.15	.32	.28
13	-.10	.13	.25
14	.24	.10	.23
15	.48	.51	-.14
16	-.30	-.25	-.24
17	-.89	.04	-.17
18	.11	-.10	-.28
19	.81	-.17	-.40
20	.38	.20	-.41
21	.57	-.98	-.61
22	-.14	.47	-.32
23	.16	-.27	.09
24	-.28	.14	.05
25	-.11	-.01	-.00
26	-.93	-.04	-.31
27	-.75	-.53	.41
28	.03	-.33	-.28
29	-.1.11	.41	-.23
30	-.07	-.79	.46

Table 8-c
 Subject 8, Grid B
 Constructs
 First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.63	.47	-.49
2	.75	-.03	.43
3	.68	.08	.36
4	.76	-.15	.35
5	.31	.36	-.21
6	.05	-.58	-.70
7	.55	-.68	-.15
8	.67	-.06	-.44
9	.85	-.06	-.20
10	.58	-.32	-.50
11	.60	-.28	.57
12	.11	.45	-.43
13	.46	.68	.04
14	.56	.37	-.21
15	.46	.30	.40
16	.30	-.61	.13

KEY: FIGURE 8-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 activity	1' passivity
2 adult occupation	2' child activity
3 enduring	3' transitory
4 involves investment of training	4' easily done
5 activity involves many components	5' activity primarily for sublimation
6 close tie to object	6' no close tie to object
7 not primarily based on instinctual wish	7' primarily based on instinctual wish
8 scopophilic instinct not important	8' scopophilic instinct important
9 exhibitionistic instinct important	9' exhibitionistic instinct not important
10 instincts far from surface	10' instincts close to surface
11 anal instinct predominant	11' anal instinct not predominant
12 no defense involved	12' large component of defense
13 phallic aggression important	13' phallic aggression not important
14 developmental considerations not important	14' developmental considerations important
15 sadistic instinct important	15' sadistic instinct not important
16 culturally disapproved at certain developmental stage	16' culturally approved at certain developmental stage

Table 8-d
Subject 8, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	-.07	-.88	-.67
2	-.92	.44	.30
3	.63	-.06	.32
4	-.79	-.40	.23
5	-.51	.48	.12
6	-.53	.15	.07
7	-.52	-.73	-.12
8	.56	-.31	.56
9	.42	.09	-.54
10	.54	.04	-.28
11	.51	.14	.47
12	-.68	.15	.15
13	.87	.06	.34
14	.39	.08	-.12
15	.09	.75	-.84

Table 9-a
Subject 9, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.71	.25	.02
2	.41	.74	.08
3	.64	.16	.15
4	.73	.58	.00
5	.39	.36	-.35
6	.62	-.51	-.49
7	.62	-.34	-.32
8	.01	.16	.36
9	.86	.21	.22
10	.76	-.20	.23
11	.76	.16	.06
12	.68	.24	-.13
13	.83	.12	-.04
14	.54	-.53	.52
15	.72	-.38	.32
16	.27	-.10	-.45
17	.64	-.58	.32
18	.75	.39	-.26

KEY: FIGURE 9-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 activity limited to certain people	1' activity everyone does
2 intellectual activity	2' motor activity
3 special quality	3' ordinary quality
4 complex activity	4' simple activity
5 product involved	5' no product involved
6 social	6' solitary
7 exclusively social	7' social and solitary
8 exclusively solitary	8' social and solitary
9 adult	9' child
10 consciously motivated	10' unconsciously motivated
11 purposive activity	11' direct drive activity
12 task oriented	12' aimless activity
13 more than drive expression	13' only drives being expressed
14 unlimited in age	14' specific to certain age
15 appropriate to certain developmental stage	15' developmental stage not important
16 not object-directed	16' object-directed
17 requires admiring audience	17' solitary
18 complex intellectual activity	18' instinctual activity

Table 9-b
Subject 9, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.08	-.18	-.47
2	-.40	.44	.12
3	.79	.01	-.22
4	-.27	.40	.09
5	.09	.26	.01
6	-.10	.34	.15
7	.40	.60	.03
8	.48	.19	.48
9	.44	-.51	.11
10	.69	-.27	-.25
11	.49	.37	.12
12	-.07	.38	-.15
13	.76	.04	.02
14	.82	.00	-.09
15	-.34	-.30	-.33
16	-.55	.07	-.12
17	.30	-.01	.52
18	.47	.21	-.45
19	.10	-.45	.05
20	.08	-.20	.28
21	-.30	.05	-.13
22	-.09	-.51	.11
23	-.35	.04	-.33
24	.59	-.49	.13
25	-.70	.12	-.02
26	-.59	-.05	.20
27	-.82	-.11	.03
28	-.49	.00	-.15
29	-.53	-.33	.28
30	-.79	-.09	-.01

Table 9-c
Subject 9, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.70	-.60	.08
2	.89	-.17	.06
3	.67	.12	-.39
4	.90	-.18	.07
5	.15	-.56	-.10
6	.29	-.51	.52
7	.61	.06	-.57
8	.91	.00	.15
9	.72	.51	-.23
10	.61	.67	.07
11	.03	.71	.46
12	.68	.52	-.20
13	.68	-.51	-.28
14	.69	.03	.56
15	.33	.07	.65

KEY: FIGURE 9-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 entertaining activity	1' solitary activity
2 adult occupation	2' child activity
3 not specific to developmental stage	3' specific to a developmental stage
4 done to earn a living	4' hobby
5 primarily motoric	5' primarily intellectual
6 interpretation of others' ideas and feelings	6' self-expression
7 artistic expression	7' unartistic expression
8 profession	8' hobby
9 highly skilled	9' minimal skill needed
10 complex activity	10' simple activity
11 unusual	11' commonly known
12 no product involved	12' product involved
13 done for audience	13' done for oneself
14 done for others	14' done for oneself
15 varying objects involved	15' specific relationship to one object

Table 9-d
Subject 9, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	-.12	-.50	-.41
2	-.81	-.13	.25
3	.77	-.21	.28
4	-.97	-.08	.25
5	-.38	.43	-.44
6	-.65	.05	.11
7	-.15	.73	-.47
8	.36	.36	-.46
9	.22	-1.05	-.47
10	.95	-.18	.04
11	.75	.29	.69
12	-.36	.37	.20
13	.41	.32	-.10
14	.86	-.04	.17
15	-.86	-.37	.37

Table 11-a
Subject 11, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.71	.27	-.25
2	.54	.52	-.49
3	.85	-.29	.07
4	.90	-.31	.09
5	.86	-.34	.12
6	.84	-.20	-.06
7	.88	-.18	-.02
8	.05	.58	.30
9	.61	-.18	.44
10	.69	-.19	.14
11	.92	-.18	-.05
12	.83	-.29	-.16
13	.57	.38	.23
14	.75	.41	-.17
15	.46	.68	-.45
16	.83	.19	.16
17	.84	-.05	.29
18	.09	.07	.83
19	.09	.83	.33
20	.64	.53	-.31
21	.97	.02	.02
22	.89	-.15	-.06
23	.05	.72	.52

KEY: FIGURE 11-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 concern for others	1' narcissistic
2 communication	2' no communication
3 maximal drive transformation	3' minimal drive transformation
4 developmental maturity	4' immature development
5 modulation of expression of instinctualized affects	5' direct expression of instinctualized affects
6 identification with adult values	6' rejection of identification with adult values
7 identification with adult values	7' lack of identification with adult values
8 natural capacity	8' no natural capacity
9 resistant to regression	9' vulnerable to regression
10 firmness of structure	10' fragility of structure
11 progressive	11' regressive
12 ego participation	12' no ego participation
13 libidinal interest in object	13' hatred of object
14 libidinal interest in object	14' lack of interest in object
15 wish for response of object	15' no wish for communication
16 no compromise between impulse and prohibition	16' symptomatic
17 conflict-free	17' conflict-ridden
18 pleasure	18' unpleasure
19 access to emotion	19' emotions blocked
20 social	20' solitary
21 culturally approved	21' provocative
22 ego activity	22' no ego activity
23 instincts directly expressed	23' symptom

Table 11-b
Subject 11, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.87	.43	.28
2	-.11	-.44	-.03
3	.16	.05	-.58
4	-.09	-.54	.04
5	.10	-.61	-.03
6	.12	-.22	-.01
7	.37	-.24	-.15
8	.58	.00	.12
9	-.18	-.15	.25
10	.56	.27	.38
11	.74	-.33	.22
12	-.07	-.47	.09
13	.67	-.46	.26
14	-.26	.67	-.07
15	.32	.38	-.10
16	-1.07	.48	.14
17	-1.14	-.01	-.75
18	.74	.35	-.10
19	.69	-.06	.54
20	.54	.02	-.26
21	.50	.29	-.17
22	.23	.07	.19
23	.15	.06	-.03
24	-.46	.38	-.27
25	-.43	-.54	-.08
26	-1.23	-.12	.17
27	-1.09	.21	.21
28	.45	.48	.20
29	-.84	.12	.43
30	-.83	-.10	.19

Table 11-c
Subject 11, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.10	-.80	.13
2	.46	.37	.73
3	.04	.33	.84
4	.15	.84	-.13
5	.76	-.36	.35
6	.77	.17	-.45
7	.28	.93	.07
8	.25	.91	.07
9	.44	.44	.14
10	.83	.04	.38
11	.57	.70	-.23
12	.90	.02	-.13
13	.41	.57	.01
14	.89	-.29	-.12
15	.45	-.51	.15
16	.82	-.41	.27
17	.77	-.18	.00

KEY: FIGURE 11-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 maximal distance from instinct	1' minimal distance from instinct
2 feminine activity	2' masculine activity
3 sexual drive underlying	3' aggressive drive underlying
4 low level of ego control	4' high level of ego control
5 high cultural value	5' low cultural value
6 activity involves others	6' solitary activity
7 high IQ not required	7' high IQ required
8 low IQ	8' high IQ
9 physical activity	9' mental activity
10 activity	10' passivity
11 direct contact with people	11' distance from people
12 adult activity	12' adulthood not necessary
13 developmental considerations	13' no developmental considerations
14 post-genitality	14' pre-genitality
15 indirect drive expression	15' direct drive expression
16 ego activity plus cultural value required	16' ego activity but no cultural value required
17 ego function that changes with development	17' ego function that does not change with development

Table 11-d
Subject 11, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	-.32	.82	.32
2	-.61	-.41	-.03
3	.37	.35	-.60
4	-1.16	.10	-.22
5	-.89	.10	.08
6	-.33	.02	.15
7	.08	-.79	.73
8	.62	-.49	.56
9	.57	.45	-.02
10	.87	.68	.28
11	.77	-.66	-.42
12	-.83	-.06	-.16
13	.37	-1.07	-.48
14	.50	.95	-.20

Table 12-a
Subject 12, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.46	-.48	-.06
2	.36	-.66	-.35
3	.22	.24	-.05
4	.18	.49	-.59
5	.87	.25	.15
6	.76	.15	-.28
7	.49	-.03	-.57
8	.61	.60	.17
9	.21	.26	.71
10	.88	-.05	.08
11	.94	-.05	.03
12	.88	-.29	-.00
13	.96	-.03	.06
14	.72	-.29	.06
15	.91	-.06	.08
16	.68	-.07	.21
17	.66	.16	-.19
18	.62	.30	.10
19	.04	-.62	.35

KEY: FIGURE 12-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 giving many people pleasure	1' giving caretaker pleasure
2 making people respond	2' making nobody respond
3 high level of investment by object	3' low level of investment by object
4 luxury	4' necessity
5 socially approved	5' socially disapproved
6 external pressure	6' instinctual gratification
7 anticathexis required	7' no anticathexis required
8 normal expectation	8' not fitting cultural norm
9 securely established	9' subject to breakdown under stress
10 restrained drive gratification	10' restrained drive gratification
11 postponement of drive gratification	11' immediate drive gratification
12 rules required	12' no rules
13 patience	13' impulsiveness
14 external object involved	14' no external object involved
15 restricted movement	15' unrestricted movement
16 versatility	16' no versatility
17 done for others	17' done for oneself
18 done for others	18' done against others
19 usually men	19' usually women

Table 12-b
Subject 12, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.11	-.14	.13
2	-.79	.21	.25
3	-.06	-.32	.27
4	.23	.04	.45
5	.54	.12	.15
6	.11	.23	-.24
7	-.00	-.18	-.10
8	.49	-.18	.25
9	.33	.13	.16
10	.62	-.04	.03
11	.56	.07	.05
12	.58	-.14	.23
13	.42	-.23	-.16
14	.52	-.15	.00
15	.27	-.19	.14
16	-.70	-.08	-.42
17	-.69	-.38	-.42
18	.29	-.03	-.33
19	.23	.17	-.02
20	.27	.50	-.37
21	.53	.11	-.52
22	-.31	.51	-.02
23	.34	.03	-.13
24	.42	-.47	.02
25	-.80	-.12	.29
26	-.94	-.42	-.01
27	-1.01	-.22	-.10
28	-.18	.54	-.11
29	-.88	.18	.15
30	-.55	.46	.14

Table 12-c
Subject 12, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.52	.46	.29
2	.56	-.63	-.18
3	.93	.14	.05
4	.15	-.31	.81
5	.88	.32	.19
6	.85	.21	-.05
7	.56	-.63	-.18
8	.34	.12	-.20
9	.92	.28	.08
10	.03	.51	.78
11	.54	-.39	-.00
12	.25	.14	-.62
13	.44	.10	-.16
14	.90	-.41	.05
15	.14	.91	.00
16	.82	-.41	.13
17	.20	.85	.13
18	.76	-.43	.15
19	.23	-.26	.57
20	.46	.39	.74
21	.01	.96	-.01
22	.61	.15	-.61
23	.72	.31	.34

KEY: FIGURE 12-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 manual expression	1' intellectual expression
2 expression of omnipotence	2' helplessness
3 creativity	3' no new synthesis of existing forces
4 caregiving profession	4' exploiting profession
5 high level of skill	5' no skill
6 specialized activity	6' routine performance
7 accomplished results required	7' low standard of results
8 phallic-oedipal	8' anality
9 requires much effort	9' requires little effort
10 non-intentional aggression	10' intentional aggression
11 aggression	11' libido
12 aggressive	12' conforming
13 no tools required	13' tools required
14' no developmental considerations involved	14' developmental considerations involved
15 minimal distance from original drive	15' maximal distance from original drive
16 profession	16' hobby
17 orality	17' anality
18 professional	18' unskilled, uneducated worker
19 weak drive intensity	19' strong drive intensity
20 artist	20' scientist
21 boundless expression of modified drive	21' circumscribed expression of modified drive
22 high use of fantasy	22' no fantasy
23 needs strong ego control of drive	23' needs minimal ego control of drive

Table 12-d
Subject 12, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
3	.78	.01	-.60
4	-1.80	-.67	-.53
5	-.44	2.00	.06
6	-1.60	-.14	.34
8	.43	-.27	-.37
9	.12	.22	.26
10	.81	.28	.23
11	.39	-.67	1.40
13	.65	-.43	-.49
14	.57	-.27	-.31

Table 14-a
Subject 14, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.43	-.72	.16
2	.94	.06	-.05
3	.49	-.10	.57
4	.65	.37	.54
5	.86	.03	.18
6	.84	-.08	.03
7	.42	.72	.10
8	.48	.11	-.19
9	.29	.13	-.72
10	.55	-.07	.72
11	.91	-.17	.00
12	.22	-.68	.25
13	.65	.48	.15
14	.78	-.24	-.25
15	.39	-.60	-.17
16	.72	-.41	-.27
17	.76	.18	-.19
18	.75	.24	-.31
19	.92	.02	-.17
20	.94	.20	-.08
21	.92	-.09	-.07

KEY: FIGURE 14-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 mental activity	1' motor activity
2 valuable production	2' no valuable production
3 object-related	3' narcissistic
4 communication to external object	4' no communication
5 complex activity	5' simple activity
6 ego-activity	6' instinctual activity
7 communication to external object	7' communication to internal object representation
8 no drive expression	8' drive expression
9 libidinal drive expression	9' aggressive drive expression
10 object-related	10' not involving an object
11 instinct channeled into culturally approved aim	11' direct instinctual gratification
12 fantasies	12' no fantasies
13 motor skills	13' no motor skills
14 aggression controlled	14' uncontrolled aggression
15 displacement of object	15' no displacement of object
16 displacement of aim	16' original aim
17 rules involved	17' lawlessness
18 socially cooperative	18' no cooperation
19 social value	19' socially hated
20 social value	20' no social value
21 pleasing to society	21' antisocial

Table 14-b
Subject 14, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.52	.23	-.04
2	-.37	-.74	-.04
3	.48	-.19	.23
4	.03	-.10	-.34
5	.59	.11	-.08
6	.32	-.26	-.25
7	.35	-.42	-.09
8	.60	-.08	.05
9	.33	.06	-.24
10	.52	.13	-.20
11	.67	.13	.23
12	.49	-.04	-.24
13	.37	-.21	-.31
14	.47	-.18	.23
15	.13	.35	.42
16	-1.10	.24	-.34
17	-1.01	.07	.51
18	.60	.22	.35
19	-.01	.48	-.11
20	.25	.15	-.33
21	.12	.24	-.04
22	-.37	.26	-.11
23	.41	-.14	-.07
24	-.26	.45	.59
25	-.44	-.81	.41
26	-1.19	.08	-.16
27	-.99	.05	.07
28	.24	-.01	.28
29	-.95	-.31	.00
30	-.80	.25	-.37

Table 14-c
 Subject 14, Grid B
 Constructs
 First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.76	-.16	-.44
2	.66	-.02	-.55
3	.85	-.05	-.40
4	.04	-.86	.13
5	.21	.61	.08
6	.92	-.00	-.02
7	.86	.02	.01
8	.05	.94	-.02
9	.26	.95	-.08
10	.60	.18	.66
11	.62	.23	.24
12	.26	-.43	-.34
13	.60	-.05	.71
14	.81	.14	.15
15	.47	-.34	.73

KEY: FIGURE 14-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 outer directed	1' inner directed
2 social	2' solitary
3 exhibitionistic	3' inconspicuous
4 defense involved	4' no defense involved
5 original object	5' displacement of object
6 talent	6' no talent
7 innate	7' learned
8 no curiosity	8' curiosity
9 minimal voyeurism	9' strong voyeurism
10 artistic gift	10' scientific capacity
11 minimal anality	11' strong anality
12 particular instincts obvious	12' particular instincts well-hidden
13 artistic sense	13' no artistic sense
14 producing	14' taking in
15 high contribution of sexual instinct involved	15' low contribution of sexual instinct involved

Table 14-d
Subject 14, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.46	1.20	.35
2	-1.49	-.01	.32
3	.58	-.10	.08
4	-1.11	.00	-.11
5	-.03	-.31	.25
6	-.45	-.47	.05
7	-.06	.26	.74
8	.33	-.28	.36
9	.45	-.42	-.22
10	.74	-.26	-.02
11	.03	-.58	-.62
12	.21	.00	.07
13	-.21	.34	-.57
14	.58	-.21	.10
15	-.04	.82	-.77

Table 15-a
Subject 15, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.90	-.07	-.02
2	.88	-.01	-.03
3	.53	.62	-.04
4	.31	.23	.76
5	.38	.26	.84
6	.63	-.29	-.08
7	.29	-.36	-.22
8	.54	.20	.68
9	.83	.30	-.18
10	.91	-.12	.13
11	.84	-.04	-.18
12	.84	-.18	-.07
13	.78	-.28	.13
14	.80	-.20	.13
15	.65	-.27	-.10
16	.60	.58	-.24
17	.70	.50	-.24
18	.75	.03	-.13
19	.19	.59	-.03
20	.93	.01	-.04
21	.90	.05	-.03
22	.85	-.24	.07
23	.60	-.30	-.27
24	.04	-.67	.23
25	.10	-.69	.10
26	.06	-.58	.17
27	.31	-.05	.47

KEY: FIGURE 15-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 rules	1' disorder
2 following rules	2' not following rules
3 specialized skills	3' common abilities
4 competition	4' no competition
5 competition	5' avoidance of competition
6 no expression of instinct	6' expression of instinct
7 cooperation	7' competition
8 competition	8' solitary activity
9 transformation of instinct	9' expression of instinct (direct)
10 ordinary social adaptation	10' failure to adapt to social demands
11 ordinary social adaptation	11' maladaptation
12 ordinary social adaptation	12' rebellion
13 acknowledgement of reality	13' denial of reality
14 acknowledgement of reality	14' no awareness of reality
15 acknowledgement of reality	15' disagreement about reality
16 intellect involved	16' no intellect involved
17 intellect involved	17' intellect interfered with
18 death wishes transformed	18' untransformed death wishes
19 death wishes transformed	19' defensively blocked death wishes
20 use of defenses	20' no use of defense
21 curbing of instinct	21' free rein to instinct
22 compliance with convention	22' refusing to accept convention
23 related to objects	23' opposing objects
24 identification with object	24' negative identification
25 identification with object	25' disidentification
26 identifying with object	26' relating to object
27 related to object	27' not related to object

Table 15-b
Subject 15, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.17	-.13	-.17
2	-.13	.12	-.67
3	.27	.33	.09
4	.21	-.01	-.13
5	.19	.15	-.15
6	.26	-.06	-.46
7	.15	.45	-.36
8	.18	.29	-.13
9	.39	.21	.28
10	.60	-.11	.14
11	.92	.32	.00
12	.26	.01	-.62
13	.53	.69	.50
14	.46	.19	.19
15	.22	.17	.20
16	-1.39	.30	-.18
17	-1.55	-.36	.44
18	.68	-.22	-.03
19	.60	-.67	-.07
20	.51	-.20	.18
21	.62	-.94	.09
22	-.32	-.22	-.04
23	-.00	-.03	-.11
24	.15	.42	.59
25	-.51	-.25	.14
26	-1.21	.13	-.04
27	-.84	.15	.04
28	.08	-.53	.32
29	-.88	-.19	.09
30	-.59	.00	-.15

Table 15-c
Subject 15, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.32	.83	-.19
2	.60	.48	-.25
3	.62	.23	-.62
4	.79	-.22	-.14
5	.36	-.44	.50
6	.50	-.06	-.73
7	.68	.36	.16
8	.60	.41	.50
9	.01	.24	.00
10	.28	-.80	-.35
11	.70	-.08	-.12
12	.63	.27	.32
13	.65	.12	.58
14	.35	-.70	-.14
15	.83	-.36	.09
16	.94	.21	-.02
17	.90	-.03	-.12
18	.57	-.61	.24
19	.22	-.37	.15

KEY: FIGURE 15-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 verbal	1' nonverbal
2 verbal	2' by action
3 mental activity	3' bodily activity
4 distant from relationship with mother	4' close to relationship with mother
5 simple discharge	5' mode of communication
6 curious	6' incurious
7 solitary	7' involves external object
8 solitary	8' involves external object representation
9 solitary	9' involves object representation
10 original fantasy distant from consciousness	10' original fantasy close to consciousness
11 no dependence on object relations	11' near dependence on object relations
12 may be temporary interest	12' may be permanent interest
13 amateur	13' professional
14 activity far from underlying conflict	14' activity close to underlying conflict
15 seriousness	15' humor
16 private activity	16' public activity
17 exhibitionism not important	17' exhibitionism important
18 seriousness	18' defensive joking
19 sublimation of instinct	19' sublimation of defense

Table 15-d
Subject 15, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	-.29	.63	.34
2	.84	.49	.34
3	-1.30	.70	-.50
4	.94	.31	-.17
5	.49	-.45	-.17
6	.83	-.03	-.26
7	.48	.44	-.21
8	.46	.16	.21
9	-.21	-.41	.85
10	-.89	-.56	-.05
11	-.05	-.73	-.43
12	.74	.10	.17
13	.02	-.44	-.64
14	-.85	.43	.05
15	-.30	-.66	.47

Table 16-a
 Subject 16, Grid A
 Constructs
 First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.89	-.15	-.05
2	.59	-.60	.04
3	.62	.16	.49
4	.76	-.43	.11
5	.40	-.61	-.04
6	.74	-.28	-.04
7	.76	-.20	.03
8	.73	-.21	-.15
9	.60	.20	-.05
10	.77	-.09	-.12
11	.86	.15	-.29
12	.83	.23	.32
13	.56	-.11	-.07
14	.85	-.17	.07
15	.67	.50	.34
16	.22	.16	-.86
17	.71	.53	.03
18	.84	-.01	.13
19	.62	.63	-.07
20	.79	.04	-.11
21	.81	.31	-.28
22	.83	-.10	.06

KEY: FIGURE 16-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 ego mediation	1' instinctual discharge
2 mental activity	2' bodily activity
3 talent	3' lack of talent
4 mentation	4' physicality
5 language involved	5' physical activity
6 enduring	6' time-limited
7 talent used in distancing the impulse	7' talent directly linked to impulse
8 open-ended capacity	8' circumscribed capacity
9 sexual mastery	9' no sexual mastery
10 indirect expression of instinct	10' direct expression of instinct
11 change in form of impulse	11' no change in form of impulse
12 ego pleasure	12' instinctual pleasure
13 low quantity of pleasure	13' high quantity of pleasure
14 subtlety of experience of pleasure	14' crude experience of pleasure
15 enhancing self-esteem	15' self-denigrating
16 developmental considerations important	16' developmental considerations not important
17 active mastery	17' passivity
18 freedom	18' compulsivity
19 sense of achievement	19' no sense of achievement
20 intelligence	20' no intelligence
21 defenses underly the capacity	21' no defenses involved
22 ego-activity linked to drive	22' physical instinctual activity

Table 16-b
Subject 16, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.46	-.09	.15
2	-.07	-.51	-.18
3	.65	.13	.22
4	.51	-.22	-.10
5	.51	-.13	.11
6	.52	-.21	.01
7	.75	-.29	.11
8	.65	-.19	.12
9	.21	.28	.07
10	.46	.21	.08
11	.19	.38	-.03
12	.29	.12	.13
13	.44	-.09	.03
14	.82	-.02	.00
15	-.15	.63	.02
16	-1.21	-.46	.18
17	-.30	-.46	-.37
18	.58	-.13	-.05
19	.29	-.09	-.19
20	-.50	.23	.08
21	.39	.25	-.27
22	-.67	.23	.04
23	.21	-.04	.09
24	-.77	.17	.81
25	-1.05	-.38	.07
26	-1.01	-.25	.01
27	-1.13	.21	-.16
28	.08	.08	-.24
29	-.86	.17	-.36
30	-.27	.47	-.36

Table 16-c
Subject 16, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.62	.48	-.32
2	.34	-.65	-.10
3	.67	-.01	-.19
4	.66	-.14	.31
5	.70	-.27	.35
6	.59	-.45	.52
7	.58	.29	.24
8	.61	.22	-.23
9	.77	.28	-.37
10	.52	.60	-.18
11	.86	.21	-.30
12	.21	.20	.76
13	.66	-.55	.47
14	.69	.53	.35
15	.36	-.73	-.40
16	.75	.05	-.33
17	.23	-.23	.15
18	.17	-.70	-.12
19	.24	-.76	-.39

KEY: FIGURE 16-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 simple transformation of instinct	1' complex transformation of instinct
2 inhibition	2' exhibitionism
3 sadism	3' lack of sadism
4 practice unnecessary	4' practice required
5 minimal level of skill	5' highly skilled
6 given up easily	6' enduring
7 few activities involved	7' numerous activities involved
8 boundaries	8' no boundaries
9 circumscribed range of expression	9' unlimited range of expression
10 concrete representation	10' imaginative representation
11 limited capacity to represent	11' high capacity to represent
12 depletion of self	12' enhancement of self
13 limited sense of achievement	13' high sense of achievement
14 close to direct expression of instinct	14' gratification distant from instinct
15 no audience needed	15' external audience needed
16 narrow range of ways to express instinct	16' wide ranges of ways to express instinct
17 self involved	17' object involved
18 competition not involved	18' competition involved
19 internal recognition involved	19' external recognition involved

Table 16-d
Subject 16, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	-.15	.61	.23
2	1.43	-.84	.77
3	-.77	-.02	.19
4	.84	.17	-.10
5	-.63	-.42	-.05
6	.18	-.71	-.03
7	-.47	-.44	-.12
8	-.44	-.46	-.20
9	-.32	.43	.00
10	-.28	.70	.82
11	.72	.42	-.59
12	.23	-.24	-.65
13	-.21	.05	-.37
14	-.87	-.09	.23
15	.72	.84	-.11

Table 17-a
Subject 17, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.72	.32	.08
2	.77	.02	-.44
3	.89	.26	-.07
4	.39	-.49	.23
5	.01	-.42	.41
6	.87	.31	.13
7	.28	.09	.47
8	.58	-.76	.07
9	.66	-.69	.09
10	.83	.14	.25
11	.64	-.71	.03
12	.66	-.60	-.17
13	.78	.41	-.21
14	.54	-.17	-.70
15	.69	.62	.08
16	.77	.47	.12
17	.27	.11	.66

KEY: FIGURE 17-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 controlled use of aggression	1' direct gratification of aggression
2 rules	2' freedom of action
3 adaptive	3' maladaptive
4 vicarious gratification	4' no gratification
5 active pursuit	5' passive pursuit
6 inhibited drive gratification	6' direct drive gratification
7 stimulation of sexual fantasy	7' stimulation of aggressive fantasy
8 identification with others' expectations	8' narcissistic choice
9 imposed from without	9' self-chosen
10 inhibition of aggressive fantasy	10' stimulation of aggressive fantasy
11 necessity	11' free choice
12 pleasing object	12' pleasing self
13 enhances self-esteem	13' interferes with self-esteem
14 directly involved with object relation	14' distant from object relation
15 hobby	15' direct drive gratification
16 displacement	16' no displacement
17 active coping with drive wish	17' denial of drive wish

Table 17-b
Subject 17, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.39	.03	.14
2	-.22	.32	.14
3	.10	.12	-.24
4	.08	.30	.32
5	.30	.23	.02
6	.26	.21	.47
7	.13	.18	.24
8	.04	.40	.28
9	.21	.28	-.25
10	.31	.25	-.24
11	.38	.31	-.00
12	.12	.26	.02
13	.20	.40	-.54
14	.16	.22	-.18
15	.14	.16	-.37
16	-.86	-.28	-.37
17	-.95	-.26	.04
18	.73	-.37	-.07
19	.82	-.87	.08
20	.25	-.25	.17
21	.82	-.95	-.10
22	.17	-.10	.25
23	.10	.09	.11
24	-.00	.05	-.42
25	-.49	-.07	.33
26	-1.11	-.30	-.14
27	-.84	-.05	.06
28	-.11	.13	.11
29	-.68	-.11	.21
30	-.43	-.03	-.07

Table 17-c
Subject 17, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.66	.47	.29
2	.61	.60	.31
3	.45	.55	-.35
4	.74	-.57	.06
5	.79	-.56	.01
6	.87	-.31	-.10
7	.89	.06	.21
8	.90	-.13	-.24
9	.57	.59	.25
10	.28	-.71	.58
11	.81	.11	.21
12	.61	-.22	-.48
13	.79	.09	-.41
14	.77	.17	-.04

KEY: FIGURE 17-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 active pursuit	1' passive pursuit
2 physical activity	2' mental activity
3 no developmental considerations involved	3' developmental considerations involved
4 possible only in adulthood	4' possible at any stage
5 sublimation only in adulthood	5' sublimation at earlier stages
6 high level of skill	6' unskilled
7 actively giving	7' receptive
8 object-directed	8' self-directed
9 whole body activity	9' mental activity
10 creative pursuit	10' destructive pursuit
11 exhibitionism	11' voyeurism
12 anal instinct not important	12' anal instinct important
13 involves external object	13' solitary
14 exhibitionism	14' inhibition of exhibitionism

Table 17-d
Subject 17, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.22	.20	-.19
2	-1.32	-.12	-.11
3	.59	.07	-.23
4	-.94	.27	.29
5	-.22	.23	-.32
6	-1.19	-.07	-.24
7	-.14	-.43	.06
8	.48	-.23	.31
9	.83	.49	-.23
10	.91	-.01	.36
11	.39	-.56	.08
12	-.46	.38	.71
13	-.02	-.89	-.24
14	.74	-.12	-.01
15	.12	.82	-.25

Table 18-a
Subject 18, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.86	.20	-.30
2	.81	.24	-.40
3	.88	-.02	-.28
4	.92	-.04	-.16
5	.71	-.15	.22
6	.04	.52	.66
7	.31	.39	-.43
8	.66	.41	.44
9	.73	.42	-.12
10	.51	-.67	.26
11	.83	.26	.16
12	.04	.07	.01
13	.78	-.18	.24
14	.83	-.31	-.13
15	.18	-.61	-.08
16	.75	-.39	.17
17	.44	-.68	.27
18	.88	.01	.04
19	.44	.69	.29

KEY: FIGURE 18-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 free choice	1' compulsive activity
2 creative	2' repetitive, limited quality
3 bound anxiety	3' permeating anxiety
4 ego-strength	4' fragility of ego
5 free-floating	5' static
6 no use of body	6' use of body
7 mental activity	7' bodily activity
8 continual process	8' rigidity
9 ideation	9' acting out
10 self-boundary delineation	10' diminished self-boundaries
11 involving play	11' inability to play
12 relation to self	12' no relation to self
13 gratification derived from external world	13' not deriving gratification externally
14 narcissism	14' depression
15 gratification from external object world	15' gratification from internal object world
16 necessity	16' hopelessness
17 maintaining self-boundaries in the activity	17' losing the self in the activity
18 conflict-solution	18' repression
19 abstract thought	19' concretization

Table 18-b
Subject 18, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.27	.03	.14
2	.16	.73	.12
3	-.12	.07	.06
4	-.02	.10	.12
5	-.35	.00	.12
6	-.10	.15	.14
7	.26	.49	.25
8	.30	.34	.34
9	.16	.30	.08
10	.39	.20	.27
11	.51	-.28	.12
12	.33	.07	.28
13	.24	.35	.07
14	.07	.17	.24
15	.59	-.44	.03
16	-.80	-.03	.16
17	-1.54	.07	.44
18	.38	-.16	.27
19	-.10	-.13	.35
20	-.02	-.39	.12
21	.32	-.78	.09
22	-.05	.09	.64
23	.60	.39	.21
24	.26	-.69	.18
25	-.25	.07	.09
26	-1.57	-.21	.19
27	-.70	.01	.18
28	.40	.00	.20
29	-.53	.08	.14
30	.21	-.02	.17

Table 18-c
Subject 18, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.20	.19	-.60
2	.71	.14	-.18
3	.78	.18	-.32
4	.03	-.13	-.29
5	.57	-.53	-.36
6	.65	.14	.48
7	.62	.15	.51
8	.61	.16	-.19
9	.35	-.81	.27
10	.02	.84	-.28
11	.31	-.75	.07
12	.62	.49	.29
13	.35	-.23	.84
14	.09	-.59	-.46
15	.21	-.74	-.24
16	.36	.08	.74
17	.90	.17	-.24
18	.58	.47	-.14
19	.62	.03	.40
20	.37	-.70	-.04

KEY: FIGURE 18-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 abstract	1' concrete
2 temporary	2' enduring
3 time-limited ego-activity	3' independent of phase development
4 distance from the body	4' high level motor activity
5 developmental considerations important	5' developmental considerations not important
6 identification	6' free-floating exchange
7 masculine activity	7' receptive activity
8 thrusting, outgoing	8' feminine activity
9 close to conflict	9' distant from conflict
10 reparative quality	10' destructive quality
11 static	11' renewing quality
12 play	12' loneliness
13 social activity	13' solitary activity
14 loneliness	14' merging with inner objects
15 denial of pain	15' tolerance of pain
16 response of external audience	16' loneliness
17 non-awareness of pain	17' strong pain
18 use of tools for primary identification	18' structured self
19 temporary solution to pain	19' permanent, rigid solution to pain
20 inability to play with different solutions	20' roles

Table 18-d
Subject 18, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	-.61	1.75	-.01
2	-.44	-.59	-.52
3	.23	.03	.23
4	1.99	.35	-.42
5	-.10	-.28	.09
6	-.07	-.42	-.11
7	-.32	.09	-.93
8	.25	-.04	-.28
9	-.12	-.44	.14
10	-.23	.13	-.13
11	.02	.27	.57
12	.17	-.13	.02
13	-.05	-.39	-.16
14	-.53	-.19	.40
15	.34	-.14	1.11

Table 19-a
Subject 19, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.01	.86	-.36
2	.50	-.47	-.59
3	.85	-.02	-.05
4	.57	-.26	-.69
5	.80	.14	.06
6	.85	-.16	-.02
7	.88	.10	-.01
8	.76	.19	-.09
9	.88	.26	-.07
10	.76	-.08	.07
11	.34	.79	.23
12	.88	.14	.17
13	.83	-.15	.18
14	.89	-.01	.16
15	.81	.35	.22

KEY: FIGURE 19-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 direct identification with primary object	1' not direct identification with primary object
2 creative	2' common skills
3 skills acquired over time	3' inherited capacities
4 intelligence	4' concrete modes of thought
5 preparatory practice	5' no frustration tolerance
6 work	6' play
7 delayed pleasure	7' immediate pleasure
8 original impulses distant	8' direct instinctual pleasure
9 mastery of impulses	9' gratification of impulses
10 enduring investment	10' temporary investment
11 self-created discovery	11' discovery derived from relation to object
12 self-control required	12' lack of maturity of ego-capacities
13 sustained	13' erratic
14 tolerance of ungratifying activities	14' gratifying activities only
15 controlled use of instinct	15' flooding by instinct

Table 19-b
Subject 19, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.21	.13	-.09
2	-.35	-.14	-.29
3	.28	.18	-.25
4	.36	-.31	-.05
5	.15	-.01	-.19
6	.20	-.02	-.06
7	.24	-.17	-.35
8	.78	-.04	-.08
9	.17	-.11	.45
10	.72	-.02	.15
11	.83	-.27	.01
12	-.10	-.05	.32
13	.88	-.42	-.05
14	.82	-.14	-.08
15	-.11	.08	.18
16	-.90	-.38	-.13
17	-.62	-.16	-.31
18	-.10	.48	-.01
19	.25	.40	.18
20	.00	.40	.01
21	.46	.43	.09
22	-.43	.29	.17
23	-.24	.09	.02
24	.06	-.24	.41
25	-.22	-.07	-.05
26	-.52	-.28	.15
27	-1.12	-.34	.13
28	-.19	.43	-.27
29	-.90	.04	.03
30	-.65	.22	.01

Table 19-c
Subject 19, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.64	.36	.31
2	.64	.58	-.25
3	.70	.41	.46
4	.82	.32	.29
5	.03	.61	-.67
6	.73	.40	.11
7	.21	.62	-.27
8	.50	-.77	-.14
9	.61	-.65	.08
10	.63	-.56	.09
11	.64	-.59	-.40
12	.07	.61	.37
13	.77	-.36	-.15
14	.48	.35	-.64

KEY: FIGURE 19-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 projective mechanisms absent	1' projective mechanisms predominant
2 skill	2' talent
3 must be highly defended against unconscious fantasy	3' necessary contact with unconscious
4 identification with object	4' self-oriented
5 conventional	5' original
6 rationality	6' emotionality
7 fear of contact with unconscious fantasy	7' no fear of contact with unconscious fantasy
8 mental activity	8' bodily activity
9 curiosity predominant	9' curiosity not predominant
10 abstract thought	10' concrete thought
11 conflicted relationship to body	11' harmonious relationship to body
12 oral instincts not predominant	12' oral instincts predominant
13 relationship to body not important	13' sophisticated, harmonious relationship to body
14 object-related	14' strong narcissistic gratification

Table 19-d
Subject 19, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	-.22	-.04	.00
2	.20	-.44	-.53
3	-.41	-.59	.13
4	.30	-.11	-.52
5	.19	-.21	-.25
6	.27	-.13	.00
7	-.10	-.64	-.07
8	-.44	-.64	.00
9	-.39	1.10	-.14
10	-.70	.36	.66
11	1.19	.50	.09
12	-.06	.67	-.30
13	1.20	-.22	.69
14	-.74	-.23	.28
15	-.31	.60	-.05

Table 20-a
Subject 20, Grid A
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.73	.42	-.11
2	.43	.08	.61
3	.72	.23	-.05
4	.70	.46	-.20
5	.14	-.73	-.30
6	.48	.13	.59
7	.47	.10	.19
8	.33	-.41	-.15
9	.65	-.55	.15
10	.66	.28	.33
11	.85	.21	-.32
12	.45	-.79	.23
13	.81	.34	.05
14	.70	-.34	.34
15	.67	-.59	-.03
16	.79	-.36	-.08
17	.68	.25	.36
18	.55	-.47	-.06
19	.92	.17	-.13
20	.23	-.27	.50
21	.79	.46	.10
22	.17	-.69	.21
23	.80	.05	-.38

KEY: FIGURE 20-1

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 displacement	1' direct expression
2 exhibitionism	2' curiosity
3 ego involvement	3' no ego involvement
4 superego approval	4' superego condemnation
5 satisfies wish to look	5' inhibits wish to look
6 satisfies wish to look	6' satisfies wish to be seen
7 identification as main mechanism	7' identification not main mechanism
8 identification	8' negative identification
9 passive into active	9' active into passive
10 autonomous from masturbation	10' close link to masturbation
11 secondarily autonomous from masturbation	11' close link to masturbation
12 aggression toward object	12' defensive turning aggression on self
13 satisfaction autonomous from instinctual life	13' satisfaction specific to instinctual life
14 self-enhancing	14' self-destructive
15 self-preservative	15' self-destructive
16 socially acceptable	16' socially unacceptable
17 gratifies numerous aspects of personality	17' gratifies only one derivative
18 not done at behest of primitive introjects	18' done at behest of primitive introjects
19 autonomous activity	19' not distanced or disguised
20 both instincts operative	20' aggression operative
21 behest of ego-needs	21' instinctual breakthrough
22 behest of ego needs	22' behest of superego needs
23 vast ego accomplishment	23' minimal ego accomplishment

Table 20-b
Subject 20, Grid A
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.26	-.37	.13
2	-.31	.28	-.28
3	.39	.18	.03
4	-.23	-.14	-.13
5	-.13	-.06	-.41
6	.09	-.23	-.39
7	.37	.10	.01
8	.35	.02	.08
9	.21	-.21	.01
10	.69	.06	.14
11	.50	-.04	-.35
12	.31	-.09	-.08
13	.53	.06	-.26
14	.60	.16	.08
15	.44	-.05	.12
16	-1.03	-.87	.29
17	-.65	.91	.62
18	.76	-.11	-.03
19	.41	.40	.21
20	.01	.45	-.30
21	.19	.47	.39
22	.35	-.18	.23
23	-.44	-.18	.16
24	.09	-.04	-.11
25	-.42	-.12	-.39
26	-1.43	.89	-.38
27	-.95	-.37	.04
28	.33	-.12	.25
29	-1.00	-.23	.25
30	-.30	-.58	.04

Table 20-c
Subject 20, Grid B
Constructs
First Three Principal Components

<u>Constructs</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	.28	.39	-.16
2	.14	-.59	.49
3	.78	-.37	.00
4	.61	-.09	-.06
5	.78	.16	.51
6	.76	.21	.52
7	.27	.63	-.32
8	.90	-.20	-.20
9	.55	-.57	.08
10	.73	-.58	.13
11	.80	-.10	-.23
12	.50	-.30	.24
13	.12	.74	.37
14	.50	.76	-.13
15	.53	.14	-.46
16	.50	-.40	-.52
17	.33	-.18	-.54
18	.79	.19	.22
19	.10	-.05	-.56

KEY: FIGURE 20-3

<u>Positive Construct</u>	<u>Polar Opposite</u>
1 libido is main instinct	1' aggression is main instinct
2 phallic satisfaction primary	2' not primarily phallic
3 minimal level of skill	3' high level of skill
4 minimal level of instinct	4' high level of instinct
5 social usefulness low	5' social usefulness high
6 social usefulness irrelevant	6' social usefulness high
7 instinctual pleasure close to surface	7' instinctual pleasure distant
8 original degree of conflict minimal	8' original degree of conflict high
9 secure from breakdown	9' very subject to breakdown
10 little superego involvement	10' much superego involvement
11 defense not involved	11' strong defensive element
12 narcissistic enhancement most motivating	12' altruism most motivating
13 primarily involves curiosity	13' curiosity not primarily involved
14 instinctually laden wish	14' fully autonomous ego wish
15 no denial	15' involves denial
16 additional expression of acceptable instinctual wish	16' additional expression of unacceptable instinctual wish
17 emotional	17' intellectual
18 direct bodily excitement	18' excitement not experienced in body
19 additional expression of an acceptable instinctual wish	19' inhibition of an acceptable instinctual wish

Table 20-d
Subject 20, Grid B
Elements
First Three Principal Components

<u>Elements</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
1	1.60	-.38	-.74
2	.24	.74	.18
3	-.66	-.20	-.08
4	.27	.55	.47
5	.38	.46	.05
6	.03	.46	.37
7	-.00	.22	-.23
8	-.47	.41	-.44
9	.26	-.30	.43
10	-.33	-.66	-.29
11	-1.29	.28	-.47
12	.38	-.03	.23
13	-.45	-.86	.75
14	-.57	-.35	-.26
15	.60	-.36	.03

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